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PUNJAB DISTRICT GAZETTEERS.

VOLUME XXX A.

LAHORE DISTRICT,

WITH MAPS.

1916.

COMPILED AND PUBLISHED UNDER THE AUTHORITY
OF THE PUNJAB GOVERNMENT



Eahore:

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PREFACE.

THE present edition of the Lahore District Gazetteer is partly based upon Mr. Casson Walker's edition of 1833-94, but to a much larger extent is quite new matter. Not only has much of the old edition had to be cut to comply with the limitations of space imposed upon a modern Gazetteer, but thanks to the courtesy of many gentlemen, who have contributed notes and information, a great deal of fresh material has brought the volume up-to-date. Lest it should be thought that History and Archæology have been treated with a brevity inconsistent with their importance in a district, which contains the capital of the province, it should he noted that these subjects may be dealt with later in a separate official Guide-book to Lahore. The gratitude of the compiler is due to those who have so kindly helped, a list of whom, arranged in the order in which the information supplied has appeared in the text, is given below. The compiler offers his apologies for the extent to which it has often been necessary to abridge contributions and for omissions, if any, of names from the list :-

Mr. R. N. Parker, Deputy Conservator of Forests; Mr. H. Whistler, Superintendent of Police; Mr. Beni Parshad of the Government College; the Honorary Secretary, Bombay Natural History Society; the Warden of Fisheries, Punjab; the Director-General of Archmology; Mr. H. Hargreaves of the Archmological Department; the Sanitary Commissioner, Punjab; the Civil Surgeon, Lahore; Mrs. Mary Caleb; the Secretaries of the District Board, of the Municipal Committees of Lahore, Kasúr, Chánián and Khem Karan, and of the Notified Area Committees of Patti, Khudián, Pattoke and Padhana; the Chaplain to the Bishop of Lahore; the Secretary to the Catholic Bishop of Lahore: the Wesleyan Chaplain; the Secretaries of the Church Missionary Society, the British and Foreign Bible Society (Punjab Auxiliary), the Punjab Religious Book Society, the American Presbyterian Mission and the Methodist Episcopal Mission; the Revd F. Lawrence of St. John's Divinity College; Brigadier Melling of the Salvation Army; the Secretaries of the Anjuman-i-Himayat-i-Islam, of the Sat Sabha, of the Brahmo Samaj and of the Dev Samaj; Khan Sahib Haji Nur Burhan; M. Waris-ud-Din; Bhai Mehr Singh, Chawla; Khan Sahib Chaudhri Sultan Ahmad, Extra Assistant Settlement Officer; the Director of Land Records; the Superintendent of the Agri-Horticultural Gardens, Lahore; the Superintendent of the Lahore Circle, Army Remount Department; the Chief Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department; Colonel H. T. Pease and Khan Bahadur Sayad Mahtab Shah of the Punjab Veterinary College; the Sub-Divisional Officer, Lahore Sub-Division, 2nd Division, Upper Bari Doab Canal; Lala Gopal Das, Head Clerk of the Settlement Office; the Principal of the Mayo School of Art; the Chief Examiner of Accounts, North-Western Railway; the Assistant Secretary to Government, Public Works Department, Buildings and Roads, the Superintending Engineer of the 3rd Circle and the Executive Engineers of the 1st and 2nd Lahore Provincial Divisions of the Public Works Department; the Post Master-General, Punjab and North-West Frontier Circle; the Superintendent of Telegraph Engineering, Lahore; the Deputy Commissioner, Lahore; the District and Sessions Judge, Lahore; Lala Sita Ram Kohli, B.A., Research Student, and Babu Shiv Parshad, 2nd Clerk, Settlement Office; the Executive Engineers, 2nd, 3rd and 4th Divisions, Upper Bari Doab Canal, of the 2nd Division, Lower Bari Doab Canal, and of the Upper

Sutlej Inundation Canals Division; the Station Staff Officer, Labore Cantonment; the Officers Commanding the Punjab Light Horse, the 1st Punjab Volunteers Rifles and the North-Western Railway Volunteer Rifles; the Inspector-General of Prisons, Punjab; the Registrar of the University of the Punjab; the Agent of the North-Western Railway; the Director of Public Instruction, Punjab; the Inspector of Schools, Labore Division; the Principal of the Aitchison College; the Honorary Secretary, Lady Aitchison Hospital Committee; the Principal of the Medical College, Lahore; the Medical Officer in charge of the Lahore Cantonment General Hospital and the Consulting Architect to Government, Punjab.

The Superintendent of the Government Press has as usual shown himself prompt, obliging and helpful.



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CHAPTER I.—DESCRIPTIVE.

Section A.—Physical Aspects.

- The district takes its name from that of the head-Name. quarters. Loháwar means "the fort of Loh," the son of Ráma, and the name is not peculiar to the capital of the Punjab. There is a Lahore in Afghánistán, the seat of a Rájpút colony; another in the Peshawar District, another in Hindustan proper, and a Lohár in the Mewar State of Rájpútána. It appears in Muhammadan writers under the varied forms of Lohar, Loher, Lahawar, Lehowa, Loháwar and Rahwar; in the chronicles of Rájpútána it is mentioned under the name of Lohkot, and in the Deshvi-bhága it is called Lavpur.
- The district, which lies between North Latitude 30° 38' Boundaries, area and and 31° 44' and East Longitude 73° 38' and 74° 58' is one of the general confive districts of the Lahore Division and comprises the whole of the figuration. plain country lying between the Rávi River on the north and the Sutlej on the south from the Amritar District boundary on the east to that of Montgomery on the west, alongwith a narrow belt of a few miles in width on the right bank of the Rávi. In shape it is a regular quadrilateral, tilted in the general northeast and south-west direction of the rivers. The northern side marches with the Gujránwála District and the southern with Ferozepore. The mean length from east to west is about 64 miles and the mean width from north to south is about 38 miles. Differences in various places from these measurements are not great. From the Kaisar-i-Hind Bridge over the Sutlej to a point about 2 miles north of Sháhdara on the Gujránwála border is a distance of 48 miles. The total area according to the recent Settlement measurements is 2,738 square miles.

The tract is divided into three tahsils, of which Lahore and Kasúr on the cast, lying north and south respectively, divide between them laterally slightly the larger portion, Chunian on the west occupying all the remainder. Kasúr has a frontage of over 40 miles on the Sutlei and Lahore, of slightly more on the Rávi, while the Chúnián tahsíl has nearly 30 miles on the former and slightly less on the latter river. All three tahsils take

CHAPTER their names from the tahsil head-quarters whose latitude and longitude are as follows:—

Physical
Aspects.
Boundaries,
area and
general con-
figuration.

	Т	own.	North Latitude.	East Longitude.		
Lahore Kasúr Chúnián	***	***	417	31·34 31·6 30·58	74·21 74·28 74·0	

Lahore is the capital of the province and the head-quarters of the Revenue District and of the Revenue and Civil and Sessions The city, which has an elevation of 702 feet above sealevel, is situate on the left bank of the Rávi about a mile from its present course and stands on the Delhi-Peshawar grand trunk road. The Civil Station now extends to lands comprised in ten adjoining land revenue estates besides the estate of Lahore itself. The Cantonments of Lahore are situated some three miles east of the Civil Station in land which once formed part of the old land revenue estate of Mian Mir. The Railway Station is the principal junction of the North-Western System. Labore District stands 15th in order of area, 1st in order of population, and 6th in order of cultivated area among the districts of the Province. contains 3 per cent. of the total area, 4 per cent. of the cultivated area and 5 per cent. of the population of the British territories of the Punjab.

The district divides itself naturally between (a) the central uplands, including portions of all three tahsils, and (b) the alluvial lands of the Rávi (both banks) and Sutlej (right bank). There are no hills of any kind.

The high upland tract, which forms the central and principal portion of the celebrated Mánjha, the home of the Jat Sikh, occupies practically the full length of the Amritsar border on the east side of the district but gradually contracts towards the west as it approaches the Montgomery border. In its natural condition, before the extension of the Upper Bári Doab Canal which now irrigates it throughout, the Lahore Manjha presented an almost uniformly level surface with hardly any variety of feature from end to end. Its soil is inclined to be dry, but in parts near the Amritsar border one meets with a good sandy loam. The well water is mostly saline and the rainfall is very precarious. Until therefore irrigation was imported by means of the canal, there was little natural growth of any sort and the

agriculture was mostly inferior. In 1854 the Settlement CHAPTER. Officer described this part of the district as a sparsely populated tract without the means of obtaining good drinking water for man or beast. Now the whole of the Mánjha is traversed by branches and distributaries of the canal, a prosperous canal Boundaries, colony has sprung up, further irrigation in a few villages in the general connorth-west corner has been introduced from the new Lower figuration. Bári Doáb Canal, and the country yields to none in the matter of close and remunerative cultivation.

Physical Aspects.

The lowlands which lie to the south of the Mánjha are known as the Hithar, derived from the vernacular term het (below); they were the valley of river Beás when it flowed through this district separately from the Sutlej. The high bank referred to above as the southern boundary of the Maniha immediately overhangs the Sutlej and Beás streams, as they enter the district together at Harike on the Lahore and Amritsar border; from there the bank takes a westerly direction and the river flows south-west; the two therefore gradually diverge further and further apart until, as they both leave the district at the Montgomery border, they are separated by a distance of 25 miles. Under the high bank the old channel of the Beás can be very distinctly traced; along its edge at various intervals are village settlements, including those of Kasúr and Chúnián, the two most important places in the district outside the Lahore city. The proximity of the houses to the bank in these settlements shows how refuctantly the people used to move back to the nearest unoccupied land as the river encroached. In the Hithar tract between the high bank and the river village settlements are numerous and the population is fairly dense. vation is carried on partly by aid of irrigation wells and partly by inundation from canals which only flow however for such part of the year as the river remains in flood. The soil is for the most part a soft alluvial loam yielding readily to tillage but almost too sandy to be genuinely fertile. There is much sandy waste in which nothing grows but the sirkána or river jungle reed which is fairly abundant and comes in useful as cattle fodder and for various other purposes. Every here and there tortuous nálas or low-lying depressions of land mark the course of the river and its branches in former days.

(c) The Rávi (the present name means "Sun"), the Hydraotes Rivers, of Arrian, the Parushni of the Vedas and the Iravati of classi-lakes, marshes, cal Sanskrit authors, is the smallest of the five rivers of the and drain-Punjab and from the narrowness of its channel and its numer-age linesous windings is the least useful of them all for navigable pur-

CHAPTER
L.—A.

Physical
Aspects.

The Rávi.

poses. The Rávi enters the district from Amritsar by the village of Ichogil, and after the course of 63 miles leaves it on the borders of Montgomery close to the village of Alpa Kalán. The stream is nowhere navigable in this district, but deodár timber is floated down from the Chamba forests as far as Lahore. Two bridges distant apart less than half a mile cross the Rávi near Lahore, one the Railway bridge and the other a bridge for the traffic of the Grand Trunk Road. The latter, opened in 1915, surperseded the picturesque old Bridge of Boats which used to span the river lower down at the old Biradari of Kamrán. At Balloke, in tahsíl Chúnián, about 11 miles as the crow flies from the Lahore tahsíl border, a passage has been provided for all but wheeled traffic across the structure of the level crossing inaugurated in 1913.

The following are the dimensions of the two bridges near Lahore:—

	Total length in feet.	Number of spans of girders.
Railway bridge	1,462	15
Road bridge	1,469	15

Elsewhere communications across the Rávi are kept open by ferry boats, and 22 stations, of which 18 are in the Lahore tahsil, are maintained at intervals along the whole river's course. Just above Lahore city the course of the stream is carefully directed by embankments designed to protect the railway from injury by floods, and the river, which used to throw out several branches between Lahore city and the Amritsar border, is now kept to one channel. For about five miles above the level-crossing at Balloke the bed has been straightened for the purposes of the Irrigation Department, and at this point two extensive protective embankments have been constructed. "Formerly," wrote the compiler of the 1893-94 Gazetter, "the river channel was much narrower and its stream consequently much stronger than it is now. People say that 20 years ago it was unfordable at any time, hot weather or cold; now for at least four months of the year it can be crossed on foot, and often in the cold weather it dries up altogether just after leaving the Lahore District. This is largely due to the extensive widening of the bed consequent on the river having encroached steadily to the north of late years. the cold weather the volume of water is materially decreased by

the calls made on it for the Bári Doáb Canal." Still, however. during the rainy season in some years the river has heavy floods with a very strong current and in the upper parts of its course through this district land is often submerged. Alterations in the course of the Rávi are frequent and extensive. Those that The Rávi. have occurred within the last 20 years are shown in the map In tahsil Chúnián the Rávi has on the whole worked steadily further north; in Lahore the greatest eccentricity is shown at a point about eight miles from where the river enters the district and for about the last eight miles of its course in the tahsil. In Lahore and that portion of the Chunian tahsal in which the villages on both sides belong to the Lahore district a fixed boundary established by valid custom exists between the villages on either bank; in the rest of the Chunian tahsil permanent boundaries were fixed in 1905 between the villages belonging to this district and those of the Montgomery District which confront them. The land of the Ravi basin is mostly under cultivation. Its soil varies greatly according to the level of the land. and low land occur alternately, the low land lying principally in depressions of the surface in which the river or one of its branches has rested at some previous time. These always contain more or less clay deposit which is very fertile for wheat crops so long as it gets inundation, but if left dry becomes hard and impenetrable with a strong development of saline matter. Outside these depressions the land varies from high sandy waste in which only river jungle can grow to a light loam fairly productive and easy of cultivation. On the left side the Rávi lowlands are separated from the uplands of the Mánjha by an abrupt bank varying from 4, to 20 feet in height; only in parts near Lahore has this bank entirely disappeared under the process of cultivation. On the right hand side of the river the boundary of the river valley is more difficult to detect. Occasionally the rise from the present alluvial tract to the high ground beyond the river influence is marked by an abrupt bank which however seldom exceds four or five feet in height; more often, however, the slope up is very gradual and a change in soil or vegetation alone indicates that the land which can claim any recent experience of the river floods has been left behind.

CHAPTER Physical Aspects.

The Sutlei (Satlaj; the Zaradros of Ptolemy and Arrian; the The Sutlei. Satudri or Satadru of the Vedas) river on the south, having been ioined by the Beas just before it enters the confines of this district, has a considerably greater volume than the Ravi and its fall is more rapid. The velocity of the current during the

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I.—A.

Physical
Aspects.

The Sutlei.

cold weather is about five miles an hour; and its ordinary depth about four feet. It is said that the stream used to be navigable for steamers as far up as Ferozepore (half way up the Lahore District); now, however, all such traffic has been absorbed by the railway. The Sutlej road and railway bridge, which crosses the river at Ganda Singh Wala, was opened in 1887: before that the river was crossed by a bridge of boats at the place where the railway bridge is now. Ferry boats are maintained at intervals along the river throughout the vear. The valley of the Sutlej is of considerable width and the stream is constantly shifting its course. Throughout the last 20 years the main current in the Kasúr tahsíl has shown no distinct preference for either the Lahore or the Ferozepore bank: in Chúnián it has worked steadily further north. in the course of the river are indicated in the map. Permanent boundaries under the Riverain Boundaries Act between the villages of the Lahore and Forozopore Districts were fixed in 1912-13. The Sutley bed is a mixture of sand and clay; in the rainy season its floods throw up vast quantities both of deposit and of sand so that the character of the alluvial land is constantly The bare sand of one year may be a rich deposit changing. soil in the next and vice versa. On the whole there is much more bad land than good along the Sutlej; large stretches of river jungle frequently occur with only occasional patches of cultivation, and in the latter the cropping is indifferent as a rule.

Lakes and marshes.

There are no lakes in the district. The only permanent bodies of water of any importance are those brought down (a) by the Patti nála to below the Beás high bank in tahsí Kasúr and (b) by the Hudiára nála to certain villages on the Amritsar border in tahsil Lahore. In years of heavy rain considerable stretches of water stand under the bluff and even extend two or three miles south of it throughout the eastern half of tahsil Kasúr. doing considerable harm in places by promoting the spread of kallar; they also, however, provide fairly promising ground for the sportsman; Bahádar Nagar, the Railway Station for which is Waltoha, is the best of these shooting places and produces duck and snipe. In Lahore tahsil the upper reaches of the Hudiára, about the village of Padhána, are often worth a visit Speaking generally, the jhils of the district do not for duck. agriculture, rather the reverse, though rice and rabi crops are sometimes grown on the banks when the high water has subsided, and ihallars are set up on the banks. Watercaltrops (singhárá, Trapa bispinosa) are a natural product. The water-supply of the district in general is ample.

In the high lands of the Bári Doáb there occur at intervals drainage lines which are called in the vernacular rohi. most important is the Hudiára rohi, which enters the district from the Amritsar border at the Lahore village of Kila Jiwan Singh, about 15 miles south of the Ravi, and passes across the lines, Manjha in a tortuous course generally parallel to that of the two rivers, ultimately draining into the Rávi shortly before it reaches the Montgomery border. Its channel is from two to three hundred yards broad and it is so shallow that the casual observer in crossing it would hardly notice its existence unless the floods were out. During the rainy season a considerable volume of water comes down this channel sometimes, mostly local surface drainage. The soil in the channel, though stiff, is very fertile under cultivation, and except in the driest years it is safe for a fair spring crop.

Physical

The next best known rohi is that called the Kasúr nála which enters the Kasúr tahsil from the Amritsar district at the village of Súr Singh about 12 miles to the south of the Hudiára rohi. This has a deeper channel than the other and when in flood sends down a more rapid stream. It can be traced back as far as Batála in the Gurdáspur District. The channel of the Kasúr nála is shallow enough to cultivate for the first 10 or 12 miles of its course as far as the village of Algon. From there it has been converted into a canal escape and assumes the appearance more or less of a hill-torrent. It runs into the Beás lowlands near Kasúr. Similarly the Patti nála further south has been utilised as a canal escape two or three miles after it enters the district at Patti.

Both the Kasúr and the Patti nálas have their course marked by ridges of sand thrown up no doubt by the force of the water when in heavy flood. The Hudiára rohi; having a much gentler slope, has deposited no sand along its banks. These drainage lines are important chiefly with regard to the influence they have on the local spring water. The only part of Manjha uplands where the well water is naturally sweet is along the Amritsar border on the east and between the Ravi and the Hudiára rohi on the west. It is also found to be sweet within the drainage channels and along their banks especially in the case of the Kasúr nála which in former years probably used to carry down a heavier volume of water than the others. tween the Kasúr nála and the Hudiara rohi the water is universally tainted, more so to the west than the east. Towards the Montgomery border it is absolutely undrinkable, much more unfit for irrigation of land. Beyond the Hudiára rohi and between it CHAPTER
I.—A.

Physical
Aspects.

Drainage

lines.

and the Rávi the water is fairly sweet, becoming less and less tainted as the rohi channel drains towards the river. In the year 1908-09 extensive damage was done in the Lahore tahsal by heavy floods in the Hudiára; a central cut was made by the Canal Department after that year about to the point where the Railway crosses the rohi and has been generally successful in disposing of the excess water carried. Of the Kasúr rohi the compiler of the 1893-94 Gazetteer wrote that flood waters which used to fill it several times in the year had been diverted by canal embankments and cultivation. The Patti rohi is now more destructive in its action than it was 20 years ago, a result that may in part at least be ascribed to the fact that, the general spring level baving risen, the soil is less able to absorb rainfall, which accordingly passes off as surface-water.

Geology.

The soil of the district is entirely alluvial; its local geology has not accordingly been made the subject of any separate detailed investigation. Some general information will be found in Medlicott's pamphlet on the Geology of the Punjab, published by the Geological Survey of India. The only mineral products of any value are kankar and kallar. Kankar (a kind of limestone gravel) is used for metalling roads, the smaller particles being burnt for lime; this mineral is found in most parts of the district, but principally in the highlands near Lahore; it is dug out at a depth varying from one to six feet, while the smaller particles are found on the surface of the soil in many places and only require sweeping up for collection before being put into the kilns to be burnt down as lime; kankar is now worked not only by contractors who pay the owners for the right, but by the owners themselves who often both dig and carry it in their own carts to railway stations or to Lahore.

Kallar is a grey powdery substance produced intermittently from old village sites and similar places in the Mánjha uplands which is used both as a manure and for the manufacture of crude saltpetre. As a manure kallar is used as a top-dressing for young cotton and tobacco when about half a foot or so out of the soil; its fertilising properties are shown by chemical analysis to be due to the presence inter alia in a soil which has long been the receptacle of the evacuations of men and cattle of soluble chlorides and nitrates, the valuable soluble ingredients developing by exposure to moisture and heat during a considerable period and transforming by chemical changes certain insoluble into soluble salts. Kallar is, however, much more commonly used for the manufacture in situ of crude saltpetre, the owners of the land finding it very much to their advantage to grant

leases to contractors who make refining a business and pay handsome sums for the right. The *kallar* earth is collected and spread over filter beds which are copiously watered from unlined wells sunk immediately alongside; the filtered solution is then run down to cement-lined floors where it is dried by the natural heat of the summer sun; at the recent Settlement there were found to be 151 *kallar*-producing sites yielding their owners an income of Rs. 11,332.

CHAPTER
I.—A.
Physical
Aspects.
Geology.

The flora of the district in common with that of most Botany districts in the Punjab Plains has been greatly modified by human agency. At one time the whole area must have carried an open forest of small trees and shrubs. The settlement of the country, the extension of canal irrigation and the construction of railways have led to the rapid disappearance of the original vegetation of which the only remains are the rakhs or portions of the original forest which have not been cultivated and are kept as grazing grounds for goats, cattle and camels. Even they have not been left in their original condition but have probably all been felled at one time or another chiefly in order to supply fuel for the railways, which for many years burnt wood.

The rakhs consist of an open growth of low trees, commonly The rakh about 20-30 feet in height and 1-3 feet in girth. The trees are vegetation. usually isolated or occur in isolated groups, the ground between being more or less bare except for a few shrubs, but after good rains a fair crop of grass springs up and remains green for a few months. The general aspect of the rakhs is very monotonous, the vegetation remaining unchanged mile after mile, and there are no land-marks so that if they were bigger it would be easy to get lost in them. The growth is composed mainly of three kindsof trees jand (Prosopis spicigera), karil (Capparis aphylla), and ván (Salvadora oleoides). These three are usually found mixed but occasionally one or other is absent and sometimes reru (Acacia leucophlæa), and farásh (Tumarix articulata) are also found. Malla (Zizyphus nummularia) is common throughout, but many other shrubs are also found and are often abundant. Climbing plants are very common, growing particularly over karil. The commonest climbers are Pentatropis spiralis, Cocculus Dæmia extensa, Rivea hypocrateriformis and Macrua arenaria: one or more of these climbers is almost certain to be found growing over every large karil.

Jand (Prosopis spicigera, Linn.) is the most important tree trees—in the rakhs. It is usually commoner than its associates and is Jand. much more valued as it produces an excellent firewood. The

CHAPTER I.—A.

Physical Aspects

Jand.

branches are lopped for feeding goats and camels. The young pods are sometimes eaten as a vegetable. The jand has a very large deep tap-root and in land cleared for cultivation the roots can usually be dug up and sold at a profit. The root often produces more wood than the stem and has been known to penetrate the soil vertically to a depth of over 60 feet. It flowers usually in April, the seed ripening in June, but some trees can be found in flower in November.

Karil or karir.

Karil or karir (Capparis aphylla, Roth.) is after jand the commonest tree in the rakhs. Sometimes it is more abundant than jand, but this is usually due to the jand having been cut for firewood and the karil left being a bad fuel. The timber is often used for karris or rafters. The fruit is a bright pink colour and about the size of a cherry; when unripe it is often made into pickle. The flowers are scarlet and appear in April and a second crop is often produced in September but is less abundant.

Ván.

Ván (Salvadora oleoides, Done.) is found mixed with jand and karil and usually less common than either of these trees in the rakhs, but on saline soils it often is the principal species. The wood is very little used and even as fuel it is not liked though it can be used for brick-burning. The ván is sometimes preserved in recently cultivated tracts as a shade tree for the benefit of cattle. The flowers appear in February and the fruit, known as pllu, ripens in June and is eaten by the poorer classes especially in times of scarcity.

Reru.

Reru (Acacia leucophloea, Willd.) is found in most of the rakhs. It is a good fuel and the bark can be used for tanning. It flowers in September and October.

Farásh or Farwán, Farásh or parwán (Tamarix articulata, Vahl.) is the only indigenous tree which is cultivated. It grows fast and reaches a fair size and is easily propagated by cuttings. The timber is soft and not much used and as a fuel it is not particularly good. It is found growing naturally on saline soils in depressions where water collects.

Indigenous shrubs— Malla.

Malla (Zizyphus nummularia, Lamk.) is the commonest shrub. It is cut and used for fencing fields, usually after the leaves have been threshed out and used as fodder. In November it produces a small red fruit which is largely eaten by grass-cutters, graziers and others. It flowers in August and September.

Kangar or Kango. Kangar or kango (Lycium europaeum, Linn.) is fairly common in the rakhs. In the autumn it produces small white tubular flowers which are followed by bright red fruits the size of a small pea.

PART A.

Ak (Calotropis procesa, R. Br.) is a common shrub on fallow trads and in waste places. It is easily recognized by its large leaves and explores milky juice. It is almost always in flower.

CHAPTER I.—A. Physical Aspects.

Résham (Pluchea lanceolata, Oliv.) is a small shrub two or Ab. occasionally three feet high. It is found in dense patches especi- Pilchi. ally near the Sutlej. It flowers during and after the rains.

Pilchi (Tamarix dioica, Roxb.) is found on moist sandy soils along the Ravi and Sutlej. It is used for wicker-work, baskets,

Lání (Salsola foetida, Del.) and láná (Suæda fruticosa, Láni, Láni. Forsk.) -These two plants are often confused by natives and the names láná and lání are often interchanged or used for the same plant in different stages of growth. The two plants are really quite distinct, Suada having thick cylindric leaves one quarter to half an inch long whereas in Salsola the leaves are very much smaller. Both are found in saline soils and are very common. They flower in September and in the cold weather land is covered with its fruits which are furnished with five small horizontally spreading silvery wings. The foliage of lant is bright green, whereas láná has a dusky purple or grey hue.

Annual and herbaceous perennial plants, apart from the cools vegetagrasses which are dealt with separately, may be roughly divided tion. into two classes—those which spring up during the monsoon and those which spring up after the winter rains. These two classes are naturally quite different just as the crops grown in the rabi season are different from those of the kharif. It is difficult if not impossible to say which of these plants are truly indigenous in the district and which have been introduced. The weeds of cultivation mostly belong here and a few are worth mentioning:—

Piyázi (Asphodelus tennifolius, Cavan.), sometimes called Weeds of cultivation bhukla or bughát, is a small bright green coloured plant with the Piyázi. appearance of a young onion. It is a common weed in wheat fields.

Bhakhra (Tribulus terrestris, Linn.), a procumbent herb Bhakhra. springing up after the winter rains. The woody fruit breaks up usually into five pieces each of which is armed with two hard spines which easily puncture bicycle tyres if ridden over paths and kachha roads and run into the feet of men who walk bare-footed.

Báthu (Chenopodium album, Linn.), a common weed in the Báthu. rainy season. In rich moist soils it attains a height of 10 feet.

Jantri (Sesbania aculeata, Poir.) is a tall weed with vellow Jantri. flower and long slender pendulous pods often found in cotton fields.

CHAPTER
I. -A.

Physical
Aspects

Harmal.
Cultivated
trees.

Harmal (Peganum Harmala, Linn.) is a perennial plant growing about a foot high. It is common on waste and fallow land and is said to indicate a bad soil. As a weed of cultivation it is not important and is only mentioned owing to its abundance.

The trees grown on roadsides, fields and villages are with the exception of the farásh all introduced plants. Several have been cultivated for a long time and are completely naturalized, such as the kikar, shisham, tút and others. Some although they have been long in cultivation show no sign of becoming established and probably never will do so, for example, barna, jáman and bor. A few have not long been introduced but already show signs of becoming established near Lahore and these in time will probably spread throughout the district in suitable places though they may require a very long time to do so, e.g., the Paper Mulberry (Broussonctia papyrifera, Vent.) from China and Japan, the Mesquit (Prosopis glandulosa, Torr.) from North America and Lucaena glauca, Benth., from Tropical America.

The most important trees at present in calivation are:-

Kikar.

Kikar (Acacia arabica, Willd.).—This tree is the commonest in the district. It is cultivated on the edges of fields and on road-sides and springs up readily from seed. For the agriculturist it is a very valuable tree. The wood is hard and durable and is used for buildings and agricultural implements. It is an excellent firewood and makes good charcoal. The bark is used for tanning. The branches are lopped for fodder and are used for fencing fields. It flowers in the autumn and ripens its seeds in the hot weather.

Thisham or Táli. Shisham or Tall (Dalbergia sissoo, Roxb.).—Though not as common as kikar on fields it is the chief tree for planting on road-sides and canal banks. The wood is valuable, being used for most purposes for which kikar is suitable and in addition for furniture and wheels of carts. It flowers in the spring and ripens its fruits in the cold weather.

Ber.

Ber (Zizyphus jujuba, Lamk.) is commonly planted in fields and villages for shade and for fruit. The fruit is something like a plum and varies considerably in size. The best varieties are propagated by budding. The wood is put to the same uses as that of kikar.

Tút.

Tút (Morus alba, Linn.) is planted for shade and for its fruits. The best varieties are propagated by budding. The wood is used for tool handles, shafts of carriages and for turnery. It grows readily from seed and cuttings.

Siris or Sirin.

Siris or Sirin (Albizzia Lehbek, Benth.) is valued owing to its rapid growth. It is very easily grown from seed. The wood is not much used though it is good and fairly durable. The branches are lopped for fodder.

LAHORE DISTRICT.

PART A.

Dharék or bakain (Melia Azedarach, Linn.) is also mainly valued owing to its rapid growth and to the ease with which it is propagated by seed. The wood is used for rafters and for the sides of bedsteads.

CHAPTER Physical Aspects.

Phulai (Acacia modesta, Wall.).—This tree is very slow in Bakain. Phulai. growth, but is hardy and consequently is often grown in hedges and in dry places where better trees would not thrive. The wood is very hard and durable, but as the tree is not very common it is not much used.

Nim (Azadirachta indica, Juss.).—In certain parts of the Nim. district this tree is common but not in the canal-irrigated tracts as it suffers much from frost when young and appears to dislike canal irrigation. It is planted in villages and gardens for shade and the leaves are used for keeping insects out of clothes. requires protection from frost for several years after planting.

The pipal (Figus religiosa), bor (Figus bengalensis), and tun Pipal. (Cedrela Ioona) are sometimes planted for shade. The jaman (Eugenia Jambolana) and lasúra (Cordia Myxa) are planted for shade and for fruit. The barna (Cratæva religiosa) and amaltás (Cassia Fistula) are occasionally planted for their ornamental flowers.

The following are the most important grasses of the dis- Grasses. trict:—

Kabbal (Cynodon Dactylon, Pers.).—This grass is well-Kabbal, known to Europeans under the name of dúb, but must not be confused with dab. It is abundant on road-sides, canal banks and waste places where eattle graze as it is able to stand heavy grazing better than almost any other grass. In very dry places and on kallaráthi soil it is not found. It is one of the best grasses for fodder especially for horses and is universally used for making lawns.

Chhimbar (Eleusine flagellifera, Necs.).—This grass is not Chhimbar. unlike kabbal, but grows rather taller and is not so dense. The flowering spikes are much shorter and thicker than in kabbal. It is a good fodder grass and very common, growing in somewhat dryer places than kabbal and not objecting to a small amount of kallar in the soil.

Dháman (Pennisetum cenchroides, Rich.).—A very good Dháman. fodder grass, common but usually mixed with other kinds of grass. It is not found in very dry places except occasionally under the shelter of shrubs and bushes.

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Gharm (Panicum antidotale, Retz.).—A tall grass often 3-4 feet high. It is said to be a bad fodder, but this is perhaps because it is found in places where cattle cannot easily get at it owing to the protection of shrubs and bushes amongst which it grows. It is not found in the open. The older stems are nearly as thick as a pencil and are hard and woody.

Sawánk.

Gharm.

Sawánk (Panieum Crus-galli, Linn.).—A good fodder grass, but only found in moist places and is common as a weed in cultivated ground.

Pálwán,

 $Palw\'{a}n$ (Andropogon annulatus, Forsk.).—A good fodder grass but mainly found in moist places.

Kháwi,

Kháwi (Andropogon laniger, Desf.).—A tufted grass common on soils containing a little kallar. It is remarkable in having scented roots and is sometimes used like khas-khas for making tatties. It is not appreciated as fodder.

Káhi.

Káhi (Saccharum spontaneum, Linn.).—A coarse tall grass mainly found along the Rávi and Sutlej usually in wet or swampy places. Used as fodder for buffaloes. This grass is conspicuous after flowering owing to the tuft of white cottony hairs which surround the fruiting spikelets.

Sír.

Sir (Imperata arundinacea, Cyrill).—Another grass with a similar fruiting paniele, apt to be confused with káhi. Sir prefers stiff badly ærated ciay soils and is sometimes a bad weed in cultivated land as it has spreading roots and is difficult to eradicate. Sir is apt to come up in lawns and completely replace kabbal, the grass which is always planted in lawns.

Barkána,

Sarkána (Saccharum Munia, Roxb.).—This is the largest and most conspicuous grass in the district. The flowering stems attain a height of 18 feet and a diameter of half an inch. It is common along the Sutlej and Rávi as well as along canal and railways lines, growing on the edges of borrow-pits and in moist places. Its uses are very numerous. Munj is a fibre extracted from the upper leaf-sheaths of the flowering stems. Munj rope is almost always used for Persian wells, boats and rafts and all purposes where ropes are used in water. It is also used for making matting and for the twine used in native bedsteads. Sar is the name used for the leaves which are used for fodder in times of searcity. Kána is the thick portion of the flowering-stems and is used for coarse screens. The upper thinner portion of the flowering-stems is used for finer screens, mats and winnowing trays and is called sirki.

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Dab (Eragrostis cynosuroides, Beauv.) is a coarse grass found CHAPTER. mainly on stiff soils especially in low lying places where water collects. It is not a good fodder and like str is sometimes diffi-Aspects cult to eradicate in cultivated ground.

Lunákh or Nunákh (Sporobolus arabicus, Boiss.).—This grass Lunákh or is characteristic of saline soils and in such soils it is frequently the Nunath. only species of grass found. It is not a good fodder, but it is evidently eaten by cattle in the absence of better grasses and if a patch of bad kallaráthi soil is protected from cattle a fairly good crop of this grass soon appears in what was formerly bare ground. When lundkh is dry or if any other food is available it is not touched by cattle.

In Appendix A will be found a list of the trees, shrubs and woody climbers of the district.

(e) Wolves and jackals are the only carnivora of any impor-Characteristic tance, the former being met with occasionally in the lowland wastes wild animals. of the Chúnián tahsil; jackals abound everywhere, as any one who spends a night within the limits of the Lahore district will speedily learn. In the last ten years 1,834 wolves were destroyed and Rs. 8,203 were paid as rewards for their destruction. Among the larger mammals, the porcupine, the desert and common Indian foxes, and the jungle cat occur; of the smaller mammals the common Indian gerbilie and various small rats are the chief representatives. Twenty years ago Lahore was a poor shooting district: now, owing to the extension of cultivation, it is a decidely worse one and sandgrouse and bustard, birds that affect dry waste country, are very rarely met with. In the length and breadth of the Manjha the Chhanga Manga Reserve is the only area in which one can rely on finding game other than water-birds, though the occasional grey and black partridge, sandgrouse, pigeon, hares and even ravine deer and black buck can be met with in the course of protracted tours.

The Chhánga Mánga Rokh is very thick and only the portions of it that have been coppice-felled the previous year can be successfully beaten; nilgai, pig and peafowl and hares abound; the black partridge, which can be had in the cotton on the outskirts of the reserve at the end of October and early in November and again in the early spring among the green wheat, is the best form of sport; permission to shoot is to be obtained from the Deputy Conservator of Forests, Lahore Division.

The Rávi riverain is disappointing ground though a few geese, kunj and duck are to be seen; the Sutlej Bet generally affords excellent rough shooting for the officer on tour who keeps his gun with him and has the leisure to use it. The main perma-

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nent ihils of the district and their capabilities for sport have been noticed under paragraph (c) of this section and chapter; besides them there are backwaters of the Rávi at Ichogil and Bhaini Dhillwan on the Amritsar border and certain sizeable pieces of Characteristic water at villages in the extreme south-west of tahsal Chunian, or noteworthy between Kanganpur and the Sutlej, which on occasions provide At all the places mentioned however netting and snaring goes on and the European sportsman who visits them without making previous enquiries will not be wise. Quail come in April and September and are netted in large numbers near the city.

In Appendix B is given a list of some 230 birds, including the Game Birds which occur, or are likely to occur, in the district.

Attention is invited to the note at the end of the list.

Fisher.

The more important fishes of the Lahore District brought

in for European consumption are :— Vernacular name, Scientific name. Rohn or Dhambra Labeo rohita 1. ... A good table fish up to 50 lbs. and over. 2. Dai-Kalaban ... Labeo calbasu ... Good eating but full of bones. Runs up to 3 feet in length 3. Mori ... Cirrhina mrigala ... A good food fish. Runs up to Mali Wallago altre ... A common and valuable food fish. Thaila ... Catta buch anani ... Good cating—the largest of plains carp. Runs up to 6 feet length and 100 lbs. б. Turkanda (Kag- Rita buchanani ... Esteemed by Indians. Often a very foul feeder. Saul (Murral) ... Ophiocephalus stria-) A valuable food fish. Very hardy. Very voracious. ... Ophrocephalu spunc- [Guards its own nest. tatus. Chiniarn Chitratu Barbus for ... Not very common in Lahore (Máhásír). District. Comes in after the rains. 10. Bachna I seudentropius garua Small, about 1 lb. in weight, but quite the most palatable fish in the market.

11. Chilma ... Chela panjalensis ... Very small, rises readily to fly and good eating.

The following are some other fishes of the Lahore District:— Vernacular name, Scientific name.

- Sing or Singúla or Chiaja ... Macrones aor.
- 2. Gid ... Labeo diplostomus.
- 1) haula 3. Ophiocephalus gachua.

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	Vernacular name.	Scientific name.				
4.	Khagga	Clarias magur.				
5.	Singi	Saccobranchus fossilis.				
6.	Pafta	Callichrous pabda? bimaculatus.				
7.	Balim, Vahin Garoj	Mastacembelus armatus.				
8.		Barbus punjabensis.				
9, -		Aspidoparia jaya.				
10.		Rohtee cotio.				
11.	Chilwa	Barilius sagra (a valuable larvicide)				
12.	Tdk	Chela phul) (a valuable larvicide).				
13.	Kunni	Lateo dyochelus.				
14.	Makui	Amlassis nama.				
15.	Chidhu	Thichogaster-fascialus.				

The nomenclature of the less well-known fishes is difficult and misleading. The same name often applies to two or more different species, even in different parts of the same district. On the other hand two or more names are often given to the same species.

The Sinsár or Ghariál (Gavialis gangeticus, Gmel.) abounds in both rivers, being more plentiful in the Sutlej, and may often be seen in winter basking in the sun on the sandbanks of the There is no record of the occurrence of the Maggar (Crocodilas palustris). Both the rivers are favourite haunts of the large mud turtle (Trionyx gangeticus, Cuv.). Many other kinds of tortoises are also found in both the rivers and in marshes and ponds. Of the huge water serpents mentioned in the last Gazetteer the Checquered Keelback (Tropidonotus piscator, Sohn.) has often been taken swimming near the banks. Other water snakes and harmless snakes abound throughout the district. Of the venomous snakes there are five-two Cobras (Naiatripudians, Morr and Naiabungarus, Schleg), two vipers (Vipera russellii. Shaw, and Echis carinata, Schn.) and the Krait. Of these the vipers and the Krait, which are the most plentiful, are responsible for a large number of deaths. In the last decade 659 people have been reported as killed by snakes. Of the lizards the wellknown Goh (Varanus bengalensis, Daud.) and Sahna or Spiny Tailed Lizard (Uromastix hardwickii, Gray.) are quite common throughout the district. Many other species of house and jungle lizards are also to be found.

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Climate.

(f) Meteorological statistics will be found in Table 3 of The climate of Lahore, like that of north-west of India in general, is subject to large vicissitudes. From about the middle of December to the middle of March the air is very damp and cold, and light to moderate rain occurs at intervals in connection with cold weather storms. These storms are as a rule preceded by a wave of high temperature and followed by a cool wave, so that large and rapid changes are a characteristic feature of the temperature conditions of the season. During the passage of cool waves the thermometer may sink so far at night that sharp frost occurs. In the early morning of the 19th January 1889 and the 23rd December 1910 a reading of 29.2° was recorded under the Observatory shed at Lahore, but on the ground outside temperature sank much lower. The cessation of the winter rains is succeeded by a short-lived spell of very pleasant spring weather. In April temperature rises fast and the two succeeding months are very hot and dry. Hot westerly winds prevail frequently in the day-time and the heat is then trying in the extreme. Temperatures of upwards of 110 in the shade are of frequent occurrence in the second half of May and in June, the highest reading hitherto recorded being 120.3°. Duststorms occur occasionally during the hot season, relieving temporarily the intensity of heat. Towards the end of June monsoon conditions appear and during the next two-and-a-half months spells of rainy weather alternate with intervals of sultry oppressive weather. The cessation of the rains about the middle of September is followed for two or three weeks by a rise of temperature in the day time, but thereafter pleasant cool weather sets in and lasts till about Christmas when the winter rains begin.

Temperature.

The mean annual temperature of Lahore is 76, that of January, the coolest month, 55, and that of June, the warmest, 94°. The average of all the maximum day temperatures of the year is 90°, the average of all the night minimum temperatures is 62°; the highest yet recorded is 120° and the lowest is 29°. The diurnal range is great; it amounts to 36° in November and only 19° in August. The humidity of the air is fairly high, the annual mean being 67 per cent. of saturation, that of May being 41 per cent. and that of December, January and February, the dampest months, about 80.

Rainfall.

(g) In Table 3 of the Statistical Volume B figures are given for the annual rainfall at each of the stations where raingauges are kept in the district, of which (including the

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recently established Balloki Station) there are now 12, as follows, viz.— TAHSTL.

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	**11014.								Rainfall.		
Lahore,		Kasur.		Chúnián.							
Lahore.	Niśz Beg (e).	Manihála (o).	Waglia (c).	Казит.	Daftuh (c).	Chúnián.	Wan (Chánga Mánga ' (c).	Bhamba (c).	Nijsbat (c).	Balloki (c).	

Nore .- (c) means Canal Raingauge Station.

Table 4 gives the rainfall of each month at head-quarters. The average rainfall of the Labore head-quarter station for the whole period 1859 to 1911 is nearly 21 inches, of which 13.63 fall from July to September in the monsoon season, while only an inch occurs from October to December in the period of the early winter rains. Variations in the annual rainfall are considerable, a maximum of nearly 31 inches (in 1908-09) and a minimum of less than 7 (in 1899-1900) being reached within a period beginning 1892 and ending 1912-13. Table 5 (Seasonal Rainfall at head-quarters of each tain (1) clearly shows the natural inferiority of the western portion of the district. Kasúr and Lahore, being about equidistant from the hills, fall within the same rain zone; Chúnián suffers from its remoteness from the The district generally is well protected against drought: there are few parts of it which run any risk from excessive precipitation. In the winter particularly, the rabi being much the more important of the two harvests, there can hardly be too much rain provided it is well distributed; and winter rain gives growing crops in the riverain strength to withstand the intense cold of the tract. In the summer good rain checks boll-worm in cotton and other insect pests, extends the area under well cultivation and provides natural fodder for working cattle. Insufficient precipitation on the other hand means in the lowlands low rivers with curtailed areas under sailab and inundation canal irrigation, and in the uplands tends to shorten the supplies in the perennial canals.

(h) Severe cyclonic storms are practically unknown; hail-storms are fairly frequent, especially in March and April, Cyclones, and often cause considerable damage to the crops. Floods are earthquakes and floods.

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CHAPTER only local, being confined to the comparatively narrow alluvial belts bordering the two rivers. The district is sufficiently distant from the hills to be practically immune from earthquakes, the chief cause of which is the "main boundary fault" which runs through the Lower Himalayas from end to end of the Punjab; the earthquake of 1905 which worked such destruction in Kángra was however severely felt in Lahore, where many buildings were damaged.

Section B.—History.

The history of the Lahore District is that of its chief towns Labore City-Early history. Lahore and Kasúr, and their story is the story of the Punjab.

> Of the condition prior to the Muhammadan invasions of the territory round Lahore now comprised in the Lahore District very little is known. The princes and people of Lahore however played an important part in the long continued struggle between Muhammadanism and Hinduism which marks the introduction of the former into India. Though legend attributes the founding of Lahore or Loháwa-rána to Lava, the son of Ráma, it is not probable that Lahore was founded before the first century A. D., as we neither find it mentioned in connection with Alexander, nor is it described by Strabo or Plinv. On the other hand, it may possibly be the Labokla of Ptolemv. as Amakatis, which is mentioned by that author as near Labokla. has been identified by Cunningham with the ruins of Amba Kápi, about 25 miles from Lahore. The first certain historical record of Lahore is, however, that of Hiuen Tsiang, who mentions it as a large Bráhmanical city visited by him in A. D. 630 on his way to Jullundhur. About this time it is probable that the capital of the kingdom of Lahore was transferred to Siálkot, as Alberúní speaks of Lahore as a province whose capital was Mandhúkúr, and it is noticeable that Al Masúdi makes no mention of Lahore.

> At the end of the tenth century the kingdom of Lahore was' in the hands of a line of Brahman kings, and in A. D. 988 Jai Pál, the reigning monarch, was decisively beaten by Sa-Mahmud did not visit Lahore for more than twenty years after his first invasion of the Punjab, though he defeated Jai Pál in 1001 and Anand Pál in 1008. Lahore City was not at this time a place of great importance. In 1034 Lahore was seized by Nialtigin, the revolted governor of Multan. however, was expelled, and in 1036 Lahore was made the capital of the Ghaznivid dominions cast of the Indus.

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insurrection by the Hindus at Lahore in 1042 was quelled by Maudúd, and the city was left in charge of Malik Ayáz, whom Muhammadan tradition regards as the founder. During the reign of the first eight Ghaznivid princes Lahore was governed Early history. by viceroys as the head-quarters of a province, but during the reign of Masúd III (1099-1114), it was made the seat of government of the empire. After Masúd's death Muhammad Bahlim, governor of Lahore, rebelled against Bahrám Sháh in 1119 but was defeated; and in 1153 Khusrú Shah again transferred the seat of government to Lahore, where it remained till 1193. city was put to ransom by Muhammad of Ghor in 1181 and taken in 1186. From this time onwards Lahore was the centre of the opposition to the authorities at Delhi while subject to the constant incursions of the turbulent Khokhars who devastated the country round in 1205. On the death of Muhammad of Ghor in 1206 Kutab-ud-dín Aibak was crowned at Lahore; his lieutenant Kubácha lost the city to Táj-ud-dín Yalduz in 1206, but it was recovered by Kuth ud-din in the same year. From the death of Arám Sháh in 1211 the province of Lahore became the bone of contention between Altamash at Delhi, Nasír-ud-dín Kubácha at Multán and Táj-ud-dín Yalduz at Ghazni. Yalduz in 1215 took Lahore from Nasír-ud-dín; but Altamash defeated him in the following year, and made himself master of the city in 1217. On the death of Altamash in 1236, Malik Alá-ud-dín Jani of Lahore broke out in revolt; and after he had been defeated and killed, Kabi-Khán-i-Ayáz of Lahore likewise rebelled in 1238 but submitted later.

Then follows a century during which Lahore lay at the mercy of incessant Mongol raids. It was taken by the Mongols in 1241, and put to ransom in 1246. The city was rebuilt by Balban in 1270; but in 1285 the Mongols returned, and Balban's son, prince Muhammad, was slain in an encounter on the banks of the Ravi, the poet Amír Khusrú being captured at the same time. Muhammad's son, Kai Khusrú, was appointed governor of the Punjab in his stead, but was murdered in 1287. The suburb of Mughalpura was founded about this time by Mongol settlers, and Dua the Chaghatai made a raid on Lahore in 1301. Under Alá-ud-dín Khilji, Ghází Malik, afterwards the emperor Tughlak Sháh, received charge of the territories of Dípálpur and Lahore as a warden of the march against the Mongols, an office he seems to have discharged with some success. However, the Khokhars took Lahore in 1342, and again in 1394, when it was recovered by Sárang Khán. In 1398 Lahore was taken by a detachment of Timur's army, and

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seems to have lain desolate till it was rebuilt by Muhárak Sháh in 1422. Jasrath Khokhar attacked Lahore in the same year, and again in 1431 and 1432, but without success; but in 1433 Early history. Shaikh Ali took the city, which however he had almost immediately to surrender. In 1441 Bahlol Khán Lodí was appointed to the fiefs of Lahore and Dipalpur and seized the opportunity of turning against his master Muhammad Sháh. Lahore seems to have enjoyed a period of peace under the Patháns; but in the reign of Ibrahim Lodi, Daulat Khán Lodi, governor of Lahore, revolted and called in the aid of Bábar. Lahore was plundered by Bábar's troops in 1524, but in his final invasion in the next year he passed to the north through Siálkot.

The Moghals,

The period of the Moghal rule was the golden time of the history of Lahore, which again became a place of royal residence and grew to be, in the language of Abul Fazl, "the grand resort of people of all nations"; it still retains many splendid memorials of this period. On the accession of Humáyún, Kámrán, his younger brother, took possession of Lahore and obtained the Punjab together with Kabul and Kandahar. In the struggle between Humáyún and Sher Shah, Lahore was the military head-quarters of the Mughals, and narrowly escaped destruction on their temporary defeat. Humáyún entered Lahore triumphantly in 1554, being received with every expression of joy; but after Akbar had come to the throne, the place was seized in 1563 by his younger brother Hakim, who, though expelled, made another assault in 1581, from which he was repelled by Akbar in person. Akbar held his court at Lahore from 1584 to 1598, where he was visited by some Portuguese missionaries, and by the Englishmen Fitch, Newberry, Leeds, and Storey. Some time after Jahángír's succession in 1605 prince Khusrú escaped from Agra, seized the suburbs of Lahore, and besieged the citadel; but he was quickly defeated and his followers put to death with great barbarity. Gurú Arjun was implicated in this rebellion and died in captivity, or, as the Sikh tradition has it, disappeared miraculously beneath the waters of the Rávi. His shrine still stands between the Moghal palace and the mausoleum of Ranjit Singh. Jahángír fixed his court at Lahore in 1622, and, when he died at Rajauri in Kashmír A. D. 1627, he was interred, in accordance with his express wish, in the garden of Núrjehán, his wife, who erected to his memory the mausoleum at Shahdara. Lahore was the scene of the struggles between the rival claimants to the throne which ensued on the deaths of Akhar, Jahángír and Sháh Jahán, though between A. D. 1628 and 1657 the city enjoyed an interval of peace and

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prosperity under the munificent rule of Alí Mardán Khán and Hakím Alí-ud-dín, who is more commonly known by his title of Wazír Khán.

During the reign of Aurangzeb, Lahore had but little con-The Moghals. nection with the political events of the time, as the attention of the emperor was chiefly directed to quelling the ruling power of the Maráthas in the Deccan and the rebellion of the tribes of Rájpútána. From the death of Aurangzeb (A. D. 1707) to the accession of Ranjít Singh the fate of Lahore was singularly unfortunate. As the capital of an outlying province, it was naturally the first to suffer from the weakness of the decaying Moghal Empire. Ruled over by governors inadequately supported, it became the point d'appui of Sikh insurrections. With the invasions of Ahmad Sháh, Lahore became an outpost of the Durráni Empire, but the hold upon it of the Kábul Kingdom was never overstrong, and its history henceforth derives its chief interest from the rise of the Sikhs.

Sikhism, which was destined to re-establish Hindu supre- The Sikhe. macy in Lahore, received by the martyrdom in connection with the struggles inaugurating the succession of Jahángír in A. D. 1606 of Gurú Arjan, the fourth successor of Nának and compiler of the Adi Granth, the stimulus that transferred it from a peaceful to a warlike religion. Almost immediately after the death of Aurangzeb, the Sikhs, who had been kept in subjection under his energetic rule, broke out into insurrection under a leader named Banda, and at length seriously threatened Lahore. The emperor Bahádur Sháh, son and successor of Aurangzeb (A. D. 1712) marched to Lahore, with a view of crushing the rebellion but died before he could achieve any decisive success. A conflict ensued outside the walls of Lahore between his son Jahandar and Azím-ush-shán, in which the latter was defeated and drowned in the Rávi. Under Farukh Síyar the Governor of Lahore was defeated by the Sikhs. He was succeeded by Abdus Samad Khán who defeated the rebels and took Banda prisoner; and under his son Zakariya Khan the province had peace for twenty-one years (1717-38). He, however, found it prudent to submit to Nádir Sháh, who accepted a ranson in lieu of plundering the city. Ahmad Shah Durrani occupied Lahore in 1748, and again in his second invasion, after some resistance from Mír Mannu (Muinul-mulk), the new governor. Mír Mannu was succeeded by his widow, and her abduction by the Wazír was the pretext for Ahmad Shah's fourth invasion (1755). Lahore was occupied and placed under prince Timúr, from whom, however, it was taken by the Sikhs under Jassa Singh. They were expelled by the Marathas in 1758, who installed Adina Beg as Governor. He

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The Sikhs.

died a few months later and the Maratha power was broken by Ahmad Shah's victory at Pánípat in 1761, while the Sikhs, who again besieged Lahore, were defeated in the following year with great slaughter at Barnála, Kabuli Mal being left as Governor of Lahore. The Sikh cavalry ravaged the country round, and after Ahmad Shah's seventh invasion Kabuli Mal was ejected and the Sikhs again became masters of Lahore. For the thirty years following Ahmad Sháh's final departure (1767-97) the Šikhs ruled in Lahore unmolested; then in 1797 Sháh Zamán appeared before the city and put it to ransom. The next year he appeared again, and on this occasion Ranjít Singh received from him on his retirement a formal grant of the chieftainship of Lahore. rise of Ranjít Singh's power made Lahore once more the centre of a flourishing though ephemeral kingdom. The collapse of the Lahore kingdom under Ranjít Singh's successors forms a chapter of imperial history for which the Imperial Gazetteer may be consulted. In December 1846, the Council of Regency was established, and the British Resident became the real central authority at Lahore. On March 29th, 1849, at the conclusion of the second Sikh war, the young Maharaja Dalip Singh resigned the Government to the British.

. Kasar Town.

Tradition refers its origin to Kusa, son of Rama, and brother of Loh or Lava, the founder of Lahore. It is certainly a place of great antiquity, and General Cunningham identified it with one of the places visited by Hiuen Tsang in the seventh century A. D. A Rajput city seems to have occupied the modern site before the earliest Muhammadan invasion; but Kasúr does not appear in history until late in the Muhammadan period, when it was settled by a Pathán colony from the east of the Indus. These immigrants entered the town either in the reign of Bábar or in that of his grandson Akbar, and founded a considerable principality, with territory on both sides of the Sutlej. When the Sikhs rose to power, they experienced great opposition from the Pathans of Kasúr; and, though the chiefs of the Bhangi confederacy stormed the town in 1763 and again in 1770, and succeeded for a while in holding the entire principality, the Pathán leaders re-established their independence in 1794 and resisted many subsequent attacks. In 1807, however, Kutb-uddín Khán, their last chieftain, was forced to give way before Ranjít Singh, and retired to his property at Mamdot, beyond the Sutlej. The town of Kasúr was then incorporated in the kingdom of Lahore. It consists of an aggregation of fortified hamlets, standing on the upland bank and overlooking the alluvial valleys of the Beas and the Sutlej. The Afghan element has now declined.

An extract, succinctly describing the events at Lahore and CHAPTER in the district of 1857, from the Punjab Mutiny Report, is given at pages 42 to 44 of the 1893-94 Gazetteer. The disarming of the troops at Mián Mír on May 13th frustrated a plot for The Mutiny. the simultaneous seizure of the fort with the treasury and arsenal and the outbreak of the troops in cantonments and the Ferozepore arsenal was thus indirectly saved. But for this, as the official report says, "the North-West Provinces and the Punjab must have been for the time irrevocably lost, the lives of all Europeans in these regions sacrificed, Delhi could not have been taken, and India must have been ab initio reconquered." Throughout the rebellion Lahore continued in a disturbed state. In July the 26th Native Infantry Regiment mutinied at Mián Mír, and, after murdering some of their officers, succeeded in effecting their escape under cover of a dust-storm. They were however overtaken on the banks of the Rávi and destroyed by a force under Mr. Cooper, Deputy Commissioner of Amritsar. The strictest precautions were adopted in and around the city, until the fall of Delhi removed all further cause of apprehension.

The subsequent history of the district is more social than Subsequent history. political, and the period from the Mutiny to the present day has been one of steady economic and social development.

As originally constituted the district lay wholly in the Bari Constitution Doab, with the exception of a group of estates round Shahdara. of the district. In 1855, however, some three hundred estates were transferred from the Sheikhupura pargana in the Gujránwálá District to The trans-Rávi estates were then divided up. A few went to the Chunian and Lahore tahsals, but the great bulk were made into a separate tahsil with its headquarters at Sharakpur. In the same year a small group of estates was transferred to Gugera, but barring that and other similar transfers between Lahore on the one side and Montgomery or Ferozepore on the other, due mainly to river action, there was no great change in the constitution of the district until 1910, in which year the Sharakpur tahsil was transferred bodily to the Gujránwála district.

The principal antiquities are those of Lahore city. Lahore formerly covered a far larger area than it does at present is at once apparent from the number and extent of the ruins which cover the face of the surrounding country. From the city walls to Shálamár, Mían Mír and Ichhra—a circle with a radius of some three or four miles—one is constantly coming across crumbling mosques, tombs, gateways and gigantic mounds. Some CHAPTER I.—B. History.

Archeology.

conception of the extent of Lahore in its palmier days may be formed from the fact that of thirty-six guzars or quarters into which Lahore is known to have been divided only nine are included within the area of the modern city. On the whole it may be considered probable that in its best days, that is during the reign of Sháhjahán, the city must have had a circuit of some 16 or 17 miles. The portion of the city outside the walls probably consisted of numerous thickly inhabited spots connected with the city gates by long bázárs. The intervals between these different quarters were filled up with tombs, gardens and mosques, whose remains now form a conspicuous feature in the aspect of the environs of Lahore.

Labore of the

There are no architectural remains of the old Hindu city of Hindu period. Lahore, and there are some grounds for supposing that it did not occupy the same site as the modern city. Tradition points to the vicinity of Ichra, a village about three miles to the west, as the site of old Lahore.

Lahore under the Pathans and Moghals.

But there is not only a total absence of the old Hindu architectural remains. With the exception of two small mosques in the heart of the city, the Nímiwála masjid and Shiránwála masjid, and the ruins of one or two shrines, there are no architectural relics of an earlier date than the time of Húmáyún. fact, coupled with the silence of earlier writers, leads to the conclusion that Lahore, at the period of the Pathán dynasties, though a place of considerable importance, was not remarkable for its extent or the beauty of its buildings. From an architectural point of view, Lahore is essentially a Moghal city; and its Muhammadan remains, with a few exceptions, are in the Moghal style, the exceptions being the tomb of Shah Músa, by the railway station, which is Pathán and the mosque of Maryam Makáni or Maryam Zamáni by the eastern gateway of the fort, the style of which is transitional between the Pathán and the Moghal. Three localities at Lahore are traditionally connected with the Ghaznivide period, and are looked upon as places of great sanctity,—the tomb of Malik Ayáz, who is said to have built up the walls and fortress of Lahore miraculously in a single night; the tomb of Sayad Izhák, in the quadrangle of Wazír Khán's Mosque; and lastly, the tomb of Data Ganj Bakhsh, a learned divine of Baghdád, the St. Odo of his day, who accompanied the victorious army of Mahmud of thazni in the character of spiritual adviser and died at an advanced age at Lahore.

Remains of the Moghal period in La hore,

In the old gateways leading to the fort we have examples of the bold and massive style of Akbar contrasting remarkably with the elegant but somewhat fantastic architecture of later periods. The elaborately carved buildings, with pillars of red sandstone, supporting a sloping chhaja, in the quadrangle of the citadel adjoining Jáhangír's Khwábgáh, are good specimens of the Hindu-Moslem style of art, characteristic of the time of Akbar. Remains of The Khwábgáh of Jahángír is a marble sleeping pavilion which the Moghal stood within a large quadrangle enclosed on three sides by a Lahore. colonnade of red stone pillars, intricately carved with bracket capitals, consisting of the figures of peacocks, elephants and In the centre of the fourth side, which overlooked the Rávi, stood a pavilion, in the Moghal style of architecture, and on either side at the point of contact of the colonnade with the outer wall were two chambers with verandahs of elaborately carved pillars supporting a sloping chhaja in the Hindu style. In the quadrangle was a garden, with a chabútra or platform, of marble mosaic, and beneath the pavilion and colonnades were underground chambers to serve as a refuge from the heat. In the tomb of Jahángír, at Shahdara; the Mosque of Wazir Khan, on the south side of the city; the Pearl Mosque; the throne room and marble pavilion in the citadel; the tomb of Asaf Khan; the Gardens of Shalamár; the Gulábi Bágh or "Garden of Rose-water"; the Gateway of Zeb-ul-Nissa; and the Imperial Mosque of Aurangzeb, we have examples of the Indo-Moghal style proper, with its usual characteristics of bulb-like domes, supported on elaborate pendentives, engrailed arches, marble lattice windows, and brilliantly enamelled walls. A special feature of the Moghal buildings is the profusion and excellence of the coloured tiling and enamelled frescoes (káshi).

Prince Kamrán, brother of the Emperor Humáyún, when Viceroy of the Punjab, seems to have given the first impulse to the architectural adornment of Lahore by building a palace and garden near the suburb of Naulakha and extending thence to the river Rávi. A báradári, said to have been built by Prince Kámrán, the oldest specimen of Moghal architecture in Lahore, which was used for many years as a toll-house at the old bridge of boats on the Rávi, is now a protected monument in the charge of the Archæological Department. All that remains of the palace is a large gateway now used as a private house in the vicinity of Lehna Singh's chauni.

Akbar made Lahore his capital for some fourteen years, during which time he repaired and enlarged and surrounded it and the city with a wall, portions of which still remain, though it was almost rebuilt at the commencement of the present century by Ranjít Singh.

History.

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I.—B.

History.

Remains of the Moghal period in Labore.

"In the fort up to within a few years" wrote the compiler of the Gazetteer of 1893-94, "there were left some good specimens of the peculiar style of architecture adopted by Akbar; but they are nearly all destroyed; the Akbari Mahal, or chamber of Akbar, has been razed to the ground, and the smaller throne room has been so altered by modern additions that it is hardly recognisable as an antique building." Other architectural remains of the period are the tomb of Shih Chiragh; the tomb of Kasim Khan, once the trysting-place of the Lahore wrestlers and now the residence of the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab; the tomb of Sháh Musa; and a mosque called the mosque of Kála Khán, on the right hand of the road from Lahore to Mián Emperor Jahángír built but little, but there are specimens of his architecture in the greater Khwábgáh, or sleeping-palace; in the tomb of Anárkali and possibly in the Moti masjid, or Pearl Mosque, formerly the Chapelle Royal for the imperial harem. But the ascription of the latter to Jahangir is questioned by the latest authorities.

During the reign of Sháhjahán the palace was enlarged and beautified under the sup rintendence of Asaf Khán and the entire frontage covered with brilliantly coloured designs in tile The beautiful tomb of Jahángír, at Shahdara; the mosque of Wazir Khán, on the south side of the city; the Gardens of Shálamár; the gateway of the Gulábi Bágh; the Idgáh; the tomb of Mián Mír; the summer house of Wazir Khán; the gateway of Zeb-ul-Nissa; and lastly, the tombs which line the road between Anárkali and the Shalamar gardens, are among the works of the period. A smaller Khwábgáh was erected adjoining the western side of that built by Jahángír. To the left of the Khwálgáh was erected the range of buildings with octagonal towers, the largest of which is called, par excellence, the Saman Burj and contains the small though costly marble pavilion, inlaid with flowers wrought in precious stones and known as the Naulakha, and the celebratea Shishmahal, used by Ranjit Singh as a reception room into which a new gateway called the *Máthi Pol* was opened for the Emperor's private use, through a garden which covered the space now occupied by the fort magazine and suggested a comparison with the hanging gardens of Babylon. Opposite the pavilion in Jahángír's Khwábgáh a hammám or suite of bathing rooms was erected, which served not only for the purpose indicated by the name but also as a cabinet council chamber, and in the centre of the fort enclosure, the once stately building known as the Tak/t or Throne-room of Sháhjahán. In the fourth year of his reign, the city having suffered much from the encroachment of the river, Aurangzeb had a massive quay of masonry con- CHAPTER structed for upwards of three miles along the river's bank. The quay, it is said, was faced with lead; flights of steps, at intervals, led down to the water's edge; and rows of Persian wheels, pro-Remains of jecting over the side, made the waters of the Ravi available for the Moghal irrigating the gardens which lined its banks. The remains of the period in Lahore, quay, or Band of Alamgir, as it is called, are still traceable between the north-east end of the fort and the village of Bhogiwal. But the great work of the period is the Jami Masjid, or Musalmán Cathedral, the most striking building at Lahore, whose white marble domes and almost colossal minarets may be seen for miles, a building said by some to have owed its origin to the Emperor's pious remorse for the murder of his brother, Dára Shikoh, and by others to a desire to eclipse the beauties of the mosque of Wazir Khan. The completion of this mosque may be said to close the architectural history of Lahore. Later attempts. such as the Golden Mosque of Bikhári Khán, and the Palace and Tomb of Khán Bahádur, at Begumpura, only prove how architectural taste fell with the fall of the Empire and became a mongrel style, half Muhammadan and half Hindu.

Ranjít Singh, unlettered and unpolished as he was, was not Lahore under without appreciation of architecture. Accordingly, he stripped the Sikhs. the Muhammadan tombs of their marble facings and sent them to adorn the Sikh temple at Amritsar. He restored the Shálamár gardens, which had gone to ruin during troublous times of Ahmad Shah, but at the same time laid ruthless hands upon the marble pavilions by the central reservoir, and substituted structures of brick and plaster in their stead. He turned the sarái, which separated the fort and palace from the Jama Masjid, into a private garden, and placed therein the marble edifice which remains to this day the architectural chef-d'œuvre of his reign an example of injudicious spoliation and hybrid design. Besides the above. a few unsightly temples to Siva, erected in honour of a favourite wife or dancing girl, and some tasteless additions to the fort, comprise all the architectural works of Ranjít Singh at Lahore. One of the latest specimens of Sikh architecture is the mausoleum of Ranjít Singh himself, his son and grandson. The building is, as usual, in design substantially Hindu overlaid with Muhammadan details, and does not bear close inspection; but the effect at a distance is not unpleasing. The palaces of the Sikh nobility show the same blending of Hindu and Muhammadan design, and are further disfigured by small angular chambers perched on the highest part of the building, to catch the breeze in the hot weather and rains. The walls of the chambers are gaudily but roughly painted with scenes sometimes of a religious, some-

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times of a warlike or sporting character. The former are generally taken from the life of Krishna or of Bába Nának; the fighting scenes relate chiefly to conflicts with the Afghans of the Lahore under north-west frontier, but none are remarkable as works of art.

Action taken in recent years for the conservation of the leading ancient monuments.

the Sikhs.

Of recent years the Archæological Department has undertaken the conservation of ancient monuments, and amongst the measures taken the following are the most important: The military barracks long used by the British Government have been removed from the Diwan-i-Am of Shahjahan in the Fort of Lahore: modern walls and other excrescences have been demolished: the plinth has been exposed to view and the throne and chamber behind opened up. It still remains to grass the platform in front of the hall and to make good as much as possible of the damage that has been done in the hall itself. buildings around the quadrangle of Jahangir all additions have heen removed from the one which did duty as a Roman Catholic Chapel and the Bari Khwilgáh has been repaired in order to utilise it as an armoury in place of the narrow and confined armoury opposite the Shishmahal. The Choti Khwábgáh of Sháhjahán has been converted from its use as an English Church, its modern Gothic roof and other fittings removed, the ancient marble cornice and ceilings rebuilt and the whole in other ways restored in its previous form. From the Moti Masjid the treasury has been removed and the modern brick walls swept away. There was a vast rent in the ceiling of the Shishmahal which necessitated the removal of the whole of the heavy roof in order to renew the timbers to which the ceiling was attached: after the timbers had been renewed a new roof was put over them and the ceiling itself carefully and skilfully repaired. The Hazuri Bagh garden has been entirely excavated, the old water channels and fountains repaired and the garden laid out as far as possible on its original lines. Numerous measures were carried out a few years ago with a view to securing the enamelled tile work on the walls of Wazir Khán's mosque and structurally strengthening the building, many parts of which were in a perilous The Railway offices were removed from the Railway Mosque, recent additions were demolished and the buildings generally conserved. At the Tomb of Jahángír at Sháhdara the minarets were repaired and partly rebuilt after the Dharmsála earthquake. The stone paving on the roof and platform was largely renewed and the jáli balustrade restored on one side of the tomb; much of the inlay work on the tomb itself has also been repaired; in the garden of this tomb and in the adjoining sarái jungle has been cleared, lawns and parterres laid down, and

LAHORE DISTRICT.

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old causeways and channels restored. Measures have been taken to preserve the fabric of the Tomb of Núr Jahán, which is largely ruined, and to lay out the surroundings. The Shálamár garden has been much improved by the removal of jungle, the laying out Action taken of parterres and the restoration of the water-ways and cause-in recent years for the conways.

CHAPTER

Fopulation.

servation of the leading ancient monu-

Section C.—Population.

(a) Table 6 of Volume B gives separate statistics based on Density and the census of 1911 not only of the density of the population of distribution the district but also for the distribution of population over towns of population. and villages by sex and among occupied houses for each tohsil as well as for the whole district.

Taking the figures of the 1911 census report, the Lahore district is exceeded in population by one Native State only and in density by seven British Districts (including Delhi) and three Native States. The density of each tahsil is shown in the following table:-

Tahsil		Population per square mile.	Rural population per culti- vated square mile.
Lahore		638	476
Chúnián		240	817
Kasúr	••	856	398

The density of Lahore itself is 7,816 per square mile, which is only about half that of Delhi and Amritsar, and a good deal less than Ráwalpindi and Multán. This is due to the existence of a large civil station. The intramural area is as congested as that of any of the other cities.

(1) Table 7 gives figures for six towns of the Lahore district - Towns and Lahore in the Lahore tahsil, Chunian and Khudian in the Chu-villages.

CHAPTER
I.- C.
Population.
Towns and villages.

nián tuhsil, and Kasúr, Patti and Khem Karan in the Kasúr tahsil. It will be seen that Lahore and Kasúr are steadily increasing in population, Chúnián decreasing and the remainder remaining fairly constant.

A detailed account of Lahore city and other places of interest will be found in Chapter IV, and the following is merely a brief account of the minor towns:—

Kasúr, the head-quarters of a sub-division of the same name, stands just off the grand trunk road from Lahore to Ferozepore, 34 miles distant from the former and 16 from the latter. The town actually consists of a collection of fortified hamlets or kots, small in themselves, but forming a considerable town. Since 1867 Kasúr has been a municipality. Its history up to 1807 has been related above; since then the town has declined in importance and is now little more than the centre of a local trade in country produce. It also has a considerable reputation for the manufacture of leather, and a school of industrial art was founded there in 1876, and revived in 1914. Kasúr is on the line of railway from Lahore to Ferozepore. and is the junction for the branch to Lodhran and Amritsar. Chúnián (38 miles from Lahore) is the head-quarters of a tahsil, and the centre of local traffic in wheat, gram and cotton. It was constituted a Municipality in 1866. Khudián lies about 16 miles east of Chúnián. At Khudián the Katora Canal breaks up into three large distributaries which irrigate the Chúnián Hithár. The staple occupation is agriculture. Khudián was created a Municipality in 1874, but is now only a Notified Area. Patti is 38 miles south-east of Lahore and 28 miles east of Kasúr. stands on the road to Harike Ferry, formerly the main line of communication between Lahore and Ferozepore. The population is principally Moghal, and largely agriculturist. Patti became a Municipality in 1874, but since 1912-13 has only been a Notified Area. Khem Karan lies in the Manjha tract of the Kasúr taheil, and is distant 7 miles from Kasúr along a metalled road. The Municipality dates from 1869. Lahore Cantonment has since 1906 been the name given to Mián Mír, the head-quarters of the 3rd or Lahore Division of the Northern Command. It is situated three miles east of the Civil Station of Lahore. A more detailed account will be found in Chapter IV.

Number of villages. Besides these towns the district contains 1,194 villages, two of which Pádhána and Pattoke are Notified Areas. They contain a rural population of 758,826 souls. Some 13,000 persons are described in the census tables as living in encampments, boats and large fairs, or as belonging to the unclassed railway population.

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The percentage of the whole population living in the villages CHAPTER is 73.23; the average rural population living in each village is 636, and the number of villages per 100 square miles is 42. The Population. number of persons living in each occupied house in the villages Number of is 4.9 and in the towns 5.9.

For census purposes a village was described as any area for character of which a separate record of rights has been made, or which has the villages, been separately assessed to land revenue, or would have been so assessed if the land revenue had not been released, compounded for or redeemed, or which the Local Government may, by general rule or special order, declare to be an estate.

The villages in this district fall into the two "Indo Gangetic Grouping of plain" types described in paragraph 28 of the Census Report of houses, etc. 1911, the 'old' and the 'new.' In the older Jat villages of the Manjha it will be generally found on close inspection that the houses are divided off in some sort of order according to the pattis, tarafs, or other internal sub-divisions observed in the village constitution. Whatever purpose they serve, in the Sandhu villages of the uplands they are nearly always flanked by high walls. The lowland villages are as a rule more cramped than those in the Manjha, and less attention is paid to order and method in laying out the settlement. The lowland houses, too, are smaller. In Lahore itself the grouping of houses varies with their posi-Within the city walls they are nearly all built wall to wall and back to back, and 558 acres is made to bear 20,691 houses, giving an average of 027 acre for each house. If, however, the Civil Station is taken in, each house covers an average of ·36 acre, and if Cantonments are added, of 42 acre.

(c) The variation per cent. of the population of the district Growth of is as follows:—

population.

P	eriod.		Lahore District.	Whole Province.
1881—1891 1891—1901 1901—1911	2 × 4 2 × 4 2 × 2		+16·4 + ε·1 -10·8	+10·1 +8·2 -2·2
The actua	l figures for	nonul	ation are—	

i ugures for population are

1881	 924,106	1901	1,162,109
1891	 1,075,379	1911	1,036,158

The decrease of the last decade was general in the province, amounting to 2 per cent, of the population. The general decrease is attributed in the Census Report to plague and fevers, but the decrease for the Lahore District is largely accountable to the transference of the Sharaqpur tahsil.

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CHAPTER
I.—C.
Population.
Migration.

(d) The figures for migration will be found in Table 8. The most noticeable feature is perhaps the very large number of immigrants from the Amritsar District. After Amritsar the districts which give most persons to Lahore, are naturally those adjacent to it, that is to say, Siálkot, Gujránwála, Ferozepore and Montgomery. The same districts with the addition of Multán take most persons away from Lahore, but owing to its metropolitan character in nearly every case Lahore takes more than it gives. The exceptions to this rule are Multán and Montgomery and the Baháwalpur State. The total number of emigrants from the Lahore District to the Chenab Colony is 28,176, of whom 15,676 (55.6 per cent.) are males. The Census Report gives no figures for emigrants from Lahore to the Jhelum Colony.

The figures given in Table 8 for the tabsils naturally give an enormous preponderance of immigrants into the headquarters tabsil, and the last Census Report shows that the immigration into Lahore city itself is very large, 436 per mille of the inhabitants being born outside the district. The chief classes of immigrants are railway employés, domestic and Government servants. Immigration has been increased by the strengthening of the headquarter offices of Government, the transference to Lahore of the Military Accounts Department and of the headquarters of certain departments, the growth of Railway Workshops, and the establishment of new educational and other institutions. The nature of the immigration has led to a preponderance of males, and the proportion in the city is only 596 females per thousand males.

Age statistics.

(e) Statistics relating to age, sex and civil condition arranged by religion are provided by Table 10. Pandit Hari Kishan Kaul, R. B., C.I.E., discusses the reliability of these figures in his Census Report for 1911, and the general conclusion of his article is that the figures should not be considered too trustworthy. The one feature of these which seems to call for comment is the apparent unpopularity of early marriages in the Lahore District, as shown in the following table:—

V 2000	PROPORTION OF MAI	RRIED TO UNMARRIED
	(a) for the whole of the British Punjab.	(b) for Lahore District.
Children under 15	1 in 16 1 in #6 1 in 1,315	1 in 24 1 in 220 1 in 11,000

LAHORE DISTRICT.

PART A.

The proportion of married women between the ages of 15 and 40 who had migrated to the Canal Colonies was 38 per mille in 1891, 35 per mille in 1901, and 34 per mille in 1911.

The following table shows the variation per cent. in popula-Age statistication of the district at certain age-periods for the last three decades:—

1		2	3	4	5	6	7
Pecade.		All ages.	0—10	10—15	16-40	40—60	Over 60
1881—1891	400	+ 16.4	+38.5	-4.1	+ 25.0	-6.6	-40.0
18911901		-8.1	~8.1	+ 36 ·6	+1.7	+26·1	+ 104.0
1961—1911		-10.8	-11.8	£215		- 5.6	 13 ·0

(f) The system in vogue in British districts for the collection of vital statistics is described on pages 56 and 57 of Part. I of the Census Report for 1911.

Table 11 gives the figures for births and deaths in the Lahore District for each year since 1901 and for three quinquennia previous to that, as well as the actual number of deaths during the same periods from cholera, fevers, small-pox and plague. It will be noticed that the general birth-rate has never been higher than it was in 1914 (the latest year for which figures are available) and the death-rate has only twice been lower, at any rate since 1885.

The mean birth and death rates for the Lahore District as compared with the provincial averages for the year 1914 and for the preceding quinquennium are as follows:—

	-		E	irtus.	D	EATUS.
		1914		Mean ratio of pre- ceding five years.	1914.	Mean ratio of pre- ceding five years.
Province Lahore	•••	:::	46.8 50.2	42 8 44 6	82·0 29·0	81·1 30·9

The number of males born in 1914 to every 100 females was 109.4 for Lahore and 109.7 for the province: the excess of births over deaths for every 1,000 of the population was 21.2 for Lahore and 14.3 for the province.

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PART A.

CHAPTER
I.—C.
Populatio:

Table 13 gives the actual deaths and births for each year in the six chief towns of the district—Lahore, Chúnián, Khudián, Kasúr, Khem Karan and Patti.

Vital statistics. Diseases. (g) Table 12 gives the monthly deaths (a) from all causes, (b) from fevers.

The following figures show the average deaths from fevers in each month for the decade 1905—1914 in the district:—

		Month.			Average number of deaths from fevers.
November	***		***		2,609 ^r
October					2,486*
December		***	272),		2,315*
January	4 + =	63/33		•••	1,689
June	100	48 (3.3)	151 N. W.	}	1,593
September			TH.		1,541
May	***	·ALES	i Hala		1,493
July		Webs.	875.4G/		1,338
August	•••		ाव जधने		1,314
March		•••	147		1,288
February	•••	•••			?,282
April			***	}	1,208

^{*}Note.—It will be seen from Table 12 that these three months showed an abnormal number of deaths from fever in 1908, but even if allowance is made for this they still head the list.

The annual figures for cholera, small-pox and plague are to be found in Table 11, and for infirmities in Table 14. There are no figures for plague mortality before 1901.

Measures taken to cope with fevers. The chief method of fighting fevers in this district is the distribution on a large scale of quinine. In 1914, the Lahore District Board distributed 22,440 five-grain tablets, 1,925 two-grain tablets, and $9\frac{1}{2}$ lbs of powder. The municipality distributed 98 lbs. of powder. Khem Karn and Kasúr Municipalities also distributed quinine.

Plague is combated by a special staff of Assistant Surgeons, who tour amongst the villages educating the inhabitants, and introducing to them the best methods of eradicating the scourge. Population. is the favourite method with the villagers partly because traps plague. are easy to work, and partly because it does not necessitate their absence from the fields. However its efficacy is by no means uniform; at times it has been successful, at others its results have been discouraging. Baiting is not liked by the zamindar, chiefly through his fear that some of the cattle may possibly eat a stray bait and die. However particular care is always used in this method, wherever cattle are kept, and as far as possible all unused baits are picked up. Smoking was newly introduced in 1915. It was first carried out by means of smoke stoves, but afterwards by the use of Lane's nim battis, which have been found to be better for the purpose. A third method of smoking is by roof fumigators. The attitude of the people towards smoking differs widely. It can roughly be said that, the more popular and influential are the village headmen, the less resistance is offered. However as a general rule the villages do not object: all the opposition comes from a few recalcitrants. The enemies which plague operations and especially smoking have to vanguish are the ignorance and superstition of the village folk, their complete lack of co-operation and last but not least their extraordinary lack of interest in their own welfare.

Table 14 deals with infirmities, and shows the number of in-Infirmities. sane and blind persons, deaf mutes and lepers of both sexes.

The number afflicted per 100,000 of the population in the Lahore District is shown as follows:—

		Insane,		DEAF-MUTE.		TOTALLY BLIND.		LEPROUS.	
		Male.	Female,	Male,	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
		unggen i urn							
1881	***	47	26	97	62	561	585	14	3
1891		57	29	102	70	399	425	7	2
1901		100	45	42	80	336	854	8	2
1911	}	162	46	73	45	263	297	4	1

The inflated state of the insanity figures for Lahore is due to the existence in the district of the only Lunatic Asylum in the

PART A.

CHAPTER,
I.—C.
Population.
Infirmities.

province. A note to subsidiary Table I of Chapter X of the Census Report explains that after deducting from the total number of inmates of the Lahore asylum those born outside the district the corrected proportion for 1911 will be:

Males 37 per 100,000 Females ... 45 per 100,000

Deaf-mutism has increased in the district during the last decade to an extent only exceeded by Ambála, Gurdáspur and Siálkot, but compared with 1891 and 1881 there is an improvement. On the other hand blindness has decreased, and only Ludhiána, Amritsar and Hoshiárpur show a more marked falling off. As far as Lahore is concerned the improvement is attributed by the Census Report to the existence of the Mayo Hospital. It will be seen that leprosy is also decreasing in the district.

Infant mortality.

(h) The following statement gives the infant mortality in the Lahore District during the last three years:—

		V	TW.	Under o	NE YEAR.	ONE YEAR.		Total,
		Үван,		Malesil	Females.	Males.	Females.	TOTAL,
1913	A.F	, 7.5	AN	5,619	5,209	4,781	4,289	19,898
1914		***	The .	5,222	4,909	3,653	3,348	17,132
1915	***		सह	F [4,990] -	4,424	3,603	3,353	16,370

There is a gratifying decrease to be seen in the total number of deaths, but even so the proportion is enormous, and much remains to be done in this direction. In 1914, 51,071 births were registered and 10,131 children under one year of age died.

Mortality is due to a great extent to dirt and poverty, the general conditions of life of women living behind the curtain, bad housing and clothing, want of fresh air, and dark rooms. Moreover, as girls are not so much valued as boys, less care is taken of them, and their death-rate is proportionately greater. In Lahore itself a good deal has been done by the Society for Propagating Scientific Knowledge to curtail the evil. Classes are held in mothercraft and home-nursing, and lectures in hygienics and kindred subjects, and much is being done to break down the barriers of ignorance and superstition.

Birth cust. m.

The birth of a boy is an occasion for great rejoicing; a girl causes less enthusiasm. Amongst the Muhammadans presents

PART A.

are given to the relations, and sweets distributed. Rings are put in the child's ears and nose and silver ringlets round the throat. Amongst the educated class prayers are recited in the child's ear. For seven days the relations are feasted; one goat is slain for a Birth customs. girl, two for a boy. Amongst the Hindus and Sikhs the mother and child are considered unclean. A nurse is brought and the baby washed in hot water, and with its mother is kept apart for 13 days, whilst the room is carefully guarded against the entrance of unclean things. On the 13th day, after a Brahman has done púja, the mother and child are thought clean, and the relations are given a feast. Rich men distribute jewellery, and the relations also contribute presents to the child. On the 40th day the mother and child are again cleansed and the mother is allowed to go out of doors.

CHAPTER Population.

(i) Sex statistics are to be found in Table 10. The follow-Sex statistics. ing figures will show the proportion of females in the district to each thousand males for the last four decades compared with the figures (a) for the province, (b) for the district and States of the "Indo-Gangetic Plain West":

		1881.	1891,	1901.	1911.
(a) Province	***	14-5: 14: 15:844	850	854	817
(6) Indo-Gangetic Plain West		836	839	842	795
(c) Lahore District	*14	811	816	815	741

It will be seen that there has been an alarming fall in the proportion in the last decade, which is general all over the province, especially in those districts which fall into the same natural area as Lahore. But in no district or State in the whole province is the proportion for 1911 lower than in Lahore. Table 11 also shows that in every year the female birth-rate has been lower, and the female death-rate higher than that of the males. reason for this disparity is partly to be found in the excessive female mortality from plague and fevers, but the whole question is carefully discussed in the Census Report for 1911.

(j) The statistics of civil condition are given in Table 10. Givil condi-The following remarks about marriage and wedding customs are tion. taken from the District Gazetteer of 1893-94.

Marriages in the city are preceded by betrothals, generally contracted during infancy; in well-to-do families a boy is not marriage. usually allowed to remain unbetrothed after four or five years of

CHAPTER I.—C.

Population.
Betrothal and marriage.

age. The women of the two families arrange the match, and the men agree to whatever they propose. Often the males of the contracting families never even meet before the wedding takes place. Among Hindus intermarriage is greatly restricted by the caste rules. People of the Brahman, Khatri, Vesh or Sudra castes never intermarry from one caste into another, and within each caste there is much social grading which must be strictly observed in contracting marriage ties, nor again may people intermarry within their father's or mother's tribal sect. A betrothal, when finally arranged, is announced to the brotherhood and presents of sweets and cash to the value of Rs. 25 to Rs. 200, according to means, pass from the girl's parents to the boy's family. Marriages in Lahore are generally arranged between families living in the city, and foreign blood is seldom introduced.

People in the city are beginning to understand the evils of child marriage and if possible find a boy of maturer years for their daughters; but as most of the boys are betrothed at four or five years at present, no husband of mature years is available, except a widower. Among these a school boy commands a higher price than an illiterate, a collegiate than a school boy, and a man in Government employ higher than any. For any young man in his teens who has lost his wife there is the keenest competition, the presents or dowry offered rising in value by a process very like that of bidding at an auction. The dowry of course is nominally settled on the girl, but the husband gets it all on her Some young men have made large fortunes by the successive deaths of three or four rich young brides one after another. One of the chief reasons why education commands so high a price in the matrimonial market is that educated men when grown up see that their young wives are treated much better than uneducated families are likely to do.

Among Muhamn adans the marriage is performed by a Maulvi or Muliah, who reads the nikáh or marriage service. Among Hindus the marriage ceremony is performed as follows:—seven bamboo stakes are put up in an open ground fenced by red strings, to which green leaves of different trees are fastened. Inside this enclosure two reed seats covered over with a red cloth are placed for the bride and the bridegroom. In front sit the family priests of either parties making figures of the god Ganesh and other goddesses, and reciting verses in their praise. The priest of the bride's family makes the young couple go through a ceremony of worshipping the heavenly bodies and then recites from the Shastras certain verses which mean an assertion on the part of the bride's parents that they give up their daughter; after that

PART A.

he takes the bride's hand and putting it into the bridegroom's, makes him repeat a verse signifying his assent to the union. This is called hathleva. A fire is then kindled; round which the bride and bridegroom have to walk four times; this is called Betrothal and láwan; the fire is supposed to be a witness of the ceremony, as marriage, fire is looked upon as a deity. Presents consisting of valuable jewellery, cash, dresses, almost all kinds of furniture, sweets and animals (a cow, mare, &c.), are then gifted by the bride's parents to the bridegroom. The marriage is then complete.

CHAPTER

Marriages among Brahmans and the upper classes of Khatris Expensiveness of Lahore city are singularly free from the extravagant feasting of marriages, and noisy celebration which are so prominent in most Indian marriages, but their expenditure on presents is very heavy. marriage costs the parents of either the boy or girl, anything from Rs. 200 to Rs. 4,000. The bridgeroom or his father gets the Practically among all classes the expense attendant on betrothals and marriage is very heavy; so much feeding and entertainment have to be done for relations by both the boy's and girl's family and for fakirs and menials. Rajput marriages are especially extravagant.

Widow re-marriages are little known in the city. Hindus Widow reregard them as forbidden by their religion, and Muhammadans marriages. seem to follow suit. Reform in this respect has been much talked of, but few of the reformers have ventured to set the example.

The betrothals which always precede marriages are usually Marriage in effected in villages at any age between 9 and 12 years old. girls should not be older than 9. Girls must be married, if possible, in villages as in the city; with the boys of agriculturists it is merely a question of preference or of means to support a wife. Thus the first proposals come from the girl's parents through a go-between, usually a Brahman or the village barber. If the parents of the boy selected send a favourable reply, then the girl's people in a few days send tokens to the boy's house, a few dates usually or other trifles of the sort; these are offered to the boy's parents in the presence of relatives and if accepted they form an outward and visible sign of the conclusion of the betrothal. In villages the dowry given to a girl by her parents is very insignificant as a rule, except when the boy is of a higher social status than the girl, when the latter's parents have to make presents accordingly. Otherwise among the Jats so far from the girl's parents giving anything there is a custom, partly clandestine, partly recognised, under which money, varying in amount from Rs. 50 to Rs. 200, is paid for the girl to her parents.

CHAPTER
I—C.
Population.
Marriage in villages.

wedding may take place any time after the betrothal, but often does not for several years. The time of marriage rests with the girl's father or guardian who of course is guided by his own and the girl's convenience. Eventually, after consulting the Brahmans, he fixes on a day and sends intimation to the boy's parents who are bound in honour to accept it. Very soon after they send the girl presents of clothes and jewellery. A day or so before the wedding day the relatives on the boy's side assemble and proceed in procession to the girl's house where the marriage ceremony is performed in the manner described above for city marriages.

When the ceremony is complete then alms are distributed to fakirs and other beggars; all present, including village menials, are fed, and the bride is put into a doli or hand car and carried off to the boy's house. She stays there a couple of days and then returns to her father's house. How long she is detained there is a matter of arrangement between the pair themselves; the bride's father probably wishes to keep his daughter, as she is useful about the house, but she may not stay away over the year without her husband's leave. The final bringing home of the bride is called mukláwa.

Restrictions on inter-marriage. These are the same in this district as elsewhere. Intermarriage between people of different tribes is unlawful: on the other hand marriage between two of the same section of Jats is not countenanced. The Jat must select a woman of a different section from those to which his father or mother belonged and one too who lives at some distance from his village. Muhammadans other than Jats do not appear to observe this rule.

Marriage within the 6th degree of blood relationship is unlawful; or between members of different religions, but for this purpose no difference is made between a Hindu woman or one of a Sikh family.

Marriage of widows,

Re-marriage of widows is common among the Jats and is recognized in villages among all tribes, except perhaps some Muhammadans of high social standing. Among Jats a widow is bound to marry one of her deceased husband's collaterals who will succeed to the property on her death. Such a marriage would be made by the simple form of chadar-ddli or sheet throwing. If for any reason she cannot, or will not, marry one of the collaterals, and wants to marry elsewhere, she is generally at liberty to do so, provided she abandous her claim on her deceased husband's property and lives far away from his relations. A marriage of a widow with a man outside the circle of her husband's relations is performed by the ceremony known as karewa, which is little more than the fact of the man and woman living together

(k) The prevailing dialect of the district is Punjabi which is spoken by 970,059 out of the total population of 1,036,158. Urdu is the next in importance being spoken by 37,555 persons. Hindustani is spoken by 6,725, English by 5,909, Pashtu by 4,919 and Hindi dialects other than Urdu and Hindustani by 4,184 persons. Other dialects and languages are spoken as follows:—

CHAPTER
I.—C.
Population
Language.

	Lahnda	420
Vernaculars of the l'unjab) Western Pahari	159
vernactials of the full jan	···) Rajasthani	2,279
	(Baloch	3
	Sindhi	482
	Eastern Pahari	24
	Kashmiri	706
Indian Vernaeulars	d Unclassed Gipsy Languages	850
	Bengali Gujrati	475
	Gujrati	279
	Other Indian Vernaculars	91
	(Persian)	992
Asiatic Vernaculars	Chinese Arabic	5
Asiable Vernaculars	Arabie	17
	Other Asiatio Vernaculars	7
	Portuguese	2
Pananaan Tanamaanii	German	7
European Languages	···) Frênch	9
	German French Other European Languages	11

Out of those that speak Punjabi, 969,600 speak the Standard Punjabi of the Manjha, which is probably the purest form of the language that exists, and the remaining 389 speak Dogri.

In the city of Lahore the enumeration was to some extent prejudiced by the Urdu-Hindi-Punjabi controversy, but stringent precautions were taken to combat this and, in the words of the Census Report, the extent of the error was insignificant on the whole. The present figures for the city of Lahore with reference to the languages which were the subject of the controversy are as follows:—

				Hindust an i,	Hindi,	Urdu.	Punjabi.
Hindus	Males		•••	510	2,288	5,561	40,091
ningus	···{ Females	***	***	174	702	3,427	21,794
Sikhs	(Males	***	***		115	292	8,600
PIKIIS	Females	***	•••	}	78	192	3,500
Muhammadans	lans { Males		***	1,328	219	14,474	59,252
дынашши	ians { Females	•••	***	872	131	9,401	89,854

LAHORE DISTRICT.]

CHAPTER
I.—C.
Population.
Races, tribes, castes, etc.

(l) Table No. 15 gives the figures for the principal castes and tribes of the district, with supplements for the various subdivisions of Jats and Rajputs. Many of the tribes in the Lahore District are to be found all over the Punjab, and therefore it will be sufficient here to give a brief account of the most important of them only. Those which have been gazetted under the Land Alienation Act will be found marked with an Λ in Table 15.

The Jats.

The Jats are not only numerically the strongest tribe, but in many respects the most important. In 1911 they numbered 162,778, the distribution by religion being Hindus 3,916, Sikhs 98,241, Muhammadans 60,621. Their distribution by tahsils is shown in Table 15. The Sikh Jats are a far more important section of the tribe than their mere numbers would lead one to think, Though the rules of conduct as laid down by Guru Gobind Singh are not observed so strictly as formerly, Sikhism still retains in part the prestige of the military organisation which made it the power it was in the Punjab in the time of Ranjit Singh. The marauding instincts instilled into the minds of his followers by Har Gobind, the fighting habits fostered in the race by the sword rule of Ranjit Singh, and the constant faction broils that prevailed between the separate units of the Maharaja's military following when not engaged against a common foe reveal themselves continually in the every day life of the Sikh Jat of the present day, in his grasping rapacity and in his readiness to take up arms in defence of what he considers his rights. From an agricultural point of view the distinction of religion is important, because the rules of conduct at present observed by the Sikhs are much better adapted to the necessities of a cultivating life than the habits of Muhammadans at least, if not of Hindus. Chief among these is the rule prohibiting smoking; the Muhammadan and to a less extent the Hindu wastes his time, dulls his faculties, and to some extent predisposes himself to luxuriousness and indolence by excessive smoking. The immunity of the true Singh Sikh from this habit undoubtedly makes him a more efficient agriculturist as a rule than his brother Jat of any other religion. Similarly being somewhat lax in his religious observance he has much more liberty as regards his times for going to and stopping at his work in the fields than the Muhammadan Jat, who though he may not carry out strictly the prescribed ritual prayers five times a day must conform more or less to the custom of his co-religionists. On the other hand the Muhammadan and Hindu Jats are much less addicted, openly at least, to the vice of drinking, which is sanctioned by the Sikh religion, and which incapacitates many a Sikh cultivator for the steady perseverance in cultivation and quiet CHAPTER. domesticity of life to which the ordinary Jat in the absence of disquieting circumstances appears to be naturally in-population. clined. This is sufficient mention of the distinctions in Jat character that appear to be based on differences in religion. The Jats. Next come those found to accompany difference in locality of habitation. In physique, intelligence, and general strength of character without doubt far the finest specimens of the Jat tribe are to be found in Mánjha, and among the Mánjha Jats the Sandhús in all respects rank first. It was from these that most of Mahárája Ranjít Singh's military leaders were drawn; and indications of the wealth and power to which they then rose are to be found in the large masonry houses belonging to ancient Sikh Sardár families, which still stand in many of the Mánjha villages though for the most part in bad repair. Before and during the Sikh rule all the Jats of the Lahore Manjha formed an important contribution to the Imperial army, but after the general disbandment that followed the extension of British rule over the Punjab they appear to have returned to their villages and taken kindly to an independent rustic life, supporting themselves partly by means of a carrying trade which brought in considerable profits before the expansion of our railway system and partly by the precarious fruits of a cultivation which was then almost entirely dependent on an uncertain rainfall, canal irrigation not yet having been extended to the Bári Doáb tract. Of late years the attractions of farming rendered easy by the new resource of canal water and general abundance of land have proved superior to the prospects held forth in Government service, whether military or police, so far as the Mánjha Jats generally are concerned. This is the more remarkable as in the adjoining district of Amritsar the Sandhús have taken largely to service in the army and in the military police. In the Lahore District the sons seeing their fathers for the most part preferring an agricultural life have followed suit and stayed at home.

As an agriculturist the Mánjha Jat is only moderately good. Hitherto their farming has been conducted on broad and rough principles; they have had large areas to deal with, which until within the last few years were dependent mainly on dry cultivation, and this was dependent for its success far more on the season than on any special efforts on the cultivator's part. The canal extension even has hitherto made little difference in the character of the farming; the Mánjha Jats still have plenty of land, which under irrigation gives excellent produce in return for every little trouble on the cultivator's part. In the more congested parts however of this canal-irrigated

CHAPTER
I.—C.
Population.
The Jats.

tract, on the north for instance, towards the Amritsar border, where population is beginning to press on the soil and the land in places shows signs of exhaustion, the people are coming to understand that to make their land yield continuously something more is required than a sowing preceded by two or three ploughings and followed by copious canal irrigation.

Socially the Mánjha Jat's character is often open to re-The majority of them drink, and many of them drink to great excess: a considerable number of Mánjha Jat villages have obtained an unenviable notoriety for the numerous bad characters, thieves and highway robbers they shelter. Murders and murderous assault in the Manjha occupy far too prominent a place in the criminal records and appear to be increasing steadily as the Jats grow rich and riotous on the proceeds of their newly-irrigated lands. They are generally reputed to be deficient in chastity. This might be more truly said of the women than of the men. It is not often that the village life is disturbed by any serious scandal of immorality. The fact that a Jat who has a woman of his own section outside his family to live with him incurs the general opprobrium of the brotherhood, and, also the custom whereby a Jat usually takes to wife the widow of his deceased brother by the simple ceremony of chadar dáli or throwing of the sheet no doubt both act as a check on immoral tendencies. In their dealings with one another the Manjha Jats often exhibit excessive greed and intemperate cruelty. their villages they are democratic by inclination and impatient of control by those they do not fear, but to the Government officer paying them a friendly visit, especially to the Englishman, they are frank and conciliatory without losing their outspokenness and customary independence of manner. Taken all round, notwithstanding his numerous faults, the Manjha Jat is a fine fellow with great capacities for good under careful guidance. Though naturally restive and resentful as individuals under injury done and always extraordinarily tenacious of their purpose, yet as a body they are quietly disposed in the absence of disturbing elements and easily led. Whether as peasants or soldiers they vield readily to firm discipline, provided it is accompanied with justice and fair dealing. Both in their faults and in their virtues, Sandhús are the most prominent among the Mánjha Jats as they are the most striking in their external appearance, the features becoming handsomer and more decidedly marked the older the Sandhú grows.

Hithar Jats,

In the Hithar of the Sutlej Beás nearly all the Jats are Sidhu. The Sidhu Jats occupy principally the western half of

PART A.

the Hithár, which forms the southern portion of the Chúnián CHAPTER They came here probably from the Ferozepore District on the opposite side of the river. An account of the Sidhu's' Population. migration in this direction is furnished on page 59 of the Feroze-Hither Jats, pore Gazetteer for 1888-89. The Sidhu is a far more peaceable, well-behaved, and industrious member of society than his Sandhu Having lived for many generations on the meagre profits derived from cultivation dependent on a precarious rainfall and a slow and expensive process of well irrigation by the Persian wheel, the Sidhu Jat has gradually become accustomed to regard the cultivation of his land and constant attendance at his well as the chief if not the sole reason for his existence; he has little money and little time to spend on luxuries or on amusements. He is a thrifty hard-working peasant cultivator, who prefers to regard farming as a pleasure as well as a means of subsistence, and will not therefore bother himself with the more ignoble and laborious market-garden style in which the Arain delights. In enterprise, pluck and perserverance under adversity the Sidhu Jat is immeasurably the superior of the Arain. He is the true "zamindar" or "husbandman" of the Province, and his women and children assist him all they can.

The Jats along the Rávi are principally Sandhús who have Jats of the some large settlements along the lower course of the river Ravi villages. through this district, mostly in the Chúnián tahsíl.

The above account indicates sufficiently the locality and features of such sections of the Jats as are most prominent in different parts of the district. Other principal sections are described below.

The Bhullar Jats occupy a few large estates in the centre Bhullar Jats of the Kasúr Mánjha. They in common with the Her and Mán Jat sections, who also are found in a very few scattered villages of Lahore District, call themselves the asl or original Jats and are said to have sprung from the Jat or matted hair of Mahadeo, whose title is Bhúla Mahadeo. In character the Bhullars resemble the Sandhús, but are inferior in physique.

There are several Gil Jat settlements near the Sutlej in Gil Jats. Kasúr tahsíl, a few in the Mánjha of Lahore tahsíl, and three or four on the Rávi in the Chúnián tahsíl. They are principally Sikhs, but they have not a good reputation in this district as cultivators, and are said to be ill-suited for the toil and risks of cultivation by well irrigation, on which they are largely dependent in the tracts where they happen to be settled. This is possibly owing to their having long been used to the luxuries of river inundation, which now neither on the Rávi nor Sutlej is as good

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Population

as it used to be. They give one the impression of being both querulous and quarrelsome. In physique they are inferior to the ordinary Manjha Jat.

Gil Jats. Dhillons. The Dhillon settlements are few and scattered over the whole district, chiefly in the Manjha. Their largest village is that of Bhasín on the Amritsar border near the Rávi. There are many other miscellaneous sections of Jats scattered about the district, but further detailed mention of them does not seem required.

Ar áins.

The next most numerous tribes to the Jats are Aráins, who are settled mostly along either bank of the Ravi at the upper half of its course through the district; as usual they lie thickest near the town of Lahore. Like elsewhere, so here the Arain is a humble minded peaceable creature, without a thought almost except for his land; this he works up to a high pitch of cultivation by tillage and manuring. The Aráins' land holdings in this district generally originated in individual occupation of as much land as was then needed to support the squatter and his family; thus no surplus waste land would be included; now their families have increased, sub-division has continued generation after generation, and the average property of most households has been reduced until it is quite insufficient to support his family, notwithstanding the proverbial capacity of the Arain to make soil yield double as much as it will under another's management. Partly owing to the pressure of population on the land and partly in consequence of extravagant habits induced either by the example of others or by exaggerated ideas of the value of his land, the Aráin near Lahore has become deeply involved in debt and has had either to sell much of his land outright or to mortgage it for a price he can never make good or on terms he can never fulfil. A similar condition of indebtedness, though on a less scale and of consequent depression of agriculture, is found in some of the smaller Aráin villages in the Sutlej Hithár, notably in the Kasúr tahsíl; there however the Arain labours under difficulties, as manure, the one thing absolutely necessary to enable Arains to carry on with any success their market garden style of farming, is not procurable in sufficient quantity. On the other hand in two or three large Aráin villages of the Kasúr Hithár, the very best cultivation of the ordinary crops such as wheat and maize is to be seen, and the people themselves are thriving and not much in debt. Generally speaking however the Arain is inferior to the Jat as a peasant cultivator and as a revenue-payer. Though exceedingly industrious and painstaking, he lacks perseverance; he succumbs to adverse conditions easily; debt specially appears to cripple him

more than it does the Jat. He has no notion of keeping his home neat, clean or comfortable, Aráin villages are proverbially filthy and untidy, his women folk are not to be compared with Population. the Jat housewives for attention to domestic details or for economical management of their resources. There are very few Hindu and Sikh Arain villages scattered about, the people of which claim to be called and regarded as Jats.

CHAPTER

Rájpúts.

The Rájpúts are the next most important agriculturist tribe in the district. They are practically all Musalmáns; no village is owned by any people who call themselves Rájpúts and at the same time profess the Hindu religion. The predominant section in this district is that of Bhatti Rájpúts, who number over 20,000 souls or about two-fifths of the total Rajput recorded population. Next to Bhattis are the Khokhars, who number 8.399 according to the recent census, Chauhans 3,668, Puniar 2,009. clans of Rájpúts in this district are very insignificant in num-The true Rájpút agriculturists are notorious for extravagance, idleness, and slack cultivation. In almost every Rajpút village the mass of the people are impoverished and encumbered with debt, though on the other hand there are generally one or two leading men in prosperous circumstances. In the northwest corner of the Kasúr tahsíl there are a few settlements of so called Rájpúts who are as competent agriculturists as any Jats to be found in the Maniha. One of the most important sub-divisions of the Rájpúts are the Khokhars who occupy a settlement along the bank of the Ravi, a little outside the Lahore city comprising 16 estates, of which Niázbeg is the largest. These all call themselves Rajputs, ranking their section as fifth in order, and marrying women only of their own section or of the four above them. They are all luxuriously disposed and very extravagant, spending money wastefully on clothes, horses and marriages. They take no payment for their daughters nor do the parents of the girl have much expense, but the boy's parents spend anything from Rs. 500 to Rs. 2,000 on feasting the relations of either side, distribution of alms and dancing women. Also the tambol or marriage gifts to the boy's father are very extravagant among this class, and the jewellery given to the girl from the boy's people comes to a good round sum. Similarly at funerals this section is reckless in their expenditure. Thus it comes about that the Khokhar Rájpúts are generally overwhelmed with debt. They are also very inferior agriculturists, being too proud or indolent to do heavy manual work The Khokhars in the Chunian tahsil however are rather Jats than Rajputs and do not appear to have the idle expensive habits of the Khokhars in Lahore and Sharaqpur.

CHAPTER
I.—C.
Population.
Dogars.

The Dogars are of importance only in the lowlands near the Sutlej. They are said to have come there from the neighbourhood of Pákpattan about 160 years ago. They are all Muhammadan by religion and call themselves converted descendants of the Chauhans of Delhi. They were always a wild and lawless race in the past having no settled habitations, and this to some extent is their character still. Their houses by the riverside are for the most part wattled structures which can be put together or taken to pieces with very little expenditure of time The Dogar generally establishes himself near rivers or trouble. partly from preference for the easy and inexpensive form of cultivation which natural river inundation enables him to carry on, partly also no doubt to have greater facilities for indulging himself in his favourite pastime of cattle stealing. Once the stolen animal can be brought across the river all trace of it from the other side is lost. The Dogars in this district keep up their name for indolence and bad cultivation almost better than they do for cattle thieving. In this latter respect they are exhibiting a slight improvement. Whether from their habitual laziness and inclination for opiates or from their extravagance and carelessness in which they strongly resemble the Rájpút, the majority of the Dogar villagers are very poor, but the community usually includes at least one highly respectable member who comes out to meet-the Government official well mounted and expensively dressed.

Kambohs.

The Kambohs in this district are comparatively few. The large majority of their villages are situate in the Sutlej Hithár, principally in the Chúnian tahsil. The Musalmán Kambohs are hardly distinguishable from Aráins and very probably are of the same stock; the Sikh Kamboh is better than either, being equal to the Aráin in industry, but more enterprising and more provident. He matches the Aráin in market gardening when necessary and is not inferior to the Sidhu Jat in general farming. He is however of smaller physique than the Jat and of much less intelligence. The Hindu Kambohs are seldom found in the depressed and debt crippled condition into which so many Aráin villages have sunk.

Gujjars.

The Gujjars in this district are nearly all Musalmán; their villages are for the most part in fair order, and the people are moderately industrious. They do not bear out the bad reputation that generally attaches to their class further down country; but they combine pasturing of cattle with agriculture to some extent.

Mahtams.

The Musalmán Mahtams seldom own any land, but make their living by catching wild game, chiefly pig, which they eat; by odd jobs in the fields; by making ropes out of sar grass, CHAPTER cutting down jungle and clearing land for cultivation in inundated tracts. The Hindu and Sikh Mahtams own a few villages: Population. their cultivation appears to be fairly good, but all Mahtams are Mahtams, looked on as a wild unreliable lot; they are quarrelsome and addicted to thieving when they get the chance.

Formerly this was the class from which the carriers of Upper India were drawn, and they plied their trade in former days on bullocks of which they kept large herds. Then they took to agriculture, not instead of trade but as an additional means of livelihood. Now, however, their carrying trade has been superseded by the railway, and they have settled down more or less to agriculture for which their hardy spirit, power of endurance and industry well suit them. In all their estates the pressure of population is more than the land can bear, and many of them go out to seek a living elsewhere. The Sikh Labanas, found principally along the Ravi bank, are far the best cultivators.

Of the Moghals far the larger number belong to the urban Moghals. population: and the same may be said probably of the Savads. As cultivators, they are no better than Qureshis, being lazy, thriftless and very hard on their tenants.

The word Khojah is the same as the Arabic word Khwájah, Trading meaning a man of wealth and respectability. In this district it classes is used to denote a Muhammadan trader as opposed to Khatris and Arorás who are Hindu traders. They are not landowners in the proper sense, but in the course of their money lending transactions they have acquired a good many wells and odd plots of land, mostly on mortgage, but some in absolute transfer: They are chiefly noted for the severity of their money-lending terms.

When making advances of grain for food and seed they value such advances in cash at the dearest rates prevalent in the market during the year, and record the amount so estimated in their books: they claim as interest a marla (the twentieth part of a kanál) of produce to be delivered each harvest or twice a year. If produce is actually offered in discharge of interest or principal, its value is reckoned not at the high prices at which the advances were valued but at the lower rates prevailing after harvest. By such devices as these the Khojah on each advance he makes adds interest cent. for cent. on each year's outstandings: and practically the original loan may be quadrupled I.—C.
Population.
Khojahs.

in a couple of years if no payment or delivery of grain has been made in the meantime. The people fully recognize the iniquity of this class of transactions and constantly make a complaint on the subject, apparently regarding themselves as helpless victims: the Khojah is established in the village and manages to keep out other village traders: the villagers must have advances occasionally, and there is no one else to go to but the Khojah.

Khatris and Aroras.

The Khatris and Aroras live chiefly in towns but also are found in most villages as petty traders or money-lenders. Their terms of interest are more lenient than the Khojahs' and they are much more ready to take up a mortgage in security for a debt, and this is to the interest of agriculturists inasmuch as a debt secured by a land mortgage ceases to have interest added to Also, if there is anything over in favour of the mortgagee after making full allowance for the interest due, they will probably allow the mortgagor some reduction on the principal. Of the two classes, Khatris and Aroras, the former has much the best position as a village trader and gets on better with the people. The Arorás have a larger proportion of Sikhs than the other, but in neither class are Sikhs numerous. The Khatri is far the more enterprising of the two and is much readier to take up land in permanent transfer by sale. Many Khatris indeed in this district cultivate themselves.

Menial classes and village artisans— Chuhrás.

Numerically the chuhres or seavengers are important, being in this respect third only to the Jats and Aráins, and numbering 982 per mille of the population. They fill also a prominent and necessary position in each village. district 70 per cent. are Hindus, 29 per cent. Muhammadans and 1 per cent. Sikhs. Some of the village chuhrás perform their hereditary duties of sweeping and scavenging for certain families, to whom they also render occasional assistance in field work by working at the manure, folding and feeding the cattle, or in busy seasons helping to drive the plough. This class also would carry messages from village to village, do all sorts of odd jobs which crop up on occasion, make the chhaj or winnowing pan and the sirki or grass thatch used to cover carts. For all these services he receives a share of all grain harvested by the houses which get his attentions. This share is on the average 5 per cent. of the gross produce. Besides this class, however, there are other chuhrás distinguished as athri, who confine themselves entirely to field labour and are the regular farm sweaters of the cultivators, their principal duties being to attend to cattle, collect the manure and scatter it over the land, drive the plough and the Persian wheel, and do all sorts of hard farm work which

their employers would sooner be excused. For these services CHAPTER the athri chuhra is fed every day, provided with clothes and shoes and gets a considerable quantity of grain each harvest.

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The Musalmán mochi is of the same caste as the Hindu Chuhrds. Their proper occupation is with leather, with which Mochis. they make and mend shoes, whip thongs, and blinkers for the oxen; in return they receive small payments in grain from their patron cultivators. They also do field labour sometimes, cultivating land on their own account, if they can get it. Like the chuhrds they are put to odd jobs in the village, but they are above them considerably in social position and would never be expected to touch night soil as the chuhrás do. On the whole the mochi in this district has a status considerably superior

to that of the ordinary Hindu chamár and is looked upon more

as a village artificer. They are found in every village.

The julaha confines himself in this district wholly to Julaha. weaving as a trade, though ready to take up cultivation when he can get the land. He is paid for his weaving work by the piece and not by customary dues.

These two names embrace a class of men whose occupations Máohhi are concerned mostly with water, and there is no known dis-and jhinware. tinction between the two, except that máchhis are all Muhammadans and *jhinwars* only mostly so. They carry water to the cultivators in the field, to the houses, and to all places where villagers meet and require water. They net fish and work at the cultivation of water nuts. They carry palanquins and all such burdens as are borne by a load-stick (bhaingi) on the shoulders. Like the bihishti among domestic servants, so these men out in their villages are the most willing and good-tempered lot. Their womenfolk furnish midwives and wet nurses; and also the thattyáris, who cook maize and wheat grains in the karáhi or iron-plate for the afternoon consumption of the village, or bake the bread at the common oven. Both the karáhi and the common oven are very common features of village life in the district, and a máchhan or jhínwar: invariably presides at them in villages, though in towns males of the Khatri class sometimes take up this business if they are in poor circumstances. For their water-carrying services, the jhinwars and máchhis often receive customary payments in grain.

The loidr or blacksmith is a necessary feature of every vil- Lobder. lage; he being the only man who can fit iron on to the plough and other agricultural implements. He is quite separate from

CHAPTER I.-C.

Population. I ohár.

Tarkhán.

the tarkhán, or carpenter, in this district. The iron is supplied to him, and he makes or repairs as required, receiving in return a share of the grain which amounts on the average to 1.2 per cent, of the gross produce. The lohar also cultivates land.

The carpenter (tarkhan) is also a necessary institution to every village; all repairs of wood-work are made over to them. the wood being supplied; for these services they receive on the average about 1.5 per cent. of the gross produce. Some tarkháns set up on their own account and get a name for good carpentering. so that people send long distances to them for carts and big wheels of the Persian wheel apparatus. Not a few tarkhans turn cultivators, and very good farmers they make, especially the Sikh tarkháns.

Kumhár.

The kumhár is the potter and brick-burner of the country. who is responsible for providing all the earthenware in use, especially the water-pots for the Persian wheel. For these services he receives grain payments each harvest which amount to '6 per cent. of the gross produce. He also keeps donkeys, and it is part of his business to carry grain within the village area; outside that area he will only carry for extra payment. He is the general carrier for all small articles such as manure, fuel, bricks, and the This fact and his connection with manure, which is much used for brick burning, puts him on a lower social status than either the tarkhán or lohár.

Other classes.

Of other classes the teli is the oil-presser who also keeps large herds of sheep and goats, for their milk, wool, and flesh, all of which he sells. The tell is of very low social standing. The nai is the village barber who also carries messages, especially those relating to betrothals, the chhimia combines the trades of washing, dyeing and tailoring: in this district darzi or tailor is often spoken of as a chhimba. Changars are menials of low caste, generally called in to plant, reap, or thresh rice. Mirásis are the village minstrels who recite on festal occasions, and also act as go-betweens in domestic matters.

Tribal distrivillages.

The following are the main settlements throughout the disbution of the trict of the various tribes above enumerated. The Sandhú Jats own the greater part of the villages in the southern half of the Lahore tahsil and about ten in the east of the tahsil near the Amritsar border: north of Lahore itself there is only one village owned by them. In Kasúr there are a great number of Sandhu villages in the angle between the Lahore tahsil and Amritsar district; a group of about ten in the extreme east of the tahsil; and a larger group stretching right across the tahsil on the eastern side of the road from Ganda Singhwala to Amritsar: there

are a few more scattered about the rest of the tahsil. Chúnián the great majority of the villages north of the Lahore-Multán Railway are owned by Sandhús, about eight in the angle Population. between that railway and the Kasúr tahsil boundary, and a few Tribal distrimore around the Kasúr-Lodhrán Railway, where it enters the bution of the Montgomery district. In Lahore tahsil there are no Sidhu villages. villages: in Kasúr there are four or five along the Chúnián boundary, one just north of Kasúr itself, and a couple in the Sur Singh zail: in Chúnián there are a great number to the northeast, east, and south-east of Chúnián itself, stretching down to the Kasúr-Lodhrán Railway, and a few to the south-east of that line. There is a small colony of Dhillons comprising about eight villages between the Rávi, the Amritsar border and the Lahore-Amritsar railway; besides these there are only about three in Lahore tahsil. In Kasúr there are about six, but they are scattered over the whole tahsil, the largest is Sur Singh. In Chúnián there are only three or four isolated Dhillon villages. There are six or seven villages of Gil Jats in Lahore tahsil: in Kasúr there is a group of about eighteen or nineteen near the Sutley to the south of Patti, another half dozen between them and Khem Karn town, a block of four on the Khem Karn-Amritsar road about 12 miles north-east of Khem Karn and two or three more to the south-east of Kasúr. In Chúnián there are about four Gil villages amongst the Sandhu villages in the north of the tahsil. and four or five more south of the Lahore-Multán Railway. There are eight Bhullar villages along the Kasúr boundary of the Lahore tahsil and a group of about twenty on the Kasúr side. In Chúnián there are one or two along the Sutlej. There are no Manhes villages in the Lahore or Kasúr tahsil, but there is a group of about ten in the extreme west of Chúnián tahsíl along the Rávi.

There are a good many Rájpút villages in Lahore tahsíl, nine on the Rávi north of Lahore; thirteen or fourteen scattered around Niázbeg, eight adjoining Cantonments on the east, and north east; a group of five on the Lahore-Amritsar road close to the district boundary; and about ten scattered about in the south of tahsil. In Kasúr there is a group of four on the Kasúr-Ráewind road, five along the Chúnián border, and seven others in different parts of the tahsil. In Chúnián there is a group of nine on the Montgomery border to the south of Chúnián town, seven round Khudián town, and some ten other isolated villages mainly towards the south. There are three Dogar villages in Lahore tahsil. two of which are in t'e extreme north; there are some twenty-three along the Sutlej bank in Kasúr, and four isolated villages between

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CHAPTER I.— C. Kasúr and the Katora Canal. In Chúniún all the Degar villages (about thirty in number) are along the banks of the Sutlej.

Population.

Tribal distribution of the villages.

Aráins own a solid group of about thirty villages roundabout Lahore, and about twenty in other parts of the tahsil. They also own about thirty villages between Kasúr and the Sutlej and six more in the eastern half of the tahsil. There is a group of eleven Aráin villages to the south of Chúnián town, and fifteen or sixteen more including Khudián in the rest of Chúnián. Awáns own three villages near Lahore and Mahtams own three near Lahore and six in the south of Chúnián tahsil. Labánás own nine or ten along the Rávi, north-east and south-west of Lahore, and Kambohs own the village of Ichhra near Lahore, four villages to the south and south-west of Kasúr, about nine over the border in Chúnián, and two near Chúnián itself.

Leading families.

In the following paragraphs is given a short account of each of the leading families of the district. More detailed notices of each of them will be found in the new edition of "Griffin's Punjab Chiefs," as revised and brought up to date in 1909. Families which once were famous but are no longer represented in the Darbar lists have of necessity been omitted.

Rája Fateh Singh,

Rája Harbans Singh, father of Rája Fateh Singh, was the younger brother of Raja Tej Singh. Harbans Singh was born in 1846 by a different mother from Tej Singh's; soon after his birth he was adopted by Tej Singh, who at that time had no son. Tej Singh died in September 1862, and Rája Harbans Singh was made a ward of the District Court at Lahore. The Raja came into a very large and unembarrassed property in 1867 at the age of eighteen years, but the estate had again become deeply involved by his death in 1900. Rája Kirthi Singh, the eldest sor, succeeded and the family jágír was again placed under the Court of Wards. Rája Kirthi Singh died suddenly in 1906, leaving no son. His younger brother, Raja Fatch Singh, has succeeded to the family seat in Darbar and to the jagir, the lands of which are mostly situated in Gujránwála though there are 16 estates belonging to it in this district: the immoveable property other than the jágír was divided between the late Rája's widow and his two brothers. The jágír was released from the Court of Wards in 1915. The Rája lives generally at Shekhupura, a large town of the Gujránwála District, not far from the Lahore border. In 1859, subsequent to his adoption of Rája Harbans Singh, a son, Sardar Bahadur Sardar Narendra Singh, was born to Rája Tei Singh. Disputes as to the succession arose until, by an agreement effected in 1886, Rája Harbans Singh made over to Sardar Narendra Singh a considerable portion of his property. Sardar Narendra Singh died in 1904 and was succeeded by his only son CHAPTER Sardar Bikram Singh, who resides in Amritsar, where he is an Honorary Magistrate and Civil Judge of the 1st Class.

Population.

Nawab Fateh Ali Khan, C.I E., is the head of the well-Raja Pateh known Kazilbásh family. The first Nawab, Ali Raza Khán, Singh. Nawab Fateh

rendered valuable service to the British Government at Kábul Ali Khán. in the first Afghán campaign of 1839. These services were performed by him at the greatest personal risk and to the loss of his wealth and hereditary estates. Finding his life in danger in Kábul he accompanied the British forces to India. From then onwards the family has resided in Lahore. When the mutiny broke out the family came greatly to the front and did valuable service, in recognition of which Ali Raza Khán, the head of his family, was granted a talukdári of 147 villages in Bahraich, Oudh, worth Rs. 15,000 per annum. He also received the title of Khán Bahadur and was created a Náwab in 1864, two years Ali Raza Khán left three sons, the eldest of before his death whom, Nawazish Ali Khan, was appointed Nawab on his father's death. This gentleman, who held the difficult position of President to the Lahore Municipal Committee, for several years, proved himself a worthy successor to his father and earned for himself a name much revered by Europeans and natives alike. 1885 the Companionship of the Indian Empire was conferred upon him and three years later he was created a Knight of the same Order. In 1836 he received as a grant from Government the proprietary rights free of revenue in Rakh Juliana of Lahore tahsil. In 1887 Nawab Nawazish Ali Khan was appointed an additional member of the Supreme Legislative Council of India. In August 1889 he started on a tour through Europe, his ultimate object being the pilgrimage to Mecca. He arrived in Karbala and there contracted an illness, of which he shortly died in October 1890. His younger brother, Nasir Ali Khán, succeeded to all Nawazish Ali's estates in Oudh and in the Lahore District; he was also confirmed in the title of Nawab in 1892. Nasir Ali Khán served for twenty-five years in the Provincial Civil Service, and died in 1896, being succeeded by his nephew, Fateh Ali Khán, who inherited the title of Nawab and his uncle's estates; and became the representative of the family with a seat in Provincial Darbárs. In 1902 he proceeded to England as one of the representatives of the Punjab for the Coronation of His Majesty the King, and in 1903 was invited as an official guest to the Delhi Darbar, at which he was invested as a Companion of the Order of the Indian Empire. In 1904 he was made an additional member of the Governor-General's Legislative Council. The Nawab's devotion and loyalty to the British Government

Ali Khán,

CHAPTER have been repeatedly proved and have won the commendation of successive Viceroys and Lieutenant-Governors. He is a Population. liberal subscriber to all charitable causes and has earned the res-Nawab Fatch pect of all classes both as a public-spirited citizen and as one of the leading Muhammadan noblemen of the Punjab.

Diwan Kailas Náth.

Díwán Kaílás Náth is a great-grandson of Rája Dína Náth, the Talleyrand of Punjab in the latter days of the Sikh Empire, a member of the Council of Regency before the Annexation and an able adviser. After the annexation of the Punjab Rája Dína Náth was confirmed in all his jágirs worth Rs. 46,460 annually, which he held till his death in 1857. Buildings left by him in the Lahore city are a shiwala near the Police Court, for the support of which he alienated a jágir of Rs. 500 still maintained in perpetuity, and another shiwala near the Wazír Khán mosque. Amar Náth, the eldest son of Rája Dína Náth, was a man of considerable ability and was the author of some very beautiful sonnets, also of a valuable and interesting history of Ranjít Singh. He enjoyed from Government a cash pension of Rs. 4,000 per annum, which on his death was converted into a iduir of the same amount to descend in perpetuity according to the rules of primogeniture. Diwan Amar Nath died in 1867, leaving two sons Diwán Rám Nath and Pandit Man Náth. Díwán Rám Náth was appointed an Extra Assistant Commissioner in 1882 and was selected for a District Judgeship in the higher ranks of the Punjab Commission in 1884, a post which he held till his retirement. He succeeded to his father's position on the Provincial Darbar list and was a Fellow of the Punjab University. In 1896 in recognition of his integrity and work as District Judge he was granted the personal title of Diwan Bahádur. He died in 1904 and was succeeded in the title of Díwán, his jágir of Rs. 4,000 and property by his son Díwán Kailás Náth, who, being of unsound mind, is only nominally head of the family. The whole of the property held by Diwan Amar Náth is now managed by the Court of Wards on behalf of Diwan Kailas Nath and his cousins, Diwan Som Nath and Pandit Gyán Náth. Díwán Rám Náth's younger brother Pandit Man Náth, who was born in 1860, finally became Chief Judge in Jammu. He died in 1894. His eldest son, Som Náth, who is an Extra Assistant Commissioner, has been allowed by Government to prefix the courtesy title of "Díwán" to his name.

Bhái Gurdit Singh,

Bhái Gurdit Singh represents one of the most influential of the religious families at the Sikh Court of Lahore. Basti Rám was the first prominent member of the family; he and his son Harbhaj Rái were both in high favour with Mahárája Ranjít

Singh. When the Punjab was annexed in 1849, the family held CHAPTER idgirs amounting to Rs. 19,000, of which Rs. 22,447 were maintained, some permanently and the rest temporarily. Bhái Nidhán Fopulation. Singh, a great-grandson of Bhái Basti Rám, was made in 1846 a Bhái Gurdit member of the Council of Regency, which office he held till the Bhái Nidhán Singh died in 1856, and his cousin annexation. Bhái Charanjít Singh was recognised as the head of the family. He was a good scholar in four languages, was deeply interested in educational matters and was appointed an Honorary Magistrate On his death his jagir was resumed, his four minor sons receiving in lieu a grant in perpetuity of Rs. 3,133 per annum. His cousin Bhái Nand Gopál became the representative of the family; he was a Provincial Darbári and for some time a nominated member of the Lahore Municipal Committee. Bhái Nand Gopál died without issue in 1895, but he had adopted as his son Manohar Lál, a grandson of his sister, who is alive and a Divisional Darbári. On Bhái Nand Gopál's death, Bhái Mihán Singh, son of Nidhan Singh, was acknowledged as the head of the family. He was a member of the Lahore Municipal Committee from 1876 to his death, and was appointed an Honorary Magistrate in 1882. In recognition of these services he received the title of Rái Bahádur in 1891. He was nominated a Fellow of the Punjab University in 1898. Bhái Mihán Singh was one of the most prominent citizens of Lahore and exercised a powerful influence for good in the city. He died in 1900, leaving two sons, the elder of whom, Bhái Hardiál Singh, is a Tahsíldár, and has succeeded to his father's seat in Divisional Darbars. Since the death of Mihán Singh, Bhái Gurdit Singh, the eldest son of Charanjít Singh, has been recognised as the head of the family, and is a Provincial Darbári. He is in charge of Mahárája Ranjít Singh's tomb at Lahore and is a member of the Managing Committees of the Aitchison Chiefs' College and the Khálsa College at From 1900 to 1902 he was a member of the Municipal Committee of Lahore and in 1903 he was invited as an official guest to the Coronation Darbár at Delhi.

Diwan Bahadur Diwan Narendra Nath belongs to a Kash. Diwan Bahamíri Brahman family who emigrated to Hindustán in the 18th Narendra century owing to the persecution of the Hindus by Ahmad Nath. Shah Abdáli after his conquest of Kashmír. The family, whose most prominent members were Diwan Ajodhya Pershad, grandfather of Díwán Bahádur Díwán Narendra Náth, and Rája Dína Náth, cousin of Díwán Ajodhya Pershád, attained to a position of great eminence at the Sikh court. After the annexation Diwán Ajodhya Pershád gained a high character with all English officers for his upright and honourable dealings

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Population.
Díwán Bahádur Díwán
Narendra

and a good name with the public for justice and impartiality. The jágirs of the Díwán had lapsed to Government at annexation, but he was granted a pension of Rs. 7,500 and of this Rs. 1,000 was sanctioned to be upheld to him and his heirs in perpetuity. Also in 186: an area of 1,200 acres was granted to him from Hinjarwal Rakh, which is now known as Ajodhiápur. Díwán Ajodhya Pershád died in 1870 and his son Baij Náth in 1875. Díwán Narendra Náth was 11 years old when his father died; his estate, which was saddled with a heavy debt of Rs. 40,000, was restored to solveney under the management of the District Court of Wards at Lahore. life pension of Rs. 1,625 was sanctioned to the young Diwan over and above the income of the estate of Ajodhiápur. attaining his majority he was granted a seat in Provincial Darbars and was allowed to assume the hereditary title of Diwan. In 1886 he obtained the degree of Master of Arts and in the following year was nominated a Fellow of the Punjab University. In 1888 he was selected for the post of Assistant Commissioner under the Statutory Civil Service Rules and in 1895 was promoted to the rank of Deputy Commissioner, which he still He was granted the title of Diwan Bahadur as a personal distinction in 1908. The Diwan has travelled extensively in India, Ceylon, Europe and Egypt. He enjoys perpetual jágírs in nine villages in the Lahore tahsil, of one of which, Amirpur, he is also owner.

The Nakai family.

Hardial Singh of Jajja is the present head of the family of Sardar Kahn Singh, Nakai, though the best known member is Abdul Azíz, the third son of Sardár Káhn Singh, who lives at Wán Adhan and was early in life converted to Islam. which derives its name from the Naka country, lying between Lahore and Gugera, was one of the smaller mists of the Sikh confederacy and had concluded a matrimonial alliance with the great Ranjít Singh, gained a large amount of territory in the Chúnián, Kasúr and Gugera tahsils, but was deprived of it by Maharája Ranjít Singh, Sardar Káhn Singh, who then represented the family, being left with only a few estates round Dehrwál village near the Rávi in the Chúnián tahsil. After annexation Sardár Káhn Singh was left in possession of a life pension of Rs. 3,840 in addition to a jágír revenue of Rs. 11,980. Hardiál Singh holds a jágár of Rs. 2,000 per annum granted in 1862 to Chattar Singh, son of Sardár Káhn Singh, and his heirs male in perpetuity according to the rules of primogeniture, and Abdul Azíz has a life jágír of Rs. 1,200. Dín Muhammad, son of Abdul Azíz, is a Náib Tahsildár. There has been considerable ill-feeling between the Sikh and Muhammadan branches of the family.

The Fakir family of Lahore claims its local name Bukhári from the fact that its founder Jalál-ud-dín, a priest with a great reputation for sanctity who afterwards migrated to the Punjab. Population. resided at the close of the 7th century of the Muhammadan era Khán Sáhib at Bukhára. The first member of the family to come to promitakir Saiyad Zaffar ud-díu, nence was Aziz-ud-dín, who made a success as the private Bukhári, physician of Mahárája Ranjít Singh and was liberally rewarded by the monarch. In all matters connected with Europeans and the English Government Azíz-ud-dín was the best and truest adviser of Maharaja Ranjít Singh. He enjoyed also a great reputation for his courtier-like manners, his eloquence, poetry and elegant writing. Aziz-ud-din died in 1845. During the life-time of Fakír Azíz-ud-dín his brothers, Imám-ud-dín and Núr-ud-dín, played subordinate parts, but both were men of some importance, and the latter in particular, from whom Khan Sáhib Fakír Savad Zaffar-ud-dín is descended, demands some notice. From 1818 he was in attendance at the Sikh Court and was entrusted with multifarious responsible duties, including that of Royal Almoner. Along with his famous brother, Núrud-din was closely connected in the conduct of negotiations with the British Government in which he always displayed the most kindly spirit, and in 1846 he was appointed a member of the Council of Regency. In 1850 the Supreme Government confirmed to him for life all his jagirs and allowances amounting to Rs. 20,885 per annum. Núr-ud-dín died in 1852. Of his descendants the most prominent was his third son, Fakír Saiyad Kamar-ud-dín, who became attached to the Sikh Court at an early age. In 1882 a khillat of Rs. 500 was conferred on him by the Punjab Government, and in the same year he was granted proprietary rights and later the jagir rights in 700 ghumaos of waste land in the Lahore tuhsil, where he founded the village of Jalálábád. He was for some years a member of the Lahore Municipal Committee and of the District Board, and was the senior Honorary Magistrate in Lahore, one of the oldest fellows of the Punjab University and a Provincial Darbári. For his valuable services in all these capacities he was made a Khán Bahádur at the Jubilee of 1887 and a Commander of the Indian Empire in 1909. On his death in 1909 his eldest son, Khán Sáhib Fakír Savad Zaffar-ud-dín, an Honorary Magistrate and retired Deputy Superintendent of Railway Police, became the head of the family, succeeding to a part of the family jágír and property, and to the seat in Provincial Darbars; the bulk of the personal property was left by Fakír Sayad Kamar-ud-dín to his second son, Jalál-ud-dín. Another prominent member of this important family, for a fuller notice of which space is unfortunately

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Khán Sáhib Fakír Saiyad Zaffar-ud-dín, Bukhári,

Díwán Kishen Kishore Dháriwáls.

insufficient, was Fakír Sayad Iftikhár-ud-dín, great nephew and son-in-law of Fakír Sayad Kamar-ud-dín, who after a distinguished career in Government service, including the post of British Envoy at Kábul, died in harness as Settlement Officer of Hoshiárpur in 1914 He leaves a minor son, Fakír Sayad Sírájud-dín.

Díwán Kishan Kishore is the present head of a family which attained to eminence in the service of Mahárája Ranjít Singh: it derives its name from a humorous nickname given by the Maharaja to Diwan Ratan Chand, the grandfather of Diwan Ráj Kumár, to distinguish him from another Ratan Chand at the Díwán Ratan Chand was employed in the Postal Department under the Sikhs and enjoyed cash allowances as well as jagirs in estates in various parts of the Punjab. After the Sutlei Campaign he was appointed Postmaster-General in the Puniab and did excellent service throughout the rebellion of 1848-89. On the annexation of the Punjab certain of his jayirs amounting to Rs. 6,800 were released to him for life free of all service and a garden worth Rs. 200 near the Sháhálmi Gate of Lahore was released to him and his male heirs in perpetuity. He was appointed an Honorary Magistrate of Lahore City in 1862; in this capacity he showed much activity and intelligence. He was always liberal when money was required for any work of public utility, he built a fine sarái and tank near the Sháhálmi Gate and had a large share in the formation of the public gardens round the city. He was created a Diwan by the Supreme Government in 1865. He died in 1872. He was succeeded by his eldest son Díwán Bhagwán Dás, who was granted a júgír of Rs. 2,585 under a sanad, dated 7th January 1874. He too was a Provincial Darbári and an Honorary Magistrate of Lahore. took a keen interest in city matters, erected several buildings and was a gentleman of public and enlightened spirit; the honorary title of Díwán was conferred on him in 1892. Díwán Bhagwan Das died in 1906 and was succeeded by his son Diwan Ráj Kumár who only survived him for three years. Díwán Ráj Kumár's eldest son, Díwán Krishan Kishore, who is now the head of the family, has succeeded to the family jágír, property, title and seat in Darbar; he was educated at the Government College and was made an Honorary Magistrate for Lahore City in 1908. Lála Harnám Dás, younger brother of Díwán Ratan Chand, is a retired Extra Assistant Commissioner. He is an Honorary Magistrate in Lahore, but resigned on account of old His son, Moti Rám, is a Tahsildar. age in 1907.

Pandit Amar Náth is the leading representative of a Brahman family whose traditions go back to the year 1244 when

Pandit Amar Náth.

PART A.

Alla-ud-din Masud was king of Delhi and which settled in Lahore about the middle of the 18th century. The founder of the fortunes of the family was Brij Raj or Brij Lal, who was made Population. Pandit when Ranjit Singh rose to power and was appointed to Pandit Amar read and explain the sacred Sanskrit books, holding this post and remaining in high favour till 1833. Pandit Madhsúdan, his son, was also a great scholar; he also held office at the Sikh Court and enjoyed valuable jágírs. On his death in 1863 a bequest by him of his entire property along with the perpetual jágir to his fourth son Devi Ditta Pershad was contested in the Civil Courts by the other heirs. Eventually by a compromise all the property with the exception of the jágír revenue was divided equally among all the sons. Pandit Rádha Kishen, eldest son of Pandit Madhsúdan, received a grant of 2,000 acres of land in proprietary right in tahsíl Chúnián, now known as the village of Kot Rádha Kishen, as the reward of his personal exertions in encouraging Sanskrit learning and in promoting the Punjab University College movement. On Pandit Rádha Kishan's death Rs. 1,200 out of his jágirs were continued to his son Pandit Rishi Kesh, who also inherited his private property. Pandit Rishi Kesh, after a career of public utility died in 1888. His son Pandit Bansi Lál having died childless in 1897, his property went to his widows. and his seat in Darbar to Pandit Amar Nath (see below), the family jagir being divided in three equal shares between (a) Amar Nath, (b) Jowala Dat Pershad, and (c) Sohan Lal and Panna Lál, jointly, the grandsons of Bál Kishán, second son of Pandit Madhsúdan. Pandit Amar Náth is the only son of Pandit Har Kishan, who predeceased his father Pandit Madhsúdan; he is an Honorary Magistrate and a Provincial Darbari, with a seat senior to his cousin Jowála Dat Pershád, son of Devi Ditta Pershád.

The founder of the fortunes of this family was Sheikh Khán Bahá-Mohi-ud-din, who when very young attracted the attention of Nasir-ud-din. Díwán Moti Rám and so came to the notice of Mahárája Ranjít Singh. His son Imám-ud-dín Khán was Governor of Kashmír, when that province was made over to Mábárája Gulab Singl: by the Treaty of the 16th March 1846. In 1848 when almost all were traitors to their Government in the Multan rebellion, Sheikh Imám-ud-dín remained faithful, and both he and the troops he raised, to the number of 2,000, behaved well before Multán and distinguished themselves in several actions with the rebels. For these services he subsequently received a life cash pension of Rs. 11,600 and his jágir of Rs. 8,400 was confirmed to him. In 1857 he raised, under the orders of Government, two troops of cavalry for service at Delhi. He

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CHAPTER. I.— C.

Population.

Khán Bahádur Sheikh

Nasir-ud-dín.

died in March 1859, aged 40, leaving one son Sheikh Ghulám Mahbub Subháni, who was born in 1842. In 1862, at the recommendation of the Punjab Government, the Supreme Government sanctioned jágirs of Rs. 5,600 being upheld in perpetuity, while the remaining jágirs with Ghulam Mahbúb Subhani were to lapse at his death. After living the greater part of his life at Lahore, where he took no part in public affairs, the Sheikh died at Delhi in 1903 during the Coronation Darbár which he was attending on the invitation of Govern-He left no direct heir, as both his sons died in infancy. His jagir lapsed to Government, but his cousin Sheikh Nasírud-din inherited all his private property and became the head of the family. Sheikh Nasír-ud-dín is a retired Extra Judicial Assistant Commissioner in the Punjab and was for nearly three years Wazir of the Bahawalpur State, a post which his father, Firoz-ud-dín, had held before him. He received the title of Khán Bahádur on the 1st January 1909.

The Kamla family.

The distinctive name of the family Kamla (idiot) was applied by Sardar Hari Singh Bhangi to the younger (Godh Singh) of two brothers, sons of a Chaudhri of Manihala in the Lahore District, who were fighting in his service on account of reckless but. as it proved, successful bravery performed by him in war. The living members of the family are descended from Uttam Singh, the elder brother, who was also a fine soldier and, after being handsomely rewarded with jágírs, was in his old age appointed by Maharája Ranjít Singh Judge at Amritsar. The family maintains its military traditions, having at present three members serving in the 30th Lancers. Sardár Tára Singh, who lives at Kulla in the Lahore District, was for some years an Honorary Magistrate at Patti and is a Divisional Darbári; he served like his father Sardár Sher Singh with great distinction in the Haiderabad contingent: and owns land in the Lahore District and in Oudh. Baghel Singh, son of Suchet Singh, is an Honorary Magistrate and a large landowner in Oudh and is a Divisional Darbari in this District, where he has acquired some land by purchase in tahsil Chúnián.

Sardár Sáhib Bhái Teja Singh of Thethar. The family are Sidhu Jats of the village of Thethar in the Lahore tahsil. Four brothers, the sons of Prem Singh, were famous fighting men in Sikh times, the second, Shamir Singh, excelling in the use both of the bow and of the musket. Shamir Singh built the fort of Gobindgarh at Amritsar in 1808 by direction of Mahárája Ranjít Singh and became its warden. The family has remained constant to its military tradition; since the annexation it has been the rule rather than the exception for the

members of every single one of the four branches to enter the Army in the service of Government. The younger members of the family continue to follow soldiering as a profession, while many of the older members are now at home enjoying pensions, Sardar Sahib well earned after years of hard service all over India. Of the Singh of latter the most prominent are Sardár Sáhib Bhái Teja Singh; Thethar. Sardár Bahádur Janmeja Singh Resaldár Major and Sardár Gopal Singh, Resaldar Major. The two first named are brothers. grandsons of Sher Singh, who received the title of ustad at the court of Ranjít Singh for his proficiency as a swordsman; Bhái Teja Singh is a retired 1st grade Inspector of Police and a Provincial Darbári and was for ten years native Aide-de-Camp to His Honour the Lieutentant-Governor of the Punjab until the post was abolished; Janmeja Singh, his younger brother, is a retired Resaldar Major of the 21st Cavalry and a Honorary Magistrate in Lahore; the two brothers inherit in engual shares their father's not inconsiderable property in Rakhs Lidhar and Dhalla and in Mauza Thethar of the Lahore District and in the Lyallpur District. Gopal Singh, a retired Resaldár Major of the 11th Lancers, is the eldest surviving son of the late Rajendra Singh, a very distinguished Native Officer of the 9th Hodson's Horse; the Rasaldár Major holds the zail of Kohrián in which the native village of the family is situated.

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The family local name is derived from a grant of 30,000 acres Malik Sábib of waste land in the neighbourhood of Kasur made to its aborigi- Khan Kasunal members by Ibráhím Khán Lodi. The villages of Harike, ria. Betu and the two Nauls were founded by it, and its members fought on the side of the Pathán Chiefs of Kasúr against the Sikhs until the capture of Kasúr by Ranjít Singh in 1807. Khewa Khán, the then head of the family, received a jágir in Mamdot, south of the Sutlej, whither his master has also retired, of the same value as the one which he had lost in Kasúr. Khewa Khán's son, Khair-ud-dín Khán, served with distinction in the first Afghán war and during the latter part of the Sutlej War and the Multán outbreak fought on the side of the British. His nephew and adopted son, Kamál-ud-dín Khán, also served the British Government faithfully in five campaigns. The leading members of the family now are M. Sáhib Khán, who lives at Betu, and M. Ghulám Muhammad Khán, who lives at Naul Uttar; one half of the family jágír is held by the latter, and the remaining half by the former jointly with his three brothers. Malik Sáhib Khán is a Divisional Darbári and was formerly a member of the local board at Kasúr.

Sardárs Jhanda Singh and Fateh Singh are the present Jhanda Singh and Fateh representatives of a family derived from the Nábha State in the singh,

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I.—C.

Popul.tion.
Sardárs
Jhanda Singh
and Fatch
Singů,
Malwái.

Málwa, whose first prominent member was Sardár Dhanna Singh. a brave and successful officer in the army of Mahárája Ranjít Singh. The family jájirs to the amount of Rs. 25,000 were continued by the Sikh Darbár to Sardár Kirpál Singh, the grandfather of Sardars Jhanda Singh and Fateh Singh. When Rája Sher Singh's force rebelled at Multán in 1848 Kirpál Singh separated himself from it, and with a few sowars came into the camp of Major Edwardes with whom he had previously served in Bannu. On annexation his personal jágír of Rs. 4,000 per annum was confirmed to him for life, and a new jágir of Rs. 5,000 for loyalty at Multán was granted him in perpetuity. Sardár Kirpál Singh performed good service for Government in 1857 and received a khillat of Rs. 500 and a sanad of approbation. He died in 1859; and his son Sardár Sarúp Singh succeeded to a jájír comprising 12 estates, 4 in tahsíl Lahore, 6 in Chúnián and 2 in Sharaqpur, which amounted in 1893 to Rs. 7,703. Sardar Sarúp Singh died in 1904; his sons, Sardárs Jhanda Singh and Fateh Singh were then minors and the estate was put under the court of wards. The ragir, which under the term of the grant had to be reduced to Rs. 5,000 on the death of Sarúp Singh, and the rest of the property are inherited by the Sardárs in equal Sardár Jhanda Singh, the elder, was educated at the Khálsa College, and Sardár Fateh Singh, the younger, at the Aitchison College and Punjab University. The estate released from the court of wards in February 1916.

Misr Bishambar Dás.

The Misr family of Lahore, of which Misr Bishambar Dás is the present head, is of Brahman origin and came originally from Jhelum. Two of its members occupied the post of Treasurer to Ranift Singh, one in Lahore, the other in Amritsar, but Kup Lál was the more famous, having gained a great name for justice and equity as Governor of the Jullundur Doab under Maharaja Ranjit Singh: he subsequently joined in the Multan rebellion and his estates were confiscated. One of his sons, Misr Sawan Mal, who died in 1904, served in the British Army with great distinction, and in recognition of his services obtained from Government a jágír in four villages, which yielded him Rs. 961 a vear. His only surviving grandson, Misr Bishambar Das, has succeeded to his jagir and other property. Other notable members of the family in recent years were Misr Sundar Dás, who was for two years keeper of the Privy Purse to Maharaja Dalip Singh, and died a Provincial Darbári in 1894; Misr Rám Dás, a Provincial Darbári, who died in 1892; and Misr Megh Ráj (died 1864), who after the Sutlej campaign was appointed Treasurer to the Darbar, received the title of Rai Bahadur, was Treasurer of

the Lahore Division from 1849 to his death and was appointed an Honorary Magistrate in 1862.

Population.

This Sidhu Jat family, which hails from the riverside vil-Mise Bilage of Mokal in the Chunian tahsil, rose during the reign of shambar Dás. Maharaja Ranjít Singh by their own strength and prowess in The Mokal battle. The first well-known member under British rule was family. Resaldar Mana Singh, who served for three years with distinction in the Banda Military Police; in 1861, when that force was reduced, he was made zaildár of Mokal and received a grant of 720 acres of waste land in Rakh Mudki of the Chúnián tahsil. He died in 1884. Another well-known and highly respected man of the family was Resaldar Gudar Singh, who died in Mokul in 1890. The zaildári is still in the family, being at present held by Arjan Singh, grandson of Resaldar Mana Singh. The head of the family is Khán Bahádur Sardár Abdur Rahmán, eldest son of Rasaldár Gudar Singh. Bahádur who, like his distant cousin Sardár Ahmad, second son of Resaldar Mana Singh, became a convert to Islam, is a retired Deputy Collector in the Irrigation Department, obtained his title in recognition of his long and approved service of 30 years and his general integrity and is an Honorary Magistrate in Lahore where he lives and a Provincial Darbari. He owns 268 acres of land in Mokal and other villages. Sardár Ahmad is also a retired Deputy Collector of the Irrigation Department and has 30 years' service to his credit; he is a Divisional Darbári, has a large landed property in the Lahore and Hissar Districts and in the Chenab Canal, is the author of several Urdu books on agriculture as well as editor of a newspaper on the same subject and has written a history of the Mokal family.

Sardár Jíwan Singh is the chief representative of the family Sardár Jíwan of Sukha Singh, the first Sikh convert of the descendants of Siugh of Padliana. Changa, thirteenth in descent from Sandhu, the founder of the Sandhu Jat colony in the Manjha after their emigration from Ghazni in Afghánistán. Changa was an influential chaudhri and founded the village of Padhána 16 miles south of Lahore where the family still resides. Sardár Jowála Singh, son of Sardár Mit Singh, who was the son of Sukha Singh, was very eminent at the beginning of the present century both for his bravery and his munificent generosity. He held very large jágirs from Mahárája Ranjít Singh, but on his death in 1835 most of these were resumed. No direct descendant of his now lives. The existing members are the descendants of Ganda Singh, the younger brother of Sardár Mit Singh. Sardár Jíwan Singh,

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hána

like his father before him, lives at Padhána, where he is Honorary Magistrate, having jurisdiction in 51 villages of the Kasúr tahsil. The jágir allowances have ceased, but the Sardár has proprietary Sardár Jiwan rights in four villages and is in flourishing circumstances. Singh of Pad family is connected by marriage with some of the best houses in the Mánjha.

Sardár Bhola Singh of Jodhpur.

Sardár Bhola Singh of Jodhpur is a man who comes little before the public at present, but deserves mention as the son of Káhn Singh. Káhn Singh was the bravest and the keenest of the Sikh chiefs who fought against the English during the campaign of 1848-49; after annexation he lost the jágirs which he had received for excellent services rendered at the head of his Dragoon regiment under the Sikh Government, but received a cash pension of Rs. 600 per annum. When the mutiny of 1857 broke out Káhn Singh was one of the first chiefs selected by the Chief Commissioner for service before Delhi. He was in bad health, but nevertheless went and rendered noble service to the English, fighting for them until he was badly wounded, and then engaged in procuring information and winning over his countrymen to the side of the English. In return for these services the Government gave him considerable jágir grants. died in June 1864 under suspicious circumstances, and Bhola Singh was selected by the Government to succeed him in his jágírs. Bhola Singh was Jamadár in the 11th Bengal Lancers, but now lives in his village of Jodhpur.

Other prominent gentlemen.

Besides those whose family claims earn them a place in the "Punjab Chiefs," there are other prominent gentlemen residing in the district, whose distinctions deserve mention in this place. The Hon'ble Khán Bahádur Mián Muhammad Shafi, Bar.-at-Law, is an Additional member of the Imperial Legislative Council. The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Muhammad Shah Dín, Khán Bahádur, is a Judge of the Chief Court. The Hon'ble Rái Bahádur Sir Protul Chandra Chaterji, Kr., C.I.E., M.A. LL.D., is a member of the Provincial Legislative Council representing the Punjab University. The Hon'ble Rái Bahádur Lála Rám Saran Dás is a Provincial Darbári and member of the Provincial Legislative Council representing the central group of Municipalities. Diwan Bahadur Sir Kastúr Chand, K.C I.E., is a Provincial Darbári. Rái Bahádur Pandit Hari Kishen Kaul and Rái Bahádur Lála Ganga Rám, M.I.C.E., are Commanders of the Indian Empire. The latter is also a member of the Victorian Order of the 4th Class Sardár Bahádur B. Rám Singh is a member of the same Order of Pandit Jowala Dat Parshad is a Provincial the 5th Class. Darbári.

Lahore District. 1

PART A.

Amongst other Divisional Darbárís may be noticed Sardár CHAPTER Raza Ali Khán, Khin Bahádur Muhammad Sazawár, late of the Population. Postal Department, Khán Bahádur Háfiz Illáhi Bakhsh of Kasúr, Rái Bahádur Lála Mohan Lál, Rái Sahib Lála Bál Mukand, Rái Other promi-Sáhib Lála Síta Ráin, late Superintendent of the Punjab Gov-men gentleernment Press, Khán Sáhib Mián Ghulám Mohi-ud-dín of Bághbánpura, Bhái Manohar Lal, Bhái Uttam Singh, Khan Muhammad Shábáz Khán, and Khán Muhammad Bashír Ali Khán.

(m) Seventeen out of the twenty jágirs, which have a value Descent of exceeding Rs. 250 in this district, have been gazetted under the Jagirs Act. Descent of Jágirs Act (Punjab Act, IV of 1900), which applies the principle of primogeniture. The list is as follows: --

Serial No.	Name of present incumbent.		Name of <i>jágír</i> .	Tahsít,		
1 2	S. Hardiál Singh S. Ráshbeg Singh	***	£	Bahrwál Todepur	***	Chúnián. Kasűr.
3 4	F. Najam-ud-dín Díwán Narendra Náth	4+4	***	Burhánpur D. Baij Náth's	•••	Lahore. Do.
5 6	Díwán Kailás Náth R. Fatch Singh	***	·	D. Rám Náth's Shekhúpura 🐃		Do.
7	S. Gulzár Singh D. Kishan Kishore	***	Pos e o Valo	Kulliánwála, District Am D. Rattan Chand's		Do.
9	R. Jaggat Jit Singh	***	4.1	Kapúrthala State	***	Do.
10	B. Tára Singh B. Partáp Singh	, , ,	•••			
12 13	B. Hardiál Singh B. Gián Singh		•••			
14	B. Sundar Singh	***	***	Bhái family	***	Do.
15 16	B. Dán Singh B. Gurdit Singh	***	***			
17	B. Manohar Lál	•••	•••	ل		

In the remaining three cases action has not yet been taken owing to the assignees not being of full age.

(n) Table 16 gives the number of males and females and Non-Christian the distribution by tabsils of the urban and rural population religious.

LAHORE DISTRICT.

PART A.

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religions.

who follow each religion. The distribution of every 10,00 of the population over each religion is also given. The most remarkable feature of those figures is the decline in the proportion Non-Christian of Muhammadans and the corresponding gain of Sikhs and Christians. Too much must not be based on these statistics, as they must have been violently disturbed by the transference of the Sharaqpur tahsil, yet the Gazetteer of 1893-94 found a similar rise in the number of Sikhs and Hindus at the expense of the Muhammadans.

Hinduism.

The most numerous sects of the Hindus in this district at the Census of 1911 are shown by the following figures:—

			Males,	Females.
Fotal number	of Hindus	***************************************	130,691	86,918
Sanátan Dha	rma	(2015) A. C. Smith	% 1,219	49,771
Arya	***		5,729	2,826
Bálmíki	•••		27,041	22,154
Lál Begi	***	2 Add to both them.	12,540	9,580
Sánsi			1,013	899
				1

Sanátan Dharma was the term employed to denote all followers of the orthodox Hinduism, except the religious orders. But not every professor of the Sanátan Dharma can be presumed to be orthodox, as the term includes all shades of belief from the punctilious observance of the daily fire sacrifice to the mere belief in the expediency of styling oneself a Hindu.

Amongst modern developments of deistical unorthodoxy the Arya Samaj movement, though in appearance small, numerically, is actually of the greatest importance. Broadly speaking the movement stands for the removal of caste and other restrictions. Although the numbers of the Arya movement have not increased very greatly, yet its influence has spread to the extent that very many of the orthodox Hindus are in practice not so very separate from the Aryas. Lahore is the centre of the movement and the seat of the Dayá Nand Anglo-Vedic College. The majority of the Hindu students of all the colleges, and a great number of the Government and other clerks go to swell the numbers of the movement. A similar society is the Brahmo Samáj, which originated in Bengál, but is now well represented in Lahore, where it possesses a first class College and High School. The Dev Samáj is

I AHORE DISTRICT.

PART A.

an off-shoot of the Brahmo Samáj founded at Lahore in 1887. Its chief institutions at head-quarters are the Vikashalaya or academy, and a home for married women and widows. The Bálmíki and Lál Begi sects are those consisting mainly of Chuhrás. Hinduism. The Sánsis are also ranked as "untouchables."

CHAPTER

The chief sects of Sikhs are as follows:-

Sikhs.

		Males.	Females.
Total number of Sikha.	•••	 99,518	69,490
Kesdhári, unspecified Kesdhári, Hazúri Sahjdhári, unspecified Sahjdhári, Nánakpanthi		75,457 18,920 1,949 2,511	55,741 10,722 821 1,317

Sahjdhári are those Sikhs who were enumerated at the Census of 1901 as Hindus on the ground that they did not wear the kes and who have been included as Sikhs in 1911 owing to a more extensive scope of the term then adopted. Hazúri Sikhs, the sect most numerous sect of the Reschári, are those followers of Gobind Singh who have paid a visit to Hazúr Singh in the Deccan, where their Guru breathed his last, and there been initiated. Nánakpanthis are the followers of the Guru Nánák. who do not keep the observances of Guru Gobind. Although the first Khálsa Díwán was started in Lahore, the Tat Khálsa which. in the rest of the Punjab, and notably in Amritsar, is the largest of the Sikh sects, is only represented in this district by 10 females.

The chief Muhammadan divisions are as follows:

Muhamma-- dans.

				Males.	Females.	
Potal number	•••	•••		351,433	474,838	
Shia	***	***		4,438	3,089	
Sunni Reformers		***	***	342,857 4,121	268,254 3,494	

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I—C.
Population.
Muhamma-dans.

Of the Muhammadan religious societies the best known is the Anjuman-i-Himáyat-i-Islám, founded in Lahore in 1885 but now of pan-Indian fame. Its objects are the dissemination of Western learning amongst Musalmáns and its chief institutions in Lahore are the Islámia College and the Hamídia School of Arabic.

Ecclasiastic
Administration and
Christian
Mission.—
The Anglican
Church Administration.

(o) The area now covered by the Diocese of Lahore was, until 1877, largely included in the Dioceses of Calcutta and Bombay, and the Diocese was founded in that year as a memorial to Dr. Milman, Bishop of Calcutta, who died at Ráwalpindi when on visitation in the Punjab. The Diocese consists of the Punjab and its dependencies, together with Kashmír and the North-West Frontier Provinces, taken from the Diocese of Calcutta; Sindh, taken from the Bombay Diocese; and Balúchistán and the Persian Gulf coasts, including parts of Persia and Arabia. The present Bishop of Lahore is the Right Reverend Henry Bickersteth Durrant, consecrated in 1913. His predecessors were the Right Reverend Thomas Valpy French, 1877-1888, who resigned; the Right Reverend Henry James Matthew. 1888-1898, who died at Lahore; and the Right Reverend George Alfred Lefroy, 1899-1913, who was translated to the Metropolitan See of Calcutta. The Diocese of Lahore is administered by the Bishop, with the assistance of the Archdeacon of Lahore for English, and of the Archdeacon of Delhi for Indian, work. There are some 110 clergy in the Diocese, of whom rather more than half are Missionary clergy engaged in purely Indian work and about 45 are ministering to British troops and Englishand Anglo-Indian congregations.

The Cathedral and Chapter.

In 1874 the foundation stone of what is now the Cathedral Church of the Resurrection was laid by the Archdeacon of Calcutta, and on his appointment as Bishop of Lahore in 1887 Dr. Valpy French pushed forward the completion of the building, which was consecrated on the 25th January 1887. The Cathedral has since then been added to and beautified, chiefly by the efforts of Bishop Matthew, and in 1913 the Western Towers were added, one being a memorial of the Lahore episcopate of Dr. Lefroy and the other in memory of the late Archdeacon Spence Gray. It is situated on the Upper Mall, opposite the Punjab Chief Court. The Cathedral Chapter consisted in 1914-15 of the Bishop of Lahore, who is also Dean of the Cathedral, with the Archdeacons of Lahore and Delhi, and four Canons; while the Cathedral and its parish are served by a senior Chaplain, with a junior Chaplain as his Assistant. There

PART A.

are two High Schools, and also two orphanages, for boys and for girls respectively, at Lahore, in connection with the Cathedral.

CHAPTER I.—C.

Population.

The Cathedral

- The following are the Anglican Churches:—
- (1) The Churco of S. Andrew, situated on Empress Road, is the Church and Chapter. of the Railway parishes of Lahore and Mughalpura.
- (2) Holy Trinity Church, Anárkali, is the parish Church of the Lahore Church Mission.
- (3) The Garrison Church of 3. Mary Magdalene is situated at Lahore Cantonment, five miles distant from the Cathedral, and is said to be one of the most beautiful Churches in Northern India. It was consecrated in 1857, just before the outbreak of the Mutiny.

The chief missionary agencies in the diocese of Lahore are Missions. the Church Missionary Society, which has colleges and schools at Lahore, Amritsar, Pesháwar and elsewhere and centres of Mission work in many of the cities and villages throughout the Punjab, Sindh and Balúchistán; the Cambridge University Mission, with its head-quarters at Delhi, where there are large Mission colleges and schools, and missions at Karnál, Rohtak, and in the Delhi District; the Canadian Church Mission in the districts of Kángra and Kulu; and the National Missionary Society, which in this part of India works in connection with the Anglican Church, and has its head-quarters at Montgomery, with mission stations throughout the neighbouring districts. Two prominent institutions of the Church Missionary Society deserve special notice, viz.—

(1) St. John's Divinity College, Lahore.—This institution was founded in 1870 by the Reverend Thomas Valpy French, at that time a missionary of the Church Missionary Society, and afterwards first Bishop of Lahore. It is situated in what is still known as Mahan Singh ka Bagh, the whole of which was purchased with funds raised by subscription by Mr. French together with a grant from the Church Missionary Society of 10,000 rupees. Further additions to the site were purchased later, and the College grounds now cover an area of 5 acres. The object of the College is to train Indian Christians as elergymen and catechists for work in North India. Students come to it also from Urdu-speaking centres in the Bombay and Madras Presidencies. The teaching is nearly always given through the medium of The staff consists of an English Principal, a Vice-Principal and an Indian Professor. The students do not appear for any Government examinations, nor does the College receive any grant-in-aid from the Government. The English staff is paid by the Church Missionary Society, and the Indian Professor is paid almost entirely by endowment from the interest of a Bishop French Memorial Fund. Scholarships also met by endowment are available for a limited number of students, or the students are financed by the parish which sends them. There is a large library of theological and oriental books for the use of the staff and students and playing grounds. The College Chapel was built in memory of the

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Reverend George Maxwell Gordon, a tutor of the College, who volunteered as a Chaplain in the Afghán war of 1880 and was killed when tending a wounded soldier. Most of the Clergy and Indian workers of the Punjab in connection with the Church Missionary Society have passed through the College, but, as the number resident at any one time is never large, the accommodation not required for Divinity students is placed at the disposal of other Christian students who are studying in various Arts and Medical Colleges in Lahore.

(2) The Clarkabad Settlement.—The settlement comprises the entire estate of Clarkabad (so called after the Reverend Robert Clark the first missionary of the Society in the Punjab) in the Chunian tahsil. The Society at first only held the land, which was the property of Government, on lease subject to its cultivation by Christian tenants but proprietary right has since been granted on the same terms in half the area in 1894 and in the remainder in 1915. The area is about 1,797 acres; the land is all good and is irrigated from the Upper Bari Doah Canal. The population is about 1,400 Christians and a few non-Christians. The tenants pay one-fourth of the produce of their land to the Church Missionary Society. The Mission pays the land-revenue and the tenants the charge due to the Canal authorities for irrigation. The income received by the Mission is spent on the upkeep of the village and upon the Schools and Hospital, and for the general good of the community. Houses are built by the Mission and are rented by the tenants for a small sum. There are two village sites, the main one and a smaller one (Chota Clarkabad) about 21 miles distant. There is a Church on both sites, the services at which are held in Punjabi, and a day school for boys and girls at the smaller. At Clarkabad proper the schools consist of a Vernacular Middle School for boys with a Boarding School for Christians and a Hostel for non-Christians attached; there are over 250 pupils now on the register, of whom less than one-fifth are non-Christians; most of the non-Christians come from other villages and are reading in the Middle Department; the Boarding School for Christian boys has over. 100 pupils and the school has made great progress during recent years; the buildings of the Day School and Boarding School have lately been greatly enlarged, part of the cost being defrayed by a grant from Government. There is a Primary School for girls with a Boarding House for Christians. There are about 60 Boarders and 70 or 80 Day Scholars. Usually all the pupils are Christians. For all Christian children between the age of 6 and 12 education is compulsory. In connection with both the Boys' and Girls' Schools training classes for teachers are carried on. From Clarkabad mission work is also carried on in the rest of the Chunian tahsi. The dispensary is in charge of an Indian Christian Doctor and has a small ward for in-patients. The present Missionary-in-charge is the Reverend C. M. Gough, M. A., with two European Assistants, one of whom is in charge of the Bishop Lefroy Training School for Village Preachers, and an Indian Christian Manager for the village. There are usually two or three European lady Missionaries in charge of the Girls' School and of work among women.

The American Presbyterian Mission.—The Punjab Mission of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America was established in the year 1849 by Messrs. Newton and Forman, who arrived in Lahore in that year. The staff now consists of

the Revd. J. C. R. Ewing, D.D., LL.D., and a number of missionaries with their wives and of lady missionaries. The work of the mission is carried on by means of a College, a High School, Primary Schools for boys and for girls, visiting and teaching in Missions. zenána, two dispensaries, bázár and chapel preaching in the city and in villages in the district, village schools, and the supervision and care of two churches in the city and three in the The two most important educational institutions of the Mission, viz., the Forman Christian College and the Rang Mahal High School, are described in Chapter III, Section I, Education. Three Girls' Schools are superintended by the ladies of the Mission, one for Hindu girls with an enrolment of 100, one for Muhammadan girls with an enrolment of 75 and one for the children of employees of the jails with an enrolment of 18. The two dispensaries, at Delhi Gate and in the villaga of Wagha, are under the medical charge of Mrs. S. C. Das. Last year 11,331 patients visited these two dispensaries. Regular chapel preaching with the distribution and sale of Bibles and tracts is maintained in the chapels at Lohári Gate, Delhi Gate and the Rang The village work, which is operated from Lahore, centres in Sharaqpur and Warburton on the one side and in Manihala on the other. There are organised churches at Wagha, Manihala and Sharaqpur, and at 51 other villages there are unorganised groups of Christians. The total Christian community is 4,295; 374 were added during the past year. The two churches connected with this mission in Lahore are the Naulakha Hindustáni Presbyterian Church and the Hira Mandi Church.

The Methodist Episcopal Mission.—The Methodist Episcopal Mission began work in Lahore in February 1881. For 23 years the centre of work was the English Church on the corner of Nicholson and Mayo Roads, but in 1904 the Mission was relieved of the care of the Church by the Wesleyan Methodists. only institutions belonging to the Mission in Lahore are a Girls' Boarding School, a Boarding School for boys, and a Training School for young men. The Girls' Boarding School teaches according to the Government Code, and receives a grant-in-aid from Government. Both the Boys' Boarding School and the Training School are elementary, and in both schools the pupils are obliged to obtain a working knowledge of the Roman-Urdu before beginning the study of the Persian-Urdu character. The Mission staff consists of an American Missionary and his wife, nine Indian Missonaries with 25 other helpers and their wives, and an American lady missionary with her staff of Indian On 31st October 1914 there were enrolled in the books of the Methodist Episcopal Church in the Lahore District 8,574

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Christians. About a thousand of these belong to the servant community in Lahore and in the Cantonment; most of the rest belong to the kamin class, chiefly Chúhrás, among the agricultural community in the compact block of territory from Shahdara south to Raja Jang, covering roughly the western half of the Lahore tahsil. It is to the latter class, whose education is attended with very great difficulties, that the efforts of the Mission have been specially diverted in the last ten years; its itinerant teachers and village preachers have taught the rudiments of reading to quite a number, and still others have learned something in the boarding schools; also it is not uncommon for those who have been taught to teach what they know to others.

Wesleyan . Methodist Missionary Society.

The Society does no distinctly missionary work in the Punjab, but supplies a Railway and Army Chaplain at Lahore and has charge of the English Church at the corner of the Nicholson and Mayo Roads.

The Roman Catholic Church-Administration.

The Punjab was erected on the 18th of September 1880 into a Vicariate Apostolic distinct from that of Hindustan. Dr. P. Tosi was appointed Bishop and Vicar Apostolic of the Under the Hierarchy proclaimed in 1886 the portion of the Punjab which extends northward from the River Sutlej to the River Jhelum was constituted into a separate Diocese Suffragan of the Metropolitan See of Agra. The first Bishop of the new Diocese of Lahore was Dr. Symphorian Mouard, O. C. When in 1910 the new Archdiocese of Simla was created, the Diocese of Lahore became on the 22nd of May 1913 a Suffragan See to the Metropolitan See of Simla. The present Bishop of Lahore, the fourth by succession, is Dr. F. A. Oestermans, O. C., consecrated on the 29th of June 1905.

Churches.

The following is a list of Roman Catholic churches in Lahore and Cantonments; all are in charge of priests under the jurisdiction of the Roman Catholic Bishop of Lahore:—

- The Cathedral of the Sacred Heart,—Lawrence Road.
- (2) Church of St. Anthony (Railway Church),—Empress Road.
- (3)Church of the Immaculate Conception, - Katcheri Road.
- **(4)**
- St. Joseph's Church,—Thornton Road. St. Joseph's Church,—Lahore Cantonments.

Schools and Missions.

There are no Roman Catholic Mission Stations in the Lahore District. The Franciscan Nuns have the supervision of the Punjab Female Lunatic Asylum. The following is a list of schools :--

(1) St. Anthony's High School for European and Eurasian Boys. Management: Brothers of St. Patrick, -Lawrence Road.

- (2) St. Francis' Primary School for Catholic Native boys, Katcheri CHAPTER
- (3) Convent of Jesus and Mary and boarding school for European and Population. Eurasian girls—Durand Road.

- (4) School of the Sacred Heart for Parsi, Hindu and Muhammadan Missions. girls, -Thornton Road. Management: Sisters of Charity.
- (5) St. Joseph's Orphanage for Catholic Native girls,-Thornton Road Management: Sisters of Charity.

The British and Foreign Bible Society.—The British and Societies for Foreign Bible Society (Punjab Auxiliary) has a resident Secre of Christian tary in Lahore, and a central depository in Anárkali Street, knowledge, This Society, which stands for no particular sect or denomination, was established in Lahore in 1863 and from a very small beginning has grown to controlling work from Delhi to Pesháwar and from Karáchi to the Northern Frontier. Its object is to print and circulate without note or comment translations of the Holv Scriptures in all the languages of the world, thus giving all the races of mankind opportunity for their study. In 1913 the present Society (established in Lahore in 1804) published and circulated over ten million copies of the Scriptures in no fewer than 450 languages; of these the circulation of the Punjab Auxiliary accounted for over 92,000 in 37 languages. The practice of the Bible Society is to sell Scriptures and not to give them away, believing that what a man pays something for he will prize the more; yet to meet the need of even the very poorest, Scriptures are sold in nearly every case at much below their cost of production. Colporteurs and Bible-women employed by the Society are now to be found in every part af the Punjab, and the Society claims to aid the work of every Christian Missionary organisation in the spread of the Gospel and moreover often to reach people to whom no missionary has ever been sent.

The Punjab Religious Book Society.—The Punjab Religious Book Society was established in 1863 and up to 1907 was carried in connection with the British and Foreign Bible Society. On its severance from the Bible Society it was incorporated under Section 26 of Indian Companies Act, 1882, as a wholly The main object of the Society is independent institution. declared by it to be to publish and supply the public with such religious books and tracts in various languages as shall be calculated to promote godliness. All subscriptions and donations, together with profits arising from the Society's business as Book-sellers and Stationers, are devoted to the publication of vernacular literature. Up to date some 1,600 various books and tracts have been issued and many of the Society's publications

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Societies for the diffusion of Christian knowledge. have been recommended for schools and libraries by the Educational Department. The central depôt is in the Anárkali Bázár. An annual grant-in-aid is received from the Religious Tract Society, London.

The Society for the Propagation of Christian Knowledge — Vernacular Literature Society.—The Society for the propagation of Christian Knowledge carries on its business of producing works in the vernacular through the Vernacular Literature Society. The latter society is mainly concerned with the production of literature in connection with the Church of England, and carries on its book business through the agency of the Punjab Religious Book Society.

The Salvation Army.

The Salvation Army, founded in London in 1865 by the late William Booth, started its work in India in 1882 under Commissioner Booth Tucker, who, together with Mrs. Booth Tucker, still exercises general supervision over its work. Brigade head-quarters for the Punjab are on Ferozepore Road, Lahore, where there is a Training Home for Punjabi workers together with Boys and Girls Industrial Schools, at which education according to the Government curriculum is given. On Jail Road there is a Settlement known as "Danepur," where released prisoners from the Borstal Jail are received and cared for, and there are also some members of the Sánsi tribe. The inmates are given employment in a Dairy and in cultivating the 25 acres of land attached to the Settlement as well as in the Government Gardens. There is also a Settlement for Criminal Tribes in the Chánga Mánga Forest, where they are employed in cutting trees and in rearing silkworms. In the Industrial School part of the day is devoted to weaving on the Salvation Army Automatic Loom for boys and to sewing and drawn thread work for the girls. There are now 348 members in 11 towns and villages of the Lahore District, and the staff consists of 59-officers and employés.

Occupations.

Food

- (p) The principal occupations of the district for males and females are shown in Table 17 of the statistical volume. The numbers of actual workers and of dependants are differentiated for each occupation. In Table XV of the 1911 Census Report the figures for over 150 different classes of occupations are given. The most important occupations in the district are pasture and agriculture, domestic service, industries of the dress and toilet, transport by rail, textile industries, begging and prostitution, and miscellaneous trade.
- (q) The staple foods of the city people are wheat, rice and pulses; the other inferior grains are not much consumed.

Vegetables and green food are used, and English vegetables are CHAPTER eaten to an increasing extent. Flesh is eaten daily by Muhammadans and Sikhs. The wheat caten is usually ground and Population. kneaded in water, and made into round cakes or chapátis, which rood. are then baked on an iron plate placed on the fire hearth. Pulses and vegetables are cooked, salt, spices and clarified butter being added to give them a relish. The chief meals are at 10 or 11 o'clock in the morning, and at night, but in the city those who have to go to office every day are forced to put their morning meal earlier. The ordinary food of the villagers consists of the cakes made of wheat, gram or barley in the hot weather, and of maize or jawar varied with wheat occasionally in the winter. The morning cakes are usually eaten with tassi or butter milk. and ság of rape or gram leaves. The evening meal is eaten with dál of másh, moth and gram in the summer and khichri of rice and moth in the cold weather. Ghi and gur mixed are eaten on festivals and during the rabi harvesting to sustain the body against fatigue. The staple food of the ordinary cultivator is wheat if possible, otherwise gram in summer, and maize or jawar in the winter. Jawar is the staple food of all the poorer classes. Asost Musalmáns eat meat occasionally. Sometimes the cultivator goes out to work on an empty stomach, sometimes he eats the remains of last evening's meal with a draught of buttermilk. Similarly the remains of the morning meal are often the light afternoon repast which in the city consists of a few tolas of sweetmeats or fruit. The morning meal is usually taken to the cultivator by his wife or children. Rájpúts and Dogars, however, whose women are not supposed to go out into the fields by themselves, have to waste time by coming back to the village. Those who drink the country spirit generally take a little before their evening meal as an appetiser, and more during and after dinner.

(r) In the city there are two styles of dress, one the semi-Men's dress. European affected principally by those who are classed as educated, and the other the native style which is still followed by traders and by the "non-educated" classes. The European style consists generally of a shirt and collar, without a tie for the most part; trousers below, a long light coat above opened at the chest and buttoned lower down, but behind like a frock coat; the head covering is generally an ordinary pagri over a Turkish fez, Babu cap, or Afghan peaked cap. Socks are worn and "English" shoes or boots. The native or trading style is a shirt without any collar known as as kurta covered by a waistcoat or kurti and on the legs a loose loin cloth or tight trousers. Over the body again is worn a kind of long robe by those who can afford 1.

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Native shoes are worn and sometimes socks, and among the younger men sock-suspenders are frequently affected, which in combination with the loose loin cloth present to European eyes Mon's dress. a somewhat quaint spectacle.

> Out in the village dress is simple in the extreme. madans wear a kurta with a tahband or sheet round the legs, sáfa (big turban) and a dopatta (cloth thrown round the shoulders). Hindus wear a dhoti or loin cloth instead of the tahband, Sikhs used to wear the kachh or loose shorts with a small pagri, but now they use a large turban, $s\dot{a}/a$ and tight $p\dot{a}/\dot{a}m\dot{o}s$. In fact pájámás, or loose trousers, and coats are beginning to be worn by many people. Formerly some sort of a quilted covering was worn in the winter, or even merely a big unbleached cotton cloak wrapped over the head, but now woollen coats of the English style are worn by those who can afford them.

Women's dress.

Women's clothes have generally more colour in them, especially reds and yellows. One of the most important articles of clothing is the cloth (chádar) wrapped round the head, without which it is considered indecent to appear in public. This is used to cover the face when the woman sees some male relative she knows. Often it takes the shape of a phulkari, or silk embroidered shawl, but these are gradually being replaced by the Englishmade cotton wraps. Another head-covering is the sahri, which is wraped round the body, over the hips as well as round the head. On the body is worn a kurta, and below either pajámás, wide at the hips, and tight round the ankles, or a ghagra or petticoat. or both. The shoes are always of the native pattern, and socks or stockings are not worn.

Hindu women, unless widowed, are generally loaded with as much jewellery as their husbands can afford, which take the form of gold or silver ear-rings, neck-bands, bracelets and anklets. Men do not usually wear ornaments, except when, having saved some money, they wear it round the necks in the form of a string of gold mohurs. A pensioned sepoy is usually very proud of his medals, and if he appears at kachheri or visits a touring officer, he never fails to wear them and expects some notice to be taken of them.

Dwellings.

(s) In the city of Lahore itself many of the houses are lofty and to all appearance well built from the outside, but inside they are usually much cramped for space and ill-ventilated. They generally consist of three or four storeys built of burnt brick laid in mortar. Not many have even a courtyard in front. On the basement floor is a small dark room, in which

the women of the house spend most of their day, spinning, cleaning cotton or working with their needles. Next to this room is a small cell, perhaps five or six feet square, in which the grain Population is ground for cooking. On the floor above is a small room used pwellings, as a kitchen, from which perhaps a window opens out into the narrow alley outside or a skylight lets in light from above. Adjoining it are two small rooms, of which one is used as a general store-room and the other as a depository for the family valuables. The third floor generally has three sleeping rooms, all very small and ill-ventilated and hemmed in on three sides at least by the walls of the adjoining houses. In these also property may be stored and, if necessary, food is cooked. The fourth floor contains but one small room at the back, the remainder being an open space in front, in a corner of which is a very small latrine. This space is used for sleeping. The houses which are added on the outskirts of the city usually approximate more to the type of European bungalow, and are often surrounded by gardens. These are naturally only inhabited by the rich classes, who, when they can afford it, think it better boldly to move out into the Civil Station. The ordinary agriculturist's house is usually made of large clods of caked mud taken from the bottom of a pond, or of sun dried bricks. However there are few villages that do not own one or two masonry or pakka brick houses, the increasing prosperity of the zamindar being marked by the growth of such houses over the district. The house is generally built narrow to avoid expense in wood, which is more costly in proportion to the length of beam. The roof is flat, being made of mud laid over beams and joists of roughly hewn timber. Most of the houses have only one storey, and access to the roof is provided by a flight of mud steps or a wooden ladder; sometimes a small upper chamber is constructed on the roof. Inside the house below there are probably two or three partitions in which different members of the family can sleep; the furniture consists of a few bedsteads, reed-stools and spinning wheels for the women. In the wall there are one or two cup-boards for clothes, vessels and other household stuff, and in one corner stands a large barrel-shaped receptacle of mud in which the family supplies of grain are kept. Outside the house in front there may be a verandah consisting of a light mud roof supported on more or less rough standing posts. In one corner is the family cooking place sometimes partly sheltered from sun and rain. Close by is probably another grain bin. On one or two sides of the enclosure are the cattle standings, often with mud troughs constructed for them. Here the women spend most of their day, and here the cattle are tied up at night, unless a separate cattle

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enclosure has been provided near the house. The poorer classes often live in reed-huts, and some nomadic tribes merely carry with them temporary portable shelters of cloth or reed screens.

The Jat houses, whether in the Mánjha or the Rithár, can usually be recognised by the regularity of the building observed in their structure and walls, while Dogars and Aráins exhibit no uniformity either in height or arrangement.

Almost every village has its guest house, which combines the functions of meeting-place and inn. Amongst the Hindus it is called the dharmsála, and is in charge of a sádhu; amongst the Muhammadans it is kept by a qázi and known as a takia. There is usually also a mosque, and in some villages a thákardwára, in which little images are worshipped by the Hindus. Dharmsálas are the best kept, and are usually well-built. In large Sikh villages the landowners usually make a grant for their up-keep. Takias are less pretentious, but are usually surrounded by a small grove of shady troes. They are places of frequent resort both for the villagers and passers-by, who can always get a smoke there from the small fire which is kept burning for that purpose.

Disposal of the dead — Muhammaddans. (t) Muhammadans like Christians bury their dead. The body is first washed and clothed, and, if the family is well off, put in a coffin, and then carried to the burial ground, where after prayer has been offered up, it is interred. On the day of the death the members of family may not cook in the house but are fed by their friends. All the relations are supposed to visit the family and offer their condolences, while for seven days the women of the house and the neighbours are gathered together and weep. Generally on the seventh day, the ceremony of kul is performed. Passages from the Qoran are read aloud by the Mullah, and some presents of money or food are given to the menials. On the fortieth day the rites are repeated; sweetmeats are distributed and where the family is well-to-do clothes are given to the women relatives.

Hindus.

Hindus burn the bodies of their dead; the bones and ashes are collected and taken home. If the family is well-to-do the relics are sent on the fourth day to the Ganges. If the mourners are poor, they keep the relics with them till they or some friends are going on a pilgrimage to Hardwar and can take them with them. If the deceased is an old man, they wrap his body in a fine coloured cloth as well as the white shroud, and ring bells and scatter over the body sweets and dates, which are taken by the menials. For thirteen days the members of the family and near relations are considered impure, and no one eats in their

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house. After this period the pollution is cleansed, and rice-balls are offered to the dead through the Brahmans. After six months a bed with bedding, new clothes and cooking utensils are given to the parchit: the rich give ornaments and cows also. After one Hindus. year a cow is fed. After a period of at least three years the Brahmans are again fed for the comforting of the soul of the deceased.

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Sikhs and Aryas do not observe these rites. The body is sikhs. burnt, and the bones and ashes collected in an urn or other vessel, and thrown into the river. If there is no river conveniently near, a canal, tank, or pool serves the purpose.

(u) The daily round of the cultivator, and his women-Amusements folk, and even that of the trading classes of the city does not leave and festivals. a great deal of leisure for amusement. The day is begun by ablutions and prayer at the mosque by the Musalmán, and by his bathing and púja by the Hindu, but after that the daily tasks occupy both men and women till the evening. Then it is that any amusement takes place, chiefly amongst the younger members of the community. Native games and sports were formerly very numerous, but now have been gradually superseded by those of European introduction. Cricket has almost become the national pastime of India, but hockey has recently become a formidable rival, being more suited to the native qualities of quickness, nimbleness, and trueness of eye than football, which is nevertheless often played by the student class. Gymnastic exercises and tennis are also largely indulged in, and in the villages the Sikh Jats go in extensively for athletics. Of native amusements wrestling is practised almost as an art; the Lahore wrestlers have in the past been famous all over India. Bird and ram fighting are also popular amusements. Childrens' games are countless, the best-known being kili thipa, karanga, gedian and thappa. Kili thipa is played with flat circular desks about 21 inches in diameter and half an inch thick, which are aimed at a brick. There are various complicated rules, one of which is that the loser must carry all the other boys on his back. Karanga is played on trees, one boy having to catch one of the rest without alighting on the ground. Gedián is played with small pieces of wood, the boy who drives his first across a line drawn on the ground is the winner, and carries off the other boys' piece of wood. Thappa resembles "fox and goose," ghorghunda is hide and seek and ghori tapan leap frog. Tops of clay are used, and kite flying is an amusement in which marvellous skill is displayed. Girls play with dolls, or gudián patola, the game generally taking the

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CHAPTER I.— C. form of a marriage between a male and female dolls or a lamentation for the death of a doll.

Population.

Amusements and festivals, Fairs and festivals.

The chief fairs and festivals of this district are as follows:—

The Bhadar Káli fair at Niázbeg in honour of the Hindu goddess Bhadar Káli Devi, who is supposed to be potent for good or evil. Her temple is at Niázbeg. The fair is held in the month of Jeth, between the middle of May and the middle of June. Persons of all classes come from Lahore City, but the villagers who frequent it are principally Sikhs from Lahore and Amritsar District. The attendance usually runs in several tens of thousands.

The Basant ká Mela is held in January at the tomb of Haqi-qat Rái, near the village of Kot Khwája Said, three miles from Lahore. The fair is held at the time of the blooming of the mustard seed, and its frequenters wear yellow pagris or mustard seed in their turbans.

The Charághan ká Mela is held at the Shálámar Gardens on the last Saturday and Sunday in March. Originally it was a religious pilgrimage to the tomb of Hádho Lát Hussain at Bághbánpura, but as the fair became more popular it was moved to the gardens. All classes of males attend, but not the better classes of women. A horse fair is held during the three days preceding the great fair day.

The Rám Thamman fair is held in the village of Thamman, near Kasúr, in April on the Hindu festival of Baisákhi. The railway has shorn it of most of its former importance as people now prefer to visit the more important Baisákhi festival at Amritsar.

Id-ul-Zuhá is held on the tenth of the Arabic month of Zi'l Hij in commemoration of Abraham's sacrifice of his son Ismail. A cow, sheep, goat or camel is sacrificed by all good Musalmáns who eat some, and give away the rest in alms. Idul-Fitr is the festival of breaking the fast that has been observed throughout the month of Ramzán. Prayers are offered at the Sháhi and other mosques in the morning; and in the evening a fair is held at the tomb of Sháh Abdul Mu'áli outside the Mochi Gate.

The Qadamon ká Mela is held in February outside the Delhi, Lahori and Sháhálmi Gates of the City.

Guru Arjan's fair is a fair of fairly recent date held by the Sikhs in May at the tomb of the Guru near the Fort.

The Dasehra is a Hindu festival held generally in October, CHAPTER 1.—C. and lasts about ten days. It commemorates the victory of Ram Population. Chandar, Rája of Oudh, over his rival Ráwan, who had played Fairs and Paris to his Menelaus. The first nine days are devoted to general feetivals. holiday making and the people are kept amused by pictures of the hero's life, his hardships and his early skirmishes with Ráwan. On the tenth day all the Hindu population of Lahore assemble on the parade ground to the north of Fort to witness a celebration of the last great battle. Ráwan being defeated, his effigy is burnt amidst a grand display of fireworks, after which the people disperse.

The Muharram festival begins on the first of the Muhammadan month of that name. It commemorates the massacre of Imáms Hussain and Hassan, sons of Ali. On the 7th of the month the eleven Mehdis, which commemorates Hussain's marriage, are carried about the city, and on the 10th the Ta'zias, some two hundred in number, make the rounds of the principal streets. The Ta'zias of Lahore are noted for their splendour. Karbala to which they are taken for burial is outside the city near the old Rávi. The festival is purely Muhammadan, but plenty of Hindus collect to see it. It has often been the occasion of fights between Hindus and Muhammadans, and also between Sunnis and Shi'as.

(v) None of the names or titles used in the district are Names and peculiar to it. The Sikh method of choosing a name, though titles. common to all the Sikh districts, seems perhaps worthy of men-It is chosen by opening the Granth Sahib at random and taking the first letter of the first verse upon the page. If the page begins in the middle of a verse, the first letter of that verse is taken and the child's name must begin with the same letter.

CHAPTER II-ECONOMIC.

Section A.—Agriculture.

General conditions.

(a) The area of the district is divided as follows:—

Area of culti-				Per cent.
vation.	Cultivated	***	***	69
	Culturable waste	•••	•••	17
	Government forests	• • •	• • •	4
	Other unculturable waste	***	***	10

Soil classification. The land under cultivation was classified as follows at the recent settlement, viz.—

- (1) Cháhi.—All land watered regularly either from wells or from lifts other than lifts erected on the Lahore city drainage system. In case of doubt, if the land is shown by the khasra girdáwari to have been so irrigated in two or more out of the last eight harvests, it will be recorded as cháhi, provided that such land does not come within the definition of cháhi-nahii.
- (2) Nahri.—Land regularly watered by any of the perennial or inundation canals of the district, i.e., in two or more out of the last eight harvests, provided that such land does not come within the definition of cháhi-nahri.
- (3) Cháhi-nahri.—Land regularly (i.e. in two or more of the last eight harvests) watered both by a perennial or inundation canal and by a well in the same harvest.
- (4) Abi.—Land regularly watered by lifts on the City Drainage, Lahore Circle only.
- (5 Sailáb.—Land usually flooded by the Rávi or Sutlej or its branches, or land near the river which is always moist.
- (6) Báráni.—All cultivation not included in the above classes.

Soil distinc-

The district being uniformly alluvial, the conditions of agriculture are little affected by geological considerations and depend almost entirely upon the conformation of the surface. Natural soil distinctions, though recognised by agriculturist (see below), are unimportant; cultivation which relies on rain alone is

impossibly precarious and the capacity of the land almost entirely CHAPTER depends on its upland or lowland situation and its adaptability Agriculture, to artificial irrigation. The principal soils, under their local names, are as follows:-

Soil distinctions.

Rohi - Is the name given not only to the main drainage channels of the district, such as the Hudiára, but to the low-lying land in which they run. The soil in these channels is stiff, containing little sand. It is fertile under irrigation and in a year of sufficient rainfall produces good crops without artificial irrigation. Otherwise the soil remains very dry and hard. Generally it is considered an advantage to have some of this Rohi land within an estate, but unless the slope of the channel is very gradual an untimely flood after the crops are sown causes the cultivators considerable loss.

Kallaráthi.:-This is land impregnated with kallar or saline matter, but not sufficiently so to be completely unfertile.

Maira. - A loam of varying density and colour according to the proportion of sand mixed with it: found principally in the Mánjha, where it is in parts inclined to be gritty, but as a rule is a clean dry soil.

Tibba.—A weak soil in which sand and grit predominate enough to prevent clods forming under the action of moisture. It is only fit for the inferior pulses.

Dosháhi.—Intermediate between Maira and Tibba, often consisting of good fertile land covered by a slight coating of sand. This, though never bearing abundantly, is regarded as a very safe soil for dry cultivation. It bears best under regular and moderrate rain. Its upper surface closely resembles that of Tibba, and it is often called Tibba by the people who wish to belittle it with a view to the coming assessment. This soil is hardly found except in the eastern portion of the Kasúr Mánjha.

Gasra.—A soft grey alluvial loam found in the river tracts. Sometimes the term is also used of sandy Maira. Gasra is easy to work and fairly fertile.

Sulkand. $-\Lambda$ hard alluvial soil just the opposite of Gasra. The term is used to denote land of a dark colour which splits into fissures when drying after irrigation, it usually has a substratum of pure sand not far below: provided the sand is not too near, Sukkand bears well if properly cultivated, but it requires plenty of irrigation and heavy plough cattle. On this account it is not so well liked by the people as Gasra.

LAHORE DISTRICT.]

PART A.

CHAPTER
II.—A.

Agriculture.
Soil distinctions.

Sterile soils.—The two best terms are Rakkar and Kallar. The former is a bad sandy land in river tracts fit for growing nothing but sirkána (thatch reed), but sometimes the people when they wish to disparage their cultivated land even talk of it as Rakkar.

The worst kind of *kallar* is found along the river bank, where the only indication of its presence is the absence of all vegetation. The commoner and milder form is seen in the west Manjha along the Ravi bank where in places a thick crust of *reh* forms.

System of cultivation — Sowing.

(b) Sowing is done either by drill (puri) or broadcast (chhatah). The latter is the favourite method for wheat, though late sowings are usually broadcast. Gram is generally sown by drill, but considerable wadh watar sowings are now made broadcast. When the seed is very small it is sometimes mixed with earth before being sown, as otherwise it would be difficult to distribute it evenly: cotton seeds are smeared together to prevent them from sticking together. Some crops are grown from seedings (paniri) raised in nurseries, such as tobacco, chillies, onions, and rice generally.

Ploughing.

The general name for plough in this district is hal, but the people recognise the distinction between the hal plough and the munna plough here as in other districts. The latter is the heavier kind of the two and is used chiefly in the Manjha tract, the hal being reserved for the lowlands. They are both made almost entirely of wood, the ploughshare being the only solid iron; but the joints of wood are strengthened with iron fastenings. Altogether the hal has about three sers of iron in it and the munna somewhat more. The munna makes a deeper and broader furrow than the hal and requires heavier oxen. This perhaps is the chief reason why it is confined chiefly to the Mánjha, where alone in this district heavy oxen are to be found. The hal goes in the soil about 3 inches the first time of ploughing, 5 inches the second, and 7 or 8 inches the third. A munna plough may go deeper. The people recognise the value of deep ploughing, but say they cannot afford the cattle. A plough can do 4 to 5 kanals a day on the first ploughing and three kanáls on When the land has been ploughed once, the second the second. time it is ploughed crossways.

The field may be ploughed in sections up and down or in the case of drill sowing in narrowing circles, beginning round the edge of the field. If the cultivators can manage it three or four ploughs work at a time, each following the other, but in a different furrow. They recognise the value of frequent plough-

ing and of having all the soil exposed to the air turn and turn about, but they do not often find leisure either to plough the land as often as they should or to begin ploughing early enough Agriculture. in the season to give the soil a fair chance. No ploughing is Ploughing. done unless the ground has been first moistened by rain or by artificial irrigation. The former does not always come, and the cultivators cannot find leisure for the latter. At the end just before sowing they are rushed for time and scamp the ploughing to the future detriment of the crop.

After ploughing the land is usually smoothed down with a Rolling. heavy squared beam called sohága, dragged by one or two pairs of bullocks, the drivers of which stand on the beam. This is partly to break clods and pulverise the soil and partly to consolidate the surface with a view to the retention of the moisture in the soil. Generally in irrigated land for all crops but gram, each ploughing is followed by a rolling with the sohága. Unirrigated land should always be rolled as soon as it is ploughed, otherwise the moisture (watar), on the strength of which the ploughing was done, will be lost to the soil: and the seed when sown will not germinate. Neglect to carry out this precaution results in much of the field sown lying completely bare for the rest of the season. As a matter of practice rolling is, as a rule, done once or twice in land under preparation for rabi sowings except river flooded land which is seldom rolled for any crop but But unirrigated land intended for autumn sowings wheat. other than cotton is seldom rolled for want of leisure; the ploughing even on such land is very restricted. The summer rains on which such dry cultivation depends last a short time only, and the chief object is to get in the seed as early as possible after the rainy season has begun. For dry cotton sowings the land is often ploughed first as early as February or even January, and consequently a rolling to follow is indispensable if the soil is to be kept moist. After the sowings are done, the land may be ploughed and rolled once more to cover over and press down the seed.

The last operation of all while the seed is still under the Forming ground is to divide the land for greater convenience of irrigation kiydras. into small kiyáras, by means of ridges of earth raised by two men working at the instrument known as the jandra, which is a large wooden rake: one man holds the handle and the other pulls a string attached to the handle at its lower end where it joins the rake. These kiyáras are never more than one-eighth or one tenth of an acre, and often are much less.

CHAPTER
II. - A.
Agriculture.
Weeding.

Weeding (known as godi-choki) is carried out more or less carefully on well lands for the autumn crops, especially when the cultivators are Arains, Kambohs or Labanas. Wheat is never weeded notwithstanding the rapid growth of the onion weed known as phugát or piyázi. The weeding instrument in use is the amba or trowel: under special conditions weeding is sometimes done by running a light plough between the rows of sugarcane or maize or cotton. The crops which are most weeded in this district are sugarcane, chillies and maize. It is exceptional for weeding to be done on any soil but that under well irrigation. It is of course equally necessary and sometimes more so on canal-irrigated land, but the cultivators do not seem able to find the time or energy. River flooded land requires more weeding than any other, to get rid of the thistles that spring up after ploughings and choke the rising crop: there, however, weeding is seldom or never done.

Manuring.

Canal-irrigated land does not receive as much manure as the well lands. The village stocks of manure are generally used to the full, but the well-irrigated lands always some first. Kallar is sometimes used as a top-dressing, but only for valuable lands near Lahore. More commonly sites which produce it are leased to contractors for the manufacture of saltpetre. Lands under river action are never manured, partly owing to the alluvial deposit, partly because the manure would be swept away by the floods. Báráni lands, too, are not manured.

Naturally the area manured depends upon the means of the cultivator, the cattle he possesses and the amount of manure he can obtain from the sweepings of his house. The principal manure is that of the farm yard, but as the droppings of cattle are largely needed for fuel, the fields do not get all these: also in well-irrigated tracts the cattle are very poorly fed for most of the year, so that the supply at the best would be small compared with the amount of live-stock. manure available for cultivation is collected in heaps outside the village settlement. Each shareholder knows his own heap. Every morning the cattle droppings, not appropriated to make fuel cakes, are carried out with the other house sweepings and refuse litter, and thrown on to the house heap. The refuse of non-proprietors' houses is either collected in a common heap which is divided among the shareholders at intervals, or if the non-proprietors have been divided off among different proprietors, they put their refuse on the heaps of their respective patrons. Little care, however, is exercised in collecting manure and much more might be accumulated if the people would pay

a little more attention to the cleanliness of their homes, of the CHAPTER village street-ways, and the vicinity of their homesteads. Leaves are not swept up and rags of all sorts disfigure the Agriculture. ground. Bones are allowed to be taken off by sweepers for the Manuring. mere trouble of collecting them: the sweepers make a fair profit by selling them for export to bone dealers at Lahore. Large cart loads of these may often be seen making their way to the city.

From the manure heaps round the village, manure is carted to the land as it is required. Also there are contributions usually collected at the wells where the working cattle stand for a good part of the year. The crop which is always heavily manured is maize, and on the manure laid down for it a second crop, usually fodder but sometimes wheat, follows the maize. Cane, chillies, tobacco and all sorts of vegetables other than melons only do well in manured land. Rice sometimes requires manure if the soil is hard and stiff. Wheat is never manured in this district and cotton seldom. The early haru chari should have some manure: other jawar wants none. The fields close to the homestead are fertilised naturally by the visits of the population, and if the land so benefitted is under cultivation. it is known as niain or gor land. Sometimes, however, the breezy expanse of the village common is preferred for operations of nature, and that is nearly always waste land. The manure described above is thrown down on the land in amounts varying from forty to one hundred maunds an acre as far as one can judge from the the different accounts given, and it is then ploughed into the soil. Another method of manuring is by throwing topdressing over the crops when they are about a foot high. The dressing consists either of pulverised manure or of kallar. Tobacco and sugarcane, and if the cultivation is very good such as is found in Aráin villages near Lahore, cotton and wheat are treated in this way.

The proportion of the land which is manured appears to be about 10 per cent. All irrigated maize, all land under tobacco, sugarcane, chillies, vegetables, some cotton and about 5 per cent. of the wheat is manured. This gives, very roughly, the following figures :-

Maize	3 p	er cen	t. of the	whole	area.
Sugarcane	1	,,	33	33	99
Vegetables, &c.	3	93	11	,,	9.9
Wheat	\dots 2	22	99	2)	93
Cotton, rice, &c.	1	,,	33	23	33
Total	10	>>	,,	**	92

CHAPTER
II.— A.
Agniculture.
Garts.

Manure is carried from the village to the fields or from one village to another in carts (gaddi). Carts are also used for the carriage of grain; for this purpose, however, donkeys too are used and, more rarely, camels; the former carrying from 1½ to 2, the latter from 6 to 8 maunds. The village cart consists of a triangular framework on wheels, the framework being about twelve feet long and four feet broad behind, but tapering to a point in front. This is the important part of the cart, and there lie any points of superiority one cart may have over another. The platform is known as the gadh and is made of the strongest wood, shisham; its strength varies with the quantity and quality of iron working about it. The carts used in the Manjha are much stronger than those made for the Improvement of agriculture and extension of railways have largely superseded cart hire as a means of livelihood, but still there are villages near Lahore and near the metalled roads everywhere from which carts are constantly let out on hire. Apart from this, however, the Manjha carts have to carry fodder and manure greater distances than the Hithar carts and should be stronger for this reason alone. An ordinary Hithar cart costs about Rs. 70 to Rs. 80; an ordinary Manjha cart Rs. 100 to Rs. 120. Finer carts cost more. One pair of bullocks is the usual number, but for a load over 20 maunds over an unmetalled road two pairs would be necessary. The framework of the cart is fitted at its edge all round with a number of uprights, which are laced together with ropes: sometimes these are fitted with cross bars over which a blanket, coarse sacking, or a movable thatch made of light sirki can be stretched if necessary. Covered carts, however, of this kind are not easy to procure from the villages when required in wet weather. The animals accustomed to draw these carts are inferior, the best bullocks in the Manjha being kept at work in the fields.

Fencing.

Some sort of fencing is generally put up to protect fields which adjoin a frequented road or open space near the village. Similarly the chief paths near the well, leading to and from the well, are fenced on either side. The fences are made of boughs of trees, bushes or anything that comes handy. Important crops like sugarcane are surrounded with hemp plants planted in a single row for the protection of the cane. Reed screens are erected to shelter crops from wind and sand.

Watching.

Maize and jawár always require to be watched during the day while the grain is ripening, otherwise crowds of birds would collect and spoil the crop. The watchman sits on a high platform called the manna which is raised on four stakes some

ten or twelve feet from the ground: he is armed with a khubáni chapter with which he slings mud pellets, made by himself, at the birds. Near rakhs a watch over many crops, particularly sugarcane Agriculture. and maize, has to be maintained at night against pig and jackal. Watching. The watchman here walks about all night armed with a spear, and cracking a long whip or making discordant yells. times owners of adjoining lands club together to pay one or more common watchman, and it is not unusual for them to agree together as to what lands shall be sown with what crops, so as to facilitate arrangements for sharing the expense of such watchmen as may be found necessary, but as a rule for maize or sugarcane. to which very close attention must be given, each house provides its own watchman. Scare-crows are sometimes used to frighten away birds and are put up in various shapes.

Except cotton, pepper and poppy which are picked by hand, Resping. all other crops are reaped with the datri or sickle. It is no easy work as the stooping or squatting position combined with an advancing motion becomes very laborious after a little time and both hands are employed, one holding the sickle and the other the stuff to be cut. The work therefore is only fit for able bodied men: women and children, however, can help in tying up the sheaves in villages where custom permits women to work in the Ordinarily the autumn harvesting is done by the cultivators themselves assisted by village menials. The rabi crop, however, in tracts extensively irrigated from well or canal is more than the villagers can manage by themselves if the harvest is to be finished within a reasonable time. Much of the wheat reaping therefore is made over to hired reapers or lawas who are paid in kind, being allowed to carry off a shock of wheat each evening. The láwa can cut on the average about two kanáls in a day and the shock weighs about one maund yielding 10 or 12 sers of grain when threshed, so that this charge comes to about one maund of grain for each acre cut.

When the reaping is done the stuff is collected near the Threshing. threshing floor, which is a circular piece of ground pressed down hard and firm, and carefully cleaned: the site of the threshing floor is selected to suit the holding: generally each well has its separate floor and the cultivating shareholders thresh in turn: a stake is driven into the ground in the centre of the floor; the crop to be threshed is placed around the stake, to which one or more yoke of cattle are fastened by a rope: sometimes three or four bullocks or buffaloes are driven in a row. To them is yoked a rectangular handle made of pieces of wood tied together which covered with straw and weighted with clods of earth or other

CHAPTER
II.—A.
Agriculture.
Threshing.

heavy substance that comes in handy. The cattle are muzzled as a rule; each row requires a driver, and another man is needed to put back the straw which gets out of the track of the cattle. The handle is called a phdl. It is always used for threshingwheat or wheat and gram mixed. Other crops are often threshed without the phdla, the trampling of the oxen being sufficient to separate the grain from the sheath. Maize and jawar heads are usually beaten out with sticks, the maize cobs having been first picked out of the sheath by hand lice is generally beaten against the edge of a circular hole in the ground. Moth and some few other grains are beaten out with a pitchfork.

Winnowing.

When the grain has been separated and the straw thoroughly broken, the stuff is tossed up into the air with a pitchfork and then further cleaning is done by shaking the grain and chaff still left mixed in a winnowing basket (chajj) held up aloft in a man's hands above his head to catch the breeze. In the month of May when the spring crops are being harvested there is generally a hot wind blowing at some part of the day which helps the process, and the hotter and fiercer the wind the sooner the harvesting is over.

The following table shows approximately the normal times of sowing and reaping of the principal crops of the district:—

	ļ			NO 27 1	HARVE	STING.	Sтов	ING.
Harvest	Crop.		From	ric To ur	From	To	From	To
{	Rice		25th April,	14th August,	20th October,	8th November	1st November.	15th November.
i	Cotton	***	1st	25th April,	9th October.	13th	Do.	31st December.
Knabit.	Hung and mash		March. 5th August.	20th August	5th November.	December. 20th November.	15th November.	5th December
	Moth and	other	2nd	15th	25th	9th	Do,	Do.
KH	pulses. Sugarcane		July. 12th March.	July. 5th April.	October. 9th October.	November. 13th December.	1st November.	31st January.
!	Sarson		10th September.	10th	14th March.	19th April	10th April,	15th May.
-	Torta	***	Sth	19th September,	4th	31st December,	15th December.	10th January.
			·			!		
	Wheat	***	25th October.	13th December.	15th April.	28th April,	5th May.	15th June.
RABI.	Barley	•••	Do.	29th November.	6th	12th April.	25th April.	15th May,
77	Gram	***	10th September.	10th October.	28th March.	5th April	10th April	5th June.

(c) The following table taken from the Census Report, 1911, shows the distribution of the population who live by pasture and agriculture :--

CHAPTER Agriculture.

		Total workers	ACTUAL	WORKERS.	
		and dependants. Males. Females.		Females.	Dependants.
1. 2. 3. 4. 5.	Income from rent of agricultural land Ordinary cultivators Agents, Managers of Land Estates, &c Farm servants and field labourers Tea, coffee, chinchons and indigo plants.	22,419 347,910 68 94,284	6,985 115,969 25 31,695	2,400 1,455 5,384	1,3034 230,486 43 57,205
6.	tion. Fruit, flower, vegetable, hetel, vine, cocoanut, &c., growers.	1,854	400	17	1,497
7. 8. 9.	Forest Officers, Rangers and Guards Wood cutters, firewood, lac, &c. Cattle and buffalo breeders and keepers	650 8,111 1,523	277 1,547 505	 19 8	3 73 1,545 1,010
10. 11. 12. 13.	Sheep, goat and pig breeders Breeders of other animals Herdsmen, shepherds, goatherds, &c. Raisers of birds, bees, silkworms, &c.	733 8 9,164 6	561 3 6,381 2	20	2,768 4
	Тотац	481,725	164,350	9,808	808,072

Population engaged in and dependent upon agriculture.

Of the total of actual workers 1,131 males and 4 females are classed as only partly agricultural.

The proportion of agricultural workers and dependants to the whole population of the district is 46.5 per cent., while the proportion of the whole province is 59.9 per cent. The disparity is to a great extent due to the large urban population of Lahore. The chief agricultural tribes in the district are shown in Table 15. Some of the menial castes also do some cultivation. A full account of these tribes is to be found in Chapter I, Section C(m).

Daily labour is little required in this district except at Agricultural harvest time, and it is then mostly supplied by the menial labourers. Agricultural labourers in the Western sense of the word are however not unknown. They are drawn from the landless men of the agricultural tribes and paid at the rate of from 6 to 8 annas a day.

With reference to the employment of the menials at harvest time the following extract is from the recent Assessment Report of the Lahore tahsil:—

"Whether hired reapers (lúwa) are employed or not to assist in harvesting depends on a variety of considerations, vis., the proportions of the total area which is farmed by the owner himself, the size of his holding, the number of able-bodied members available within his family circle, and even the tribal tradition of industry, or the reverse. Where such hired labour is employed it is paid by universal custom from the gross produce : the result of my enquiries

CHAPTER
II.—A.
Agriculture.

has been to show that hired labour is employed as a general rule except in the Lahore Circle, though the extent to which it is engaged varies. The crops thus reaped are in all circles, wheat, gram, barley and rice."

Agricultural labourers. The reaper is usually allowed one sheaf out of the ten or twelve sheaves of wheat, gram or barley, the cutting of which is reckoned as one day's work. The dues for rice vary. In the Riverain Circles of the Lahore tahsil they amount to 3 seers, in the Hithár and Dabh circles of the Chunián tahsil to $2\frac{1}{2}$ seers, and in Mánjha Mitha, Mánjha Khara and Bet Bangar circles of the Kasúr tahsil to 8 seers per maund. Fuller details will be found in paragraph 50 of each of the Assessment Reports.

Principal crops.

(d) The following table gives the percentage of the area harvested under each of the principal crops on the total crops harvested:—

` Harve	st.		Crop.	ESA _	Lahore.	Kasúr.	Chánián.	District.
	ĺ	Rice	Wg. 33		3	1	2	2
	[Josedr						***
		Bájra		Lake	2	2	1	2
]	Other ceres		0-11	4	4	8	3
		Mung and	násk			•••	1	
Kharif]	Peas, moth	and other	pulses	2	I	2	2
)	Sugarcane			ι	1	1	1.
	ì	Cotton			12	13	14	13
	i	Others			4	4	3	4
	- (7	OTAL		28	26	27	27
	ſ	Wheat	***		89	41	41	40
		Barley	***		1	1	2	2
		Gram	999		19	18	18	18
Labi .	{	Oilseeds	•••		4	б	5	5
		Others	***		9	9	7	8
		T	OTAL	}	72	74	73	73
	{	GRAND T	OTAL		100	100	100	100

Wheat is by so far the most important staple that it amounts to two-fifths of the total crops grown; it is frequently sown

LAHORE DISTRICT.

PART A.

mixed with gram, resisting drought better so than when growing alone. Gram comes next to wheat in importance, and after gram, cotton and oilseeds, of which toria, usually grown with the help of canal irrigation, is the most valuable variety. Maize is an Principal important food-grain. Rice has little importance, except in the Lahore tahsil. Of the numerous fodder crops, chari (great millet) grown in the kharif, is the most noteworthy. The spring harvest accounts for considerably more than two-thirds of the total cropping. Out of the total cultivated area of 1911-12 of the district 1,194,194 acres, of which 902,492 acres are artificially irrigated, 146,407 acres, or 12 per cent., fail and 1,067,152 acres mature. Thus in each 100 acres of cultivation about 89 acres of crops are raised.

The average outturns in its. per acre of the principal crops, Average as estimated by the Director of Land Records for the period outturn. 1907-08 to 1911-12, are in the following table set out and compared with the Provincial average:

					PROVINGE	L AVERAGE.	LAHORE	District.
					Irrigated.	Unirrigated.	Irrigated.	Unirrigated
Rice		•••	***	Á	832	888	782	474
Wheat	•••	***		The state of	960	620	898	555
Barley		•••		2. 14 g	1,060	620	1,018	692
Jowar	•••		***	•••	520	820	488	881
Bájra	***	***	***	***	560	820	521	865
Maize	•••	***		***	1,100	480	1,112	766
Gram	***	•••			580	560	625	584
Rapeseed	***	•••			500	850	498	830
Sugarcane		***	•••		1,700	1,000	1,748	1,467
Cotton (cle		***	***		132	72	126	95

The following is a description of the main crops:-

The most important varieties of wheat now grown in the of the main district are ghoni, dudhi, lát kisáránwáli and khabar. Ghoni is of Wheat two varieties, the one has a soft long staple, long thin ear, and Triticum long-pointed leaves. Its stalk is very thin and firm, and its astivum). advantage is that it matures early; the other, termed makki, is a small strong plant with broad leaves and small broad ears, and

Description of the main crops—

CHAFTER
II.—A.
Agriculture.
Wheat
(kanak,

(Tritioum

cestivum),

tillers plentifully. Dudhi is a bearded wheat which yields a good búhsa, but is not so good for grain. Lál kisáránwáli, so called from the colour of its hairs, is a new bearded variety which has been introduced of recent years in the Colony. It is soft and white, and is in great demand. Khabar is red, hard and bearded. It is not very common, but is found on barren lands, where it is prized for its drought-resisting qualities. The Hithár gasra soil under irrigation is perhaps better suited to the fine quality of wheat than any other in the district although it does not bear such heavy crops as the Mánjha soil. However, being very soft, it. gives much encouragement to the onion weed known as phukla or phughát which comes up with the wheat and often chokes it. This weed is very easily pulled up by the roots, but where it appears it always seems to get the better of the cultivators. Land intended for irrigated wheat ought to be ploughed six or seven times, but the cultivators seldom find leisure to plough more than three, four or, at the most, five times. It is only when rain has been falling occasionally throughout the summer that the full complement of ploughings is attained. Not seldom on canal land and sometimes even in the case of well lands the first irrigation for commencing ploughing is put off and off in the hope that rain will fall, until the people have no leisure but to irrigate, plough once, sow the seed and then plough over the land once more. This is called uppar karna and the wheat yield produced by sketchy a process is usually poor. As a rule one may say that in this district far too little ploughing is done for wheat. Irrigated wheat is seldom sown in land that has just borne another crop, except that well land copiously manured for maize is again sown with wheat immediately following the maize on the strength of the manuring. Sometimes on canal lands cotton will follow wheat, but, if wheat is to follow cotton, it means that the land must be fallow from the end of December, when the cotton pickings are over, till the end of October, when the wheat sowings begin. Ordinarily wheat sowings on irrigated land continue through November to the middle of December; then they must stop. If intended for fodder the wheat is sown earlier mixed with some fodder crop. On unirrigated land in this district, contrary to the usual custom, wheat is sown by itself except in nálas or depressions of the surface, such as occur frequently in the Hithár, where wheat is sown often mixed with gram or The time for sowing this crop dry is in the months of September and October while the soil is still moist after the late autumn rains. On the other hand a shower of rain soon after sowings is apt to do much harm, beating down the surface so that the seed cannot emerge. This incrustation is called

karand. Under dry cultivation the amount of seed sown is much CHAPTER less than for irrigated, and the sowing is usually done by drill. Some excellent wheat is grown in the river inundated lowlands Agriculture. of the Ravi Bet. As the wheat is cut it is put up in small wheat sheaves; before threshing operations commence the sheaves are (kanak, hanned up alose to the threshing floor. When the grain is alone of Triticum heaped up close to the threshing floor. When the grain is cleaned assicum). it is taken off on carts or on donkeys to the village, where it is stored for household use or for sale. The people usually keep what they require for themselves and make over the rest either to money-lenders of the village in satisfaction for their debts, or to traders who have come to buy for export. In the chief wheat tracts however the crop is often sold while still standing to agents of the large exporting firms. The broken straw or bhúsa of wheat is generally stacked under a neatly plastered thatching which preserves it against the wind and rain. This is the main dry fodder for the plough and well cattle during the year. The bhúsa is raked out as required through a small hole made at the foot of the stack. It is usually given to the cattle mixed with green fodder crops, if any of the latter are available. Wheat suffers chiefly from rust (kungi) which is an insect pest, and from smut (kangiári) which is a parasite.

Gram is the next important crop. It has three varieties, Gram "red," "black" and "yellow." 'Yellow' is considered the (chole, Cicer best for dál and 'red' for horse fodder.

Of late gram has been rising in importance, and its cultivation is no longer confined to báráni lands, but it is freely grown on canal lands also, either after the land has been watered, or upon the moisture left by a kharif crop of rice, jawar or maize. It is sometimes grown mixed with toria, and sometimes with wheat. In the former case it gets irrigation until the toria is cut but not afterwards. In báráni lands it is nearly always drill sown, but where it is sown in the rice or jowar moisture, it is sown broadcast. When the seed has once germinated gram is a hardy crop, and stands a prolonged drought fairly well, but is subject to injury from frost at the end of January or beginning of February and from the strong March wind known as bulla. unless there has been some winter rain. If the weather continue cloudy and unsettled at the end of March when the gram should be forming, there is a risk of total failure. The people too assert that lightning injures the crop at this stage, but it is the hail accompanied by thunder and lightning and the cold which actually kill it. If it is protected by being mixed with another crop it will not die so easily. Gram is eaten by men at all times of the year, either dry and whole, or in the form of dál; if it has been sown mixed with wheat, they do not trouble to separate the

LAHORE DISTRICT.]

PART A.

CHAPTER
II.—A.

Agriculture.

Gram
(chole, Cicer
agricultum).

two but eat them together. For sale purposes the wheat and gram are separated. When the crop is quite young, the people pull the top leaves and after cooking them in water eat them with bread as herbs. Also they graze their cattle on the crop up to December with the object of preventing it from coming on too soon. Well-to-do men have been known to turn in their horses to graze even after the pulse has formed, or sometimes the gram is cut green for horses in March. The crop is harvested generally about the beginning of April.

Maize (makki, Zea mays).

The kinds of maize most grown at present are Dodban, a variety of American origin probably imported from Jullundur; Sufaida a large early, and Kunj, a small late variety. Maize is grown to a slight extent in river flooded lands; otherwise it is never grown in this district without irrigation, and it does better on wells than canal irrigation, the crop being very sensitive to over-watering. Maize is sown early in August. A month or more before sowing time, or earlier, if possible, ploughings commence, the land being first irrigated unless there has been a timely fall Manuring is done either before ploughing or immediately after; the amount of manure varies greatly. In highly farmed land not less than one hundred maunds per acre are put down; and all the people, if asked, profess to use as much, but as a matter of fact they cannot spare this amount in rural tracts. Forty or fifty maunds would be nearer the mark. The land is ploughed in all five or six times before sowing and oftener if possible, after every other ploughing at the least the ground should be carefully rolled (sohága). Then the seed is sown broadcast or more rarely by dribbling from the hand, about eighteen sers to the acre. After sowing they plough and level the land once or twice again. When the crop is about half a foot out of the ground, they weed it and then give it the first water ing. After that the crop should be irrigated every seventh or eighth day unless good rain falls. A second weeding is done when the crop is a foot and a half high. The cultivators either weed their own fields or employ hired labour at eight annas a day or Rs. 2-8-0 an acre. While the crop is ripening all the plants that do not promise well are plucked out and given to the cattle. Maize has a good many enemies to contend with before it comes to maturity. When the stock is foot or a foot and a half high the top is often attacked by a sort of a blight (kiri) which either produces complete failure of the crop or reduces the yield greatly. while the crop is still quite young its roots are sometimes eaten by white ants, in which case all the plants affected are certain to dry up. The only remedy is weeding and watering. A little before the grain ripens a caterpillar (sundi) sometimes forms in it and totally destroys the cobs. This pest does not necessarily CHAPTER attack all the crop but only parts here and there. The worst enemies, however, of maize in this district, next perhaps to Agriculture. blight (kiri) are pig and jackal. The former will travel several Maize miles at night after a maize crop. They tear up the roots and (makki, Zea mays). eat off the heads. Jackals and village dogs as well eat the grain without injuring the stalks or roots. In the day time the crop is very subject to depredations by birds of various kinds. For the first ten or twelve days after sowing a strict watch has to be maintained in the day time to keep the birds from grubbing up the seed, and when the crop is ripening it is patrolled by night and day. Generally the zamindárs or their childern perform this duty themselves, sometimes they retain paid watchmen at various wages varying from 2 to 5 rupees a month. When the grain is ripe it is reaped with the cobs still on and left to dry on the ground for three or four days, after which it is piled together in a stack in the field: it stands like this for a week or so, after which the cobs are picked off by hand. This is called chhilai and is generally done by women sitting down who get one ser in the maund for their trouble. Threshing of maize is done with sticks either by members of the family or by labourers who get as pay two sers per maund of grain cleaned. Maizel is the food of people in the winter months. It is therefore seldom sold.

Rice is grown chiefly by aid of canal irrigation in the Rice (Jhona, Mánjha and Hithár tracts and very little by well irrigation. The sativa.) methods of cultivation vary in different parts of the district, but . generally the land to be sown is ploughed three or four times and rolled after each ploughing; at the last two ploughings the land should have water standing on it a foot deep. The land must always be manured if it is inclined to be hard or poor in soil, as in the Chúnián Hithár. In the Mánjha, where the soil is soft and good, manure is not always used. When the ground is ready the rice plants are put in or the seed is sown broadcast after being soaked in water. The former method is the safest and produces better results but cannot always be followed for want of time. The young rice plants are grown at the irrigation wells in small plots which are sown at end of April in land that has been first carefully cleaned, ploughed and manured. The young plants are ready for transplanting about a month after sowing, being then about one foot high. The planting out is generally done by hired labourers; Changars and Purbias are employed. They are usually paid in kind, but sometimes in cash at Rs. 2-8-0 per acre. The kind payments are made in wheat, this being the only crop available at the time. After being

CHAPTER II.--A. Orysa sativa).

planted or sown the rice must be irrigated sufficiently to keep the soil in a constant state of saturation, and weeding must be Agriculture. done now and then. Rice is the most sensitive crop to drought Bice (jhona, and is brought to maturity with difficulty in the Hithar, where the inundation canals may cease running as early as September. In that tract no rice is really safe unless it is covered by an irrigation well. The area of matured rice is very apt to be over-estimated, because the patwari makes his record in October and the rice crop is not harvested much before November: in the intervening days much of the area recorded as matured may have dried up unless a full supply of water was available. When ripe also the grain is very loose, and in estimating the yield allowance must be made for the grain dropped during harvesting. After being out the rice is usually threshed out by hand, the labourer bringing the sheaf down on the edge of a small clay trough. For this hired menials receive payment in kind amounting to 2 to 21 seers per maund of the crop sown. It is husked by steam-driven machines or in the more backward places by being pounded either by hand or by lever in a large hole in the ground paved with stone. The rice husks are burnt or thrown away as refuse. The straw of rice is used principally as litter for horses and cattle. It is also given to cattle as fodder, but for this purpose it is not good, being very soft and devoid of strengthening properties. The names for rice in this district are munji and jhona, the latter being more common Cis-Indus. The kinds of rice at present most in vogue are ratua, a red rice of good quality which ripens some 15 days earlier than the other varieties; sufaida, a beardless white kind which gives a heavy outturn, if inferior to ratua and soni pattar, a yellow variety.

Barley (jao, Horde-um, hexastichum).

Barley is a much hardier crop than wheat, can grow in worse land, requires less irrigation, and ripens earlier. It is less popular now than heretofore, the European demand for it having only lately arisen. Usually on wells barley is sown at the furthest part available to which the irrigation can be expected to reach, all the nearer land being kept for wheat. It is however occasionally sown on good soils in the neighbourhood of villages and on small areas to supply food-grain early in the season long before wheat matures. The outturn of barley weighs somewhat lighter than that of wheat. Irrigated barley is cut green for fodder, if necessary, indifferently with wheat. Unirrigated barley is generally sown with gram or wheat in lowlying depressions of land. Especially in alluvial tracts, if the soil is not good, gram and barley are usually mixed under the name of goji.

Jawár is grown on irrigated and unirrigated soils; on the former it is more generally intended for cattle fodder (chari) Agriculture. though not always: in the Hithar one or two acres of jawar to each well are sown exclusively for the grain, though the stalks Jawar of course come in useful for the cattle. At the sowings 3 or 4 vulgare). sérs a kanál will be thrown down if the crop is meant to be used as fodder and one and a half or two sers if it is to be ripened as a grain crop. But if in the latter case the crop turn out badly then the best heads are picked out, and the rest left standing for The fodder jawar crops are cut green as required, and if any of it is still standing when the grain is ripe the cattle are turned in to feed on it. A fair amount of irrigated chara jawar is sown in May under the name of haru: for this the land is manured as heavily as for maize, and water is given every fourth or fifth day. This is ready for use in July; also babul moth, which is sown at the same time as the haru, sometimes with it, sometimes separate: more babul moth than haru is grown in the Mánjha and vice versá in the Hithár. In July again both chari and grain jawar are sown. The chari then sown is ready for use in September and October; and the grain ripens in the latter month. Manure is not used for this second crop, nor does it require so much irrigation as the haru; it is often sown on the higher lands under irrigation. As an unirrigated crop jawar is generally sown as a food-grain, but may come in useful for either purpose: and the crop that is not a success is left to serve as fodder. After a favourable autumn harvest, large areas of jawar may be seen standing, the cultivators having been too busy over other matters to cut it down. Jawar is sown dry either by itself or mixed with moth, more often the former in this district. Sowing usually takes place in July and reapings in October. crop is ripe it is cut down and stacked; after a time the heads are cut off and beaten or trodden to separate the grain. The stalks are left in the field for a time to dry and then piled on the roofs of houses and other dry places to be used as fodder during the early winter months. Jawar stalks are known as tandas. they are looked on as excellent fodder. If fodder is plentiful, the stalks are thrown down whole and the cattle eat half, leaving the harder ends. If fodder is scarce, the stalks are chopped up small and given to the cattle mixed with other kinds of fodder. This makes the jawar stalks go further than when they are given The jawar heads are attacked sometimes by "smut," known as kangiári, especially if the summer rainfall has been excessive: other diseases detrimental to this crop are tela and kiri which exhaust all the juice of the plant and dry it up. Birds devastate the jawar crops which are usually watched by a birdCHAPTER II.—A.

Jawár (Sorghum vulgare).

Pulses icolus aconti-Phaseolus radiatus; Mung, Phaseolus mungo).

scarer from a platform known as the manna erected in a central position among the jawar crops. Jawar again is eaten in the Agriculture. form of bread to the same extent as maize, generally at the morning meal with the ság of the rape seed as a condiment, but has been largely supplanted by wheat as the staple food of the people.

The pulses mentioned in this paragraph are much less grown (Moth, Pha- now than twenty years ago; their chief use is now for fodder, the folius; Mash, necessity for which is to some extent discounted by increased canalirrigation. Moth and mash are the principal pulses. Mung is not much cultivated in this district. The only form of irrigated moth in this district is that termed babul moth, sown in May along with the early haru chari. Unirrigated moth is raised chiefly in light sandy soil and only requires very moderate rain; consequently the moth cropping may be fairly successful though the jawar crop fail through want of sufficient moisture. The grain enters into the food of the people, being sometimes eaten with the evening meal in the form of dál. The straw is known as missa bhúsa and is much valued for cattle fodder. The times of sowing and reaping moth are the same as for unirrigated jawar, and the same degree of cultivation is required, namely two or three ploughings at the most. Másh is far the more valuable of the two pulses, being much prized for the excellent dál it makes: it comes in very palatable at the summer evening meal. It requires a fairly stiff soil with a good deal of moisture; it is grown largely in the alluvial lands of the Sutlej, where its cultivation is exceedingly rough and sketchy. So careless and perfunctory is the ploughing that once the crop is removed it would be hard to say whether the land be fallow or old waste. The straw of this crop also is useful as fodder. If másh matures well and is successfully harvested, it gives as good a return on as little expenditure of time or trouble as any crop. It is, however, very sensitive both to drought and over-flooding; there is on this account much loss and waste of másh seed each year. Moth, mung and másh are kharif crops; masar belongs to the rabi. It is grown on the river side in the cold season, comes up and ripens very quickly and requires very little tillage. Thus it can be grown on land from which the annual inundation does not subside early enough for the cultivation of cereals. In fact it takes the same place in the spring sowings as másh does in the autumn. It is often sown with gram or barley on river lands. The pulse is used for making dál.

Lentil (Masar, Ervum lens).

Toria is now the most popular of the oilseeds in the upland (Toria, Bras. tracts, where it is invariably canal irrigated. There is a large cica juncea). European demand for oilseeds, which command good prices.

PART A.

Toria is a paying crop, does not require much water and only CHAPTER II.—A. occupies the ground for about 2\frac{1}{2} months, coming almost between the kharif and robi harvests. It is sown from the 8th to the 19th Agriculture. September and cut between the 4th and the 31st of December. Oilseeds

Tárámíra is a crop which is sown dry in the autumn along sica juncea). with another crop such as moth or chari and is harvested in the spring. It can be sown late in the autumn; thus large areas of it are sure to be sown when the winter rains commence early. It does fairly well in an inferior soil, and, as the til crop may be accepted as an indication of loose sandy ground, so taramira may generally be found where the soil is too thin to do justice to the crops. On the ground its plants appear very scattered and far apart, which fact gives the impression that much of the crop has failed. As a matter of fact the bare places are those from which the autumn crop has been harvested. Tárámíra is often cut early for fodder. On well lands tárámíra is sometimes found growing up with the fodder wheat!

Rape is grown principally in the Manjha either under canal Rape (Sarson, irrigation or under dry cultivation. In the former case it is preserves). usually sown by itself; in the latter it is more commonly sown among the gram in rows eight or ten feet apart at right angles to the gram lines. Much of it is plucked up unripe for fodder or for use as ság or greens when the crop is about a foot high. From the tendency of its plants to spread and from the brave show which it makes with its yellow blossoms it is apt to look a much better crop from a distance than it really is. A close inspection shows the plants to be somewhat thin and straggling. Rape is usually sown with a drill in furrows specially made for it after the field has been ploughed. The crop is harvested early. On well lands rape is seldom sown except with wheat when the two are intended to be cut together for fodder.

Til or sesamum is usually grown as an unirrigated crop on Til (Seeahigh sandy lands; its yield is very uncertain, but in a favourable tale.) year it brings in considerable profits to the cultivators. A whole field of til is now seldom seen; it is chiefly grown for home consumption and as a fencing for maize.

Cotton is an easy crop, does well in years of moderate rain Fibres and has commanded remarkable prices of recent years. It is pas, Goseygrown mostly on canal-irrigated lands. Tillar in the best selling pium herbsvariety, though the opinion is that the old-fashioned desi makes the best and most durable cloth; narmán (acclimatised blackseeded American) does not command good prices. Unirrigated cotton is very uncertain and yields indifferently. On irrigated land cotton sowings are done any time between the first of March

CHAPTER Щ.- А.

Fibres (Cotton, Kapas, Gossypium herbaceum)

and the twenty-fifth of April, the ground being cultivated more earefully for these than for dry sowings: manure is not usually Agriculture, put down for this crop. About ten sers of seed are required for each acre. The seed is carefully smeared with cowdung to prevent it sticking together. In place of weeding the land is worked over with a plough usually before, but often after the Unless the rainfall is favourable the crop should be irrigated five or six times, on each occasion very cautiously as too much water injures it. Cotton picking begins as early as October and goes on at intervals till the middle of December, the most productive pickings being in November. The pickers are invariably women from the village, some from the cultivator's family, others of the menial class: these last get as pay a small share of the cotion they have picked each day. There are usually as many as twelve or fifteen pickings and the final picking of all is left for menials and their women. A considerable quantity of the cotton grown on well lands is retained for domestic use; only a small surplus is sold; canal-irrigated cotton is disposed of to millowners, or contractors who have mills. These gin and press it, and sell it to the large exporting firms. Delivery is generally nade at Karachi, where the valuation is done. The cotton seed used is generally taken from the previous year's crop. Cotton sticks are used chiefly as firewood. Another enemy of cotton besides drought and over-watering is an insect known as the tela which attacks the leaves and causes the cotton to wither without coming to maturity. But its worst foe is the boll-worm which totally ruined the crops in several years of the past decade.

Sugarcane (Kamad, Saccharum officinarum).

Sugarcane is not much grown in the district; it is a crop that occupies the ground for at least a year and the labour and the cost of cultivating are immense. Cultivation, especially of pona, the variety eaten in the natural state, is generally restricted to localities where manure is easily procurable. Considerably the greater part of the area under sugarcane, especially in the uplands, grows the kátha kind, which is a thin red hardy cane used partly for the extraction of gur and partly as cattle fodder. Pour is now also pressed for gur, and in the Chúnián tahsíl it is replacing kátha for this purpose. A less common variety than the two previously mentioned is the káhu which has a very thick cane and broad leaf; it requires even more water than pona, but not as careful cultivation in other The method of cultivation for sugarcane is as follows:— In March after repeated ploughings and heavy manuring of the land prepared for them the seed canes forming about onetwentieth part of last year's crop are unearthed from the pit in which they have lain buried for three or four months, cut into

lengths of about nine inches, and placed lengthways in the highly pulverised soil into which they are pressed down with the foot. From that time the crop requires constant irrigation and weeding: it is usually carefully fenced sometimes by a line of hemp sugarcane planted for this purpose, sometimes by made hedges. Also the (Kamdd, cane must be earefully watched and saved from depredations by afficinarum). pigs, jackals and village dogs.

CHAPTER II.--A. Agriculture.

Cutting is carried from 9th October till the 13th December, but the kátha cane which is required for fodder is left standing to be cut as it may be required. The process of extracting the gur is well known and need not be described here. The pona and káhu cane are usually sold to dealers, often before they are cut.

Chillies or, in the vernacular mirch, is a crop confined prin- spices and cipally in this district to well lands under the cultivation of chillies Arains, Kambohs and other equally painstaking farmers drawn from the village menial classes. It is a crop that requires immense care and trouble throughout all its stages; the young plants are grown in nursery grounds on which an immense amount of manuring and cautious irrigation is done. The plants are put out in June in land which has been ploughed six times and manured as heavily as, or more heavily than, for maize. One kanál of nursery should supply sufficient plants for four ghumáons. At first the plants are watered every third day until they become strong, when water need not be given oftener than every fifth or sixth day, and not so often if there is rain. The irrigation requires to be very cautiously done as too much water spoils the crop. The land is weeded usually four or five times at the least. The crop begins to ripen towards the end of October, and the berries are picked as they get red in the course of the next two and a half months. The pickers are usually women who receive as wages de sers a maund of what they pick. Chillies like cotton contribute largely towards payment of the revenue.

The varieties of this, as found in this district, are four: (1) Samri, (2) Kanketi, (3) Kakkar, (4) Desi. The last appears to be best liked by most classes of the people. The first three kinds are planted out in January or early in February and are ready for cutting in May. The Desi kind is sown a month later and is ready for cutting a month later than the other three kinds. Tobacco requires extremely careful and laborious cultivation. An immense amount of manuring is done before sowings and top-dressing after the crop has done up. Irrigation should be given every third day. Out in the villages the custom is to cut off the Desi tobacco level with the ground, leave it so in the sun for a day, then shove it into a hole in the ground which is closed

Tobacco (Tamáku, Nicotiana tabacum.)

CHAPTER
II.—A.
Agriculture.

Tobacco (Tamáku, Nicotiana tabacum.) up with branches and leaves covered with earth so as to exclude the air. There the cultivators leave it for six or seven days after which they take the tobacco plants out, cut off the leaves from the wood and tie them up in a bundle. They keep them like this till they are sold. Some tobacco is grown on most of the wells in the district where the cultivators are Muhammadans. The Sikhs in this district do not actually grow tobacco themselves,—whether because it is contrary to their religion or because the cultivation is too laborious, is not quite clear, but they allow their tenants to grow it and take from them the full owner's share, selling it generally to the village traders when it is nearly dry.

Mendi (Luwcon Alba), Mendi is a shrub grown only in a very few villages of the Sutlej Hithár. It takes a long time to grow but in the course of time becomes very profitable; it flowers three times a year, and the leaves are sold well in the $b\acute{a}z\acute{a}r^{\circ}$ for colouring purposes. The powdered leaves are mixed with water and applied to the palms of the hand or feet which it is intended to colour and left thus to dry. It is also used to dye the hair.

Fruits and vegetables,

The commoner varieties of vegetables, such as onions, radishes, turnips and pumpkins are grown more or less on every well under cultivation by an Arain, or indeed by the more industrious workers of other classes. The growers hawk them about in other villages where they are not grown and obtain a very fair price for them. Vegetables take a prominent place in the summer evening meal. But vegetable growing is carried to its highest pitch of excellence in the more fertile lands around Lahore where manure is easily procurable. There every acre is put under crop at least once, and in most places two to three times, a year. mixture of crops in a single field, e.g., cane, cotton, chillies. tobacco, melons and sundry vegetables all growing simultaneously is perfectly bewildering. At the recent Settlement it was ascertained that flowering shrubs, fruit trees and vegetables, all of which have increased in popularity in recent years, now occupy 23 per cent. of the total area cropped, thus:—

	-			PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL CHOPPED AREA UNDER					
	HART	7EST.	!	Flowering shrubs.	Fruit trees.	Vegetables.	Total.		
Kharlf	•••			1	·* 1·9	7.2	9.2		
Rabi	***	•••		-2	6.0	7.5	18.7		
		-Total					22:9		

Fruit trees and flowering shrubs are still popular, but tend to give place, for utilitarian reasons, to fodder and vegetables. Fruit trees involve heavy initial expenditure, yield no return for several years and occupy the ground permanently; oranges are a safe and popular fruit; mangoes, though profitable, are precarious; pears, peaches, mulberries, loquats and plantain are all grown; but fruit of high quality from a distance is now easily procurable. Flowering shrubs (Gulzár) include roses of various kind, chiefly grown for 'ltr. Bed Mushk (Salix Caprea), Jasmine and other plants grown either for decoration or for the extraction of scents and essences. Vegetables in great variety are growing in popularity from year to year; potatoes (of both the kharif (Plains) and rabi (Hill) variety) are very paying, but are an exacting crop and particularly sensitive to winter frosts. Market-garden lands are often let on the ijára form of tenure. The owner cultivates the land, irrigates it and provides the necessary manure; the ijárádár puts down the manure, provides and plants the seed, weeds and watches, and takes over and markets the crop, paying the owner cash rates per kanál for periods ranging from a single crop to a year or more. The rates paid vary very considerably according to the class of the crop, the quality and position of the land and the amount of cultivation bestowed; for potatoes and the most valuable sorts of vegetables as much as Rs. 25 per kanál may be paid and for inferior crops as little as Rs. 10. Less commonly the ijárádár is a mere middleman who performs his share of the work on the land through a tenant, the tenant remaining responsible to the owner for rent.

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No account of the cropping of the district would be complete without reference to the crops which are grown as fodder, for which, owing to the increase in the value of live-stock, there is an enormous demand particularly in the tract round Lahore. Fodder includes—only to mention the most important pure fodder crops—oats, senji, and maina in the rabi, and chari and gwara in the kharif. But in Lahore and the estates of all circles which adjoin the city and to some extent in other parts of the district a very large population of the ordinary grain crops, such as wheat, barley, gram, oilseeds, maize, kangni, china and pulses are also consumed green; the grower is spared the risks incidental to crops that are meant to mature, can raise more crops than one in the same harvest and is often able to dispose of his produce on the spot without the expense and trouble of taking it to market. Carrots and turnips are also largely used as fodder.

Some of these have already been mentioned in the accounts Crop diseases. of the crops principally affected by them. Tela attacks cane,

CHAPTER
II.—A.
Agriculture.
Fruits and vegetables.

CHAPTER cotton, jawar, gram, barley, rape and other minor crops. takes shape in an oily liquid exading on to the crops affected. Agricultura Good rain alone stops it. Sundi is a small caterpillar which Crop diseases. attacks maize, tohacco and gram, especially the latter. There is no remedy for this. Toka appears to be a sort of insect which injures cotton, tobacco and fruit trees. Kungiári is a blackening blight which comes on wheat and barley and turns the grain The cause is not known, but it cannot be averted. Kungi is rust which injures wheat principally and is caused by cloudy weather following on a long course of rain. The leaves of the plant turn yellow and the grain either fails to form or is stunted. Bulla is a strong west wind which blows sometimes at the end of February or beginning of March and causes gram to dry up and the grain to shrivel in the pods, specially if the dews are heavy at night. Lightning also is said to injure gram and masar. White ants (sewank) attack most crops in dry sandy soils in case of a prolonged drought. Rats and mic also do immense mischief at times, especially in the sandier tracts of the river lands. March and April heavy hailstorms pass across the southern part of the district in a narrow belt totally destroying all the crops Further north such storms are rarer, but occur they pass over. sometimes. Plagues of locusts afflict the district at intervals. In the spring of 1891 they came too late to injure the wheat, but destroyed all the later rabi crops and some of the young autumn crops.

Extension and decrease of cultivation.

(e) Full details of the cultivated area are supplied in state ment 18 of the B Volume. In the district as a whole 69 per cent. is cultivated, the figures for the tahsils being Kasúr 78, Chúnián 64 and Lahore 66. The margin of cultivation had already been reached in Kasúr and Lahore at last Settlement; in Chúnián, along with the extension of canal irrigation, there was a great development (+25 per cent.) in cultivated area, mostly accounted for by the foundation of the Chúnián Colony. Chúnián, which is to have small areas supplied by two new canals, will probably show some further expansion. Bond fide contraction of cultivation was due in Kasúr to a partial development of kallar in the Bet Bangar and Hithár circles and in the Rávi riverain (especially the Lahore Khádir) to the abandonment of unprofitable home land in favour of good virgin soil in the canal colonies.

Changes in agricultural system.

Speaking generally, the district has not yet reached the acute stage in which the farmer is forced by shortage of land and insufficient profits to have recourse to serious expenditure of capital on labour-saving machinery or to the introduction of a revolutionised technique such as modern dry-farming. Old-

established methods of cultivation have not resulted in any continuous decline in productivity. Increased canal-irrigation and the presence of new land for cultivation in the uplands and the Agriculture. restraint imposed by plague on over-growth of population have still left the farmer land enough and sufficiently productive naricultural for his needs. The complaint is often heard that the virtue system. has gone out of the land. but the fallacy is almost self-evident: for, were depreciation to be actually in operation, fields that have been under tillage for thousands of years should now be yielding nothing at all instead of an outturn which, in response to timehonoured agricultural methods, varies only with seasonal conditions. After a few years of cultivation new land, according to modern professional opinion, does begin to deteriorate, but the minimum is reached before long, say in a couple of decades, and the fertility point then remains stationary. If the short period of virgin productivity be excluded, the present does not suffer by comparison with the past. So far as the stimulus towards the adoption of improved methods and appliances has been at all directly felt, whether in the form of the pinch of small holdings or, per contra of the possession of land and capital enough to support enterprise, a response has been by no means wanting, and there seems reason to think that, as the suggestion becomes more and more lively, the old dead level of productivity with which the cultivator has been so long content will disappear. The labours of the Agricultural Department in the direction of organised demonstration are already bearing fruit. The Rajah and other improved ploughs for deep ploughing, chaff-cutters, ironfeeding troughs, and tubes for wells which suffer from a treacherous supply are all making their way. The zamindar has a very shrewd appreciation of the crops that pay him best and is never so wedded to any of them as not to be ready to abandon it in favour of any kind that is from time to time more profitable. The valuable rabi crop is now got in more rapidly than heretofore, threshing being started before the whole area is reaped and the harvest being garnered without the old leisurely intervals for attention to cane and cotton. Much has been done in the direction of the introduction of improved varieties of seed, especially maize, cotton and wheat, the people in the latter case being no longer so easily content with the thoroughly impure mixture returned by the ginning factories.

In dealing with extension of modern ideas mention must be The Govmade of the Agri-Horticultural Gardens of Lahore, the objects erument Agriof which are to improve the agriculture and horticulture of the Gardens, Laprovince by judicious experimentation and distribution of seeds.

CHAPTER II --A.

CHAPTER
II.— A.
Agriculture.

The Government Agri-Horticultural Gardens, Lahore.

They date from 1862, since when however their area (now 157 acres) has been greatly increased. Until 1883-54 the arrangement was in the hands of a semi-private association, the Agri-Horticultural Society of Lahore, whose foundations were laid in the days of the occupation. The gardens have always combined the functions of a Government institution having a business character with those of a public park and recreation ground. Until 1905 the greater portion of the Gardens was under agricultural and horticultural crops mostly experimental, but in that year the new Agricultural College at Lyallpur took over all the agricultural experiments, liberating a considerable portion of the gardens for ornamental treatment. In 1912-13 a working plan covering five years was drawn up for the improvement of the gardens, the completion of which will clear the gardens of the many old and unsightly farásh trees which are now an anachronism in Lahore and will reduce the present excess of shishams in favour of brighter varieties, including flowering shrubs. In 1912 an examination of the non-herbaceous plants of the gardens was started and a list of the trees grown was published. This was followed by an examination of the shrubs, climbers. palms, bamboos and succulents, not included in one of the other classes of plants. The classification is not satisfactory, as many plants which are thus under favourable conditions are only shrubs in Lahore and apart from this the distinction between trees and shrubs, shrubs and climbers, etc., is by no means sharp. The enumeration showed that 240 trees, 162 shrubs, 78 climbers, 15 palms and about 43 kinds of succulents as well as 12 bamboos are grown. The enumeration showed further that the number of kinds of trees, shrubs, etc., grown is by no means large even when all allowance is made for the extremes of climate which plants in Lahore have to endure. It also showed that a large proportion of the plants were represented by a single specimen. Efforts were at once made to improve matters and in the last 3 or 4 years 41 new trees and 20 new shrubs have been introduced and have probably been established; also 36 trees and 9 shrubs represented by single specimens have been duplicated or in some instances are now represented by several specimens. Expensive experiments have been made with the genus Eucalvotus, the object of which is to discover what varieties of this valuable and rapidly growing tree are best suited to the Specimens have been obtained of 7 species which had certainly been tried before, as they are found in various places in the Province and in most cases probably came from the gardens; 5 species have also been brought to notice which are probably suitable for the Punjab and which apparently have no

1915

Expenditure

previously been tried. The species known to do well in the Punjah Plains are E. citriodora, E. crebra, E. kirtoniana, E. rudis, E. saligna, E. paniculata, E. rostrata, E. robusta, E. melanophloia, E. siderophloia and E. tereticornis. The following will probably be found on further trial also to be suitable :- E. gomphocephala, ernment Agri-E. hemiphloia, E. melliodora, E. microtheca and E. redunca.

CHAPTER II.—A. Agriculture.

The Gov-Horticultural Gardens, La-

Flower and vegetable seeds.		Packets.	Young trees and shrubs.	Fruit trees.	
	Lbs.	rackets.			
13,522	519	2,271	53,000	16,000	

The income from the gardens, which is derived from the sale hore. of seeds of all kinds and of young trees and shrubs, fruit-bearing, and other in North-West Frontier, Punjab Delhi Provinces (see margin), amounted in 1915 to about fourfifths of the total expenditure.

The following figures exhibit the development shown since 1892 :-

Advances under the Land Improvement Loans Act are Land Imgenerally properly applied for the improvements for which they provement were made. Principal and interest are recovered without diffi- turists' Loans

Total

Acts

42,932

41,804

LAHORE DISTRICT.

PART A.

CHAPTER
II.—A.
Agriculture.

Land 1mprovement and Agriculturists' Loans Acts.

culty when due and there are few arrears. The table below shows the advances given and the recoveries under principal and interest made in the past six years:—

		Balance out-	Amount 1	RECOVI	Balance at		
Year		standing at commencement of year.	advanced during the year,	Principal,	Interest.	close of year.	
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs,	
1909-10		26,507	1,050	13,532	3,333	14,025	
1910-11	***	14,025	975	4,295	1,153	10,705	
1911-12		10,705	3,60%	2,537	803	12,005	
1912-13	141	12,005	2,250	2,366	542	11,889	
1913-14	***	11,889	850	2,398	433	10,341	

Loans under this Act and also under the Agriculturists' Loans Act are more required in the Lahore and Chúnián talists than in Kasúr. Below are given figures for advances and recoveries made under the latter Act:

Year.		Balance out-	Amount	RECOV	ERIES.	Pulance ut
		standing at commencement of year.	advanced during the year.	Principal.	Interest,	Balance at close of year.
		Rs.	$\mathbf{R}\mathbf{s}$,	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1909-10	•••	79,657	80	60,700	4,879	19,038
1910-11	•••	19,038	416	17,909	1,285	1,472
1911-12	•••	1,472	532	1,139	50	865
1912-18		865	2,070	770	40	2,165
1918-14	***	2,165	660	1,404	180	1,421

Within recent years the largest advances were made in 1902-03, 1904-05, 1905-06, 1907-08 and 1908-09. 1902-03, 1904-05 and 1907-08 were years of short rainfall and short fodder supplies and in 1907-08 the percentage of crop failure was very

high. Hailstorms in 1902-03, 1904-05 and 1907-08, frost and cattle disease in 1904-05, and damage to cotton and rice by rats: in 1907-08 were the chief agricultural calamities. In 1905-06 and 1908-09 the monsoon rains were in excess, causing floods in the latter year; 1905-66 was otherwise unfavourable also, the Land Imcrops suffering from frost and insect pests and cattle from and Agriculdisease: large areas failed in both years and advances were Acts. required for the purchase of seed and fodder.

CHAPTER II.—A. Agriculture.

The co-operative credit movement did not, for want of staff, make a start in the Lahore District till 1911. There is Societies. Plenty of money in the district and the samindar population is highly intelligent. By 1912 the principle had thoroughly taken root. The following figures will illustrate the rate of development : ---

Capital.	Membership.	Numbe	Year,	
Rs	10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 1			*******
1,34,126	Kid t. L. 1. 33,181		**1	912
10,79,789	6,635		***	1915

There was at first no Central Bank at Lahore and the societies were financed from the Jullundur District, but the need of a financing agency was felt all along. In the year 1912 a Government servants' bank was started at the Civil Secretariat which lent out Rs. 5,600 to the societies of the district. In the year 1913 its capital amounted to a lakh; now it is 6 lakhs, all of which is lent out to societies except Rs. 18,000 lent to members. It has taken over almost all the loans of Jullundur District, does all the work of a central bank and enjoys general confidence. An interesting feature of the co-operative scheme in Lahore is that an arat shop was started at Pattoki in the Chúnián Colony in 1914, the shareholders of which with few exceptions are the societies and their members. Its working capital amounts to Rs. 1,20,000. It charges rather less commission from zamindárs than from shopkeepers and is very popular. In rabi 1914 it did about one-third of the total business in the mandi, dealing directly with the big firms. It is also working now as an agency for the supply of seeds to zamindárs. The present staff consists of an Inspector with three Sub-Inspectors, all paid by the Society.

LAHORE DISTRICT.

PART A.

CHAPTER
II.—A.
Agriculture.
Sales and
mortgages of
knd.

From the figures compiled at the recent Settlement it was established that 7.3 per cent. of the total cultivated area had been sold since 1893, 5.14 per cent. to agriculturists and 2.2 per cent to others. 12.9 per cent. of the cultivation is at present under mortgages with possession, 9.4 per cent. of which are with agriculturists and 3.5 with others. The following is an extract from the Final Settlement Report of 1916:—

	To Zimíndárs,		To others.		TOTAL .	
Detail,	Percentage of cultivated area.	Frice per acre,	Percentage of cultivated area,	Price per acre,	Percentago of cultivated area.	Price per acre,
		nezRs.		Rs.		Rs.
Sales since 1893 Settle- ment.	514	114	2.2	93	7:3	108
Mortgages with posses- sion existing now.	9 4	89	3.2	65	12.9	83

The proportion of cultivated area transferred by sale is trifling. These prices do not include figures for the special Lahore Circle, which are quite abnormal, or for the Chunian Colony, where very little land has yet changed hands in private transactions. In Lahore tahsil since last Settlement the price of ordinary agricultural land has nearly doubled, in Chúnión tahsil it has trebled and in Kasúr tahsíl more than trebled. The area of land mortgaged is slightly greater than at last Settlement in every taheil, but everywhere the area mortgaged has fallen considerably from what it was before the Land Alienation Act came into force in 1901. The area under mortgage is highest in the Lahore tahsil, but even there it is lower than in any tahsil of the adjoining district of Amritsar. In Chunian about onethird of the mortgages are held by non-agriculturists; in Kasúr and Lahore the fraction is as low as one-fourth. Except in the Rávi Riverain there is no serious indebtedness; everywhere the area redeemed in recent years exceeds the area mortgaged.

Professional money-lenders.

The passing of the Land Alienation Act and the development of the co-operative credit system have made the landowner much less dependent on the village sáhúkár than he used to be. The rate of interest charged by these professional money-lenders now varies according to the security that the debtor has to offer, though 2 per cent. per month is about the average. Khojas, or

Muhammadan usurers, fix their interest in grain or kind. Khatris usually allow chhot or a deduction of one anna in the rupee on interest charged when accounts are made up. The big Agriculture. sáhúkárs have four sets of books, the súr or detail of daily Professional income or expenditure in connection with loans, the kháta or money-lenddaily balance book, the lekha bahi or ledger showing each ers. debtor's separate account, the roznamcha or general account book for all income and outgoings of the day. The money-lenders never bank their money. They keep it circulating in loans as much as possible; otherwise they bury it in the ground. Arbitration for the settlement of disputes between the money-lender and his debtors is not now common. The richer Jat landed proprictors of the Manjha who have accumulated wealth from their canal-irrigated lands have captured a large portion of the trade of the ordinary money-lending classes, and are little, if at all. easier in the terms on which they loan money.

CHAPTE 5

Statistics of agricultural stock and horse and mule-Pasture breeding are given in Tables 22 and 23 of the statistical volume, grounds and feeding of The profits from agriculture at present greatly exceed those cattle, to be made from the raising or keeping of stock. Also the cultivated area of the district has, under extended canal irrigation, enormously developed. Grazing grounds have contracted pari passu, till the only land practically which is left for pasture is either upland which is not fit for cultivation or lowlying riverain which is subject to heavy flooding. former very little grass grows, since no attention is ever paid to its development by ploughing or sowing of grass-seed, though effort of this kind on a large scale would probably pay. In the lowlands too much water collects and only coarse rank grass grows, which often produces digestive troubles and debilitates the system. The best grasses are Dúb (Cynodon Dactylon) and Dhiman (Pennisetum Cenchroides). The latter is a particularly good feeding grass. Lectures on these grasses have been given by the Chief Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, who has shown the people how to sow them. Bhúsa (wheat or oat) is stored for cattle, but the wastage in kasil (green wheat and oats) is very great. Green jawar and maize is also used, but there is no attempt at siloing. Jawar and maize is stacked but until the zamindars recognise that this should be chopped fine before use a great deal is wasted.

The district as a whole is well-off for live-stock, there Wealth of the district in being 7 horned cattle per plough and the interest under all live-stock; its heads since 1868 69 has been remarkable. The proportion of importance as breeding browsers per plough is 3, but sheep and goats are not kept area.

LAHORE DISTRICT.

CHAPTER II.—A. Agriculture.

Wealth of the district in livestock; its importance as a

by the ordinary zamindár. There is a marked difference between the classes of well and plough cattle required in the uplands and lowlands respectively. In the lowlands the soil is light and the water is near the surface; light cattle accordingly suffice. In the uplands wells are deep and the soil stiff, and none but large heavy animals are fit for the work. Broadly breeding area, speaking, the only surviving indigenous cattle are the light class, a considerable number of whom are bred by the small holders of the Rávi valley. But the district as a whole is not a cattle-breeding area; the old local Manjha breed of heavy cattle has practically died out and superior stock is purchased from dealers, mostly Aroras, who import animals from Hissar, Jhang, Gujránwála, Ferozepore, Jhelum, Ráwalpindi, the Málwa and Sindh. These dealers give credit, pitch their prices high and recover in instalments. People who can afford to pay cash do better to buy at big fairs such as those at Amritsar and Jaitu in the Náhha State. In both riverains there is a large influx of cattle for grazing both from the uplands of the Lahore District and from other parts of the Province. Stock-raising and keeping is more popular in the Lahore tahsel than in the other parts of the district on account of the handsome profits that can be made from both live and dead animals in Lahore city. The most marked tendency of recent years has been the substitution of buffaloes of both sexes for bulls and bullocks. The she-buffalo is a good milker; milk and ghi have a fine market and the price of both have appreciated; the she-buffalo does cularly well on stall-breeding and the buffalo-calf does not share the milk because, being of little value for draught purposes, he can be slaughtered and sold. Well-to-do zamindárs take a pride in their she-buffaloes and keep as many as they can The inefficiency of the male-buffalo for plough and well purposes, owing to his slowness and inability to endure great heat, is the weak point in this modern development. The increasing devotion to the buffalo is however a feature practically confined to the canal-irrigated tracts: in tracts like the Ravi riverain the farmer still recognises that it is more economical to keep a cow and breed bullocks than to put up with buffaloes and buy from dealers.

The decrease in the number of ploughs in the district is not so difficult to reconcile with the increase in cultivated area as would at first appear. The fact is that not only has canal-irrigation lightened the ploughman's labour but a better class of animal is generally used.

The number of carts has nearly quadrupled since 1868-69.: plying carts for hire is the first resource of the zamindár who finds his holding no longer large enough to support him: Agriculture. on all the metalled roads there is an increased demand for Wealth of the the carriage of agricultural produce, bricks, kankar, &c., and district in the construction of railways and canals has been the cart-live-stock; its importance as owner's opportunity.

The Lahore District is one of the five districts which Horse, pony comprise the Lahore Circle of the Army Remount Depart- and mule ment, and is under a Superintendent, assisted by a trained staff of Indian officers. There are now standing in the Lahore District 19 Imperial horse stallions, 15 District Board pony stallions and 14 donkey stallions for mule-breeding. horse stallions consist of thoroughbred English and Australian, Arab, Ahmednagar stud bred Arabs, Indian stud bred, Kathiáwar and Marwari horses. The pony stallions are all Arabs. The donkeys are Italian, Cyprian, North American and Punj-They are distributed throughout the district at the following places: -Shalamár, Ráiwind, Kasúr, Chúnián, Kana Kacha, Hudiára, Manak, Luliáni, Pattoke, Patti and Naulakha. At the last seven places stables have been built at the expense and by the generosity of local gentlemen.

Those mares which the Superintendent considers suitable Horse breed. breed remounts from for the Army are branded G. I. Mares so branded are entitled to service by Imperial horse stallions free of charge. In the last twenty years the number of branded mares in the district has increased from 968 in 1895 to 1920 in 1914-15. In the same period the number of mares served annually has increased from 622 to 1,308. The annual number of foals from branded mares has increased from 159 in 1895-96 to 433 in 1912-13. In spite of great drainage of branded mares from the district the type has This is due to the fact that the been steadily improving. people of the district are prosperous, and can afford to feed and nourish their young stock well. The improvement in the quality of the produce is discernible from the increase in the number of young stock purchased by the Superintendent for British Cavalry—

Year.			Number of s Br	tock purchs itish Caval	wed for
1910-11				3	•
1911 12	***	•••	***	10	
1912-13				17	
1913-14	4 4 4	4 4 4		29	
1914-15			***	70	

CHAPTER II.—A.

CHAPTER
II.—A.
Agriculture.
Horse-breeding.

In 1914-15 the Lahore district was the second most successful horse-breeding district in India. In addition to the above numbers purchased for British Cavalry, large numbers of young stock and horses have been purchased by Indian Cavalry. The majority of horses and young stock purchased by Indian Cavalry Officers at the Amritsar Fair in recent years have been bred in the Lahore district. The improvement in quality would have been more rapid still, had it not been for the great drainage of mares and fillies from the district. Large number of fillies are each year bought up by "Bojpuris" from Bengal, and by the Agents of Native States. The local horse-dealers of Lahore and Amritsar, of which there is a large number, also help to drain the district of many of its best mares.

Pony-breed-ing.

If the progress made in the matter of horse-breeding from Imperial stallions has been good and steady, the progress made in pony-breeding has been truly remarkable. The number of mares served by District Board pony stallions in 1914-15 was 1,684 by 14 stallions or 120 mares per stallion, as compared with 153 by 5 stallions or 30 per stallion in 1895. most rapid progress took place during the period 1908-11, when the number of mares served increased from 390 to 1.755. Since 1911 there has been a slight decrease due to a less number of stallions being available. The number of pony stallions in the district is not nearly sufficient for the number of mares to be served. The stallions are being over-worked, and further progress is therefore at a standstill. This is deplorable, as the pony-breeding industry is an important one, and every day grows in importance. The conditions for breeding in the district are exceptionally favourable for India; also the large and central markets of Lahore and Amritsar, which supply the whole of India with horses and ponies, are close at hand, and the demand is always keen and likely to become keener after the present war, owing to the probable curtailment of supplies of ponics from Australia and Arabia.

Mule-breeding. In the Lahore District 14 donkey stallions are maintained out of Imperial funds for mule-breeding. The donkeys each serve some 90 mares per year. The industry to which at one time there was a certain amount of religious prejudice has of recent years grown immensely in popularity. From even the most degenerate type of pony mare it is possible to breed good mules, provided the donkey stallion is a good one. Therefore to people who cannot afford to purchase

or to maintain sufficiently good mares for horse or pony breeding mule breeding is a source of considerable profit. A good 12 months old mule, the market price of which is Rs. 150, Agriculture. often brings in to the lucky breeder double and even treble Mule-breedthe value of the mare from which it is bred. There is great ing. competition to purchase the young mules which are bred and they are mostly bought up by kumhárs, etc., who outbid the prices allowed by Government. They set the mules to carry heavy loads at an extremely tender age, get as much value for their money as possible out of the mules for three or four years and then sell them again. But in consequence of the severe treatment the mules suffer when still almost in foal stage; they get broken down, and only a very small proportion of those bred are found at five or six years' age fit to purchase for Army purposes. It is for this reason that Government of recent years has adopted the measure of purchasing mules at the very young age of eight or nine months, but even still the kumhars manage to step in before Government to purchase and outbid Government prices.

CHAPTER II.—A.

Until 1916 there was no Imperial Horse Fair held in the Horse fairs. district, as it appears to have been considered that the big fairs biennially held at Amritsar were sufficiently close at hand for the people of the district to buy and sell horses. In October 1913 a small horse fair was instituted as an experiment at Kana Kacha which proved so successful that in 1914 the experiment was extended to Kasúr and Pattoke. In this year the Kana Kacha fair was again a complete success, as also were the two new fairs at Pattoke and Kasúr. The number of horses and mares which attended and the number of transactions which took place at the Kasúr fair were so large that it was decided that this was worthy of becoming an Imperial fair. For this fair in future the Imperial Government has consented to award Rs. 1,000 in prizes for horse-breeding stock.

In 1914-15 the amount awarded for prizes for horses by the District Board at the three district fairs were as follows:

> Kana Kacha 115 177 Kasúr 170 Pattoke

Full statistics for horse, pony and mule breeding will be found in Table No. 23.

Cattle,

The breeds of cattle met with in the Lahore District are the Hissári, Montgomery, Dájal and mixed breeds. These are purchased from dealers. The average price (which at a rough estimate stands per head for good cattle as follows, viz., bullocks fit for heavy draught work Rs. 150, cows Rs. 80, male buffaloes Rs. 60, female buffaloes Rs. 150) has about doubled in the last 20 years.

Cattle-breeding. There are at present 69 District Board bulls in the district, 15 of which have been sold to zamindárs at half price. These bulls are purchased from the Hissár Farm after careful selection by the Chief Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, in consultation with the representative of the District Board. The Zaildárs and Lambardárs of the villages are responsible for their maintenance. The bulls roam about the fields and feed on the crops, so that beyond the purchase price they cost the District Board nothing. The stock got by these bulls is a great improvement on the local breed. The bulls in consequence have been very popular. The Civil Veterinary Department gives lectures to villagers on breeding and the care of young stock.

Fairs.

Horse and cattle fairs are held annually at Kahna Nau, Kasúr and Pattoke and prizes awarded. In the last year over Rs. 3,000 were collected in fees, and the following sums distributed in prizes, viz., horses Rs. 600, cattle Rs. 600 (round figures), sheep Rs. 30.

Cattle diseases

Patwáris These are very prevalent in the district. report outbreaks of contagious diseases such as Rinderpest Wuddi, Zahmat), Hæmorrhagic Septicæmia (Galghotu or Ghotu), Foot and Mouth disease (Munh Khur), &c., and the outbreaks are attended by the Veterinary Assistant. The mortality from Rinderpest and Hæmorrhagic Septicæmia has considerably decreased since inoculations have been performed by the Civil Veterinary Department. Foot and Mouth disease occurs every year, but the mortality is very small. Although the disease does not cause any deaths, it causes pedal deformities and in consequence it depreciates the value of the animal. The people do nothing to prevent the spread of contagious diseases, but it is to be hoped that, as the Civil Veterinary Department is lecturing on hygiene in villages, matters will improve.

Civil Veterinary Department work in the district. Within recent years considerable progress has been made in the treatment of all diseases on modern scientific lines. In 1902 there were only two qualified Veterinary Assistants in the district, but now there are four. Three of these are in charge of

PART A.

Kasúr, Chúnián and Kahna Nau Veterinary Hospitals and one is doing itinerating work. The work of the Civil Veterinary Department is now becoming well known and the zamindars are Agriculture. beginning to realise the advantage of scientific treatment. The Civil Veteri-Department does not only deal with contagious and non-con-nary Departtagious diseases but is doing a great deal in preventing cruelty. ment work in the district. The cruel indigenous method of castration (malna) is being stopped as the Department is doing this work now on scientific lines.

CRAPTER

Sheep are not kept by zamindárs but by telis and julahás. Sheep. The different breeds met with are Bikaniris, Bagri, Lohi, Boti, Káli and Dumbás. The Bikáníris are coarse-wooled with fairly long ears and medium-sized tail. The Bágris are somewhat similar to the Bikániris but have small curled and twisted ears. Lohi is a large sheep with brown or black face, very long ears and coarse wool. Boti, somewhat similar to Lohi but coarser wooled. Tali are large leggy black sheep with very long tails touching the ground: very often at the end there is a white tip. Dumbás are of three classes, viz., (a) large sheep with very thick tails which are level with the rump, (b) large sheep with thick pendulous tails, (c) small sheep with pendulous tails; the wool of these classes is coarse. The value of all classes of sheep varies from Rs. 5 to 10.

Gillar generally occurs in marshy pastures and causes a Sheep disvery heavy mortality. The Civil Veterinary Department warns sheep owners not to graze sheep in these infected localities. Variola Ovina (chichak) does not generally cause a very heavy mortality.

The following breeds are met with, viz., Jámnagari, long- Goats. eared goats, Kágháni, Kashmíri, Bíkáníri and Sirmori. The long-eared variety is reputed a heavy milker and sells for Rs. 15 to Rs. 20. The other varieties are imported solely for slaughter at Amritsar and Lahore.

This institution was established in a small way in 1882 for Punjah Vetethe elementary training of Indians in Veterinary Science. The rinary Coldemand for the services of graduates was immediate and considerable. It has from time to time been found necessary to enlarge the classes and improve the standard of teaching, and additions to the teaching staff have been made and the college has gradually increased in size. In 1913 advantage was taken of the King Edward Memorial Scheme to build a new college on the most modern lines on a spacious site on the Tapp Road near the District Courts and to appoint a larger staff of teachers so as to

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Punjab Veterinary Col-

lege.

place the institution in a position to give the best possible training to be obtained in India. There are now five European and three Indian Professors and eleven Assistant Professors. There are separate courses of four and three years in Urdu as well as a Post-Graduate Course of one year in English. Veterinary Graduates are trained for the Indian Cavalry, Remount Department, Imperial Service Troops, &c., and Civilian students from the Punjab, United Provinces, Central Provinces and Rájpútána are admitted. Accommodation is provided for 220 students in the ordinary course and 20 in the Post-Graduate course.

System of irrigation,

(h) The following table shows the proportion of land in each of the principal classes:—

	Tahesi.		Chahe	Cháhi- nahri.	Saildb.	Báráni.	
Lahore	00 A	**.	[s. € _e =15·9=	55 ∙5	0.8	5.2	22:8
Kasúr	***	***	(513) - 15·8 (A	54.8	1.7	4.6	24.5
Chúnián	100	***	25.2	49.2	812	3.9	14:4

(i) Chahi— Construction of wells.

The form of well always used in this district is that known as the Persian wheel, but near the river the dhinkli, consisting of a long pole swinging on a fulcrum and with a bucket attached at the end, is sometimes found: these, however, only irrigate an acre or so of land. Usually wells are lined with brickwork in which case they are called pakka: without brickwork they are called kachcha, being lined with nothing more than grass. Kachcha wells seldom last more than two or three years and then fall in: and while standing they cannot irrigate as much as a masonry well. On the other hand a kachcha well costs from Rs. 30 to 40 to build, while a masonry well costs from Rs. 500 to Rs. 900. At present there are in this district 9,404 masonry wells of which 969 are double wheeled and 365 unlined wells. a well can irrigate depends so much on the nature of the soil, the character of the season, the state of repair in which the well is, the quality of the cattle employed, and the industry of the cultivators, that it is not possible to say the area irrigated is so much and no more.

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PART A.

The following table shows the average depth and recorded area of the wells in the different tracts of the district:—

CHAPTER II.—A.

NAME OF TRACT,			AVERAGE DEPTH	Average recorded	
			Total well.	Water.	area of each well.
Mánjha	***		26	14	26
Hithár	***		24	7	. 84
Trans-Rávi	***		22	7	15
Cis-Rávi	•••		32	8	21

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Construction
of wells.

The construction of a well is a great event in the lives of the brotherhood: and operations are inaugurated with various formal ceremonies. The expenditure incurred is somewhat as follows:—

	Lowlands,	Mánjha.
	Rs.	Rs.
For digging the hole (pdr putsa) (Rs. per hath)	45 86	
(chakk). Distribution of gur when putting in the chakk	H 210	10
Bricks for lining the well	62	420
Carriage of bricks to well	25 48	42
I'wo bricklayers at Rs. 2 a Nath of work done	80	
Food for bricklayers (at Re. 1 per diem) Mortar for laying bricks	24 20	40 60
each).	45	75
Pay of three divers at Rs. 2 a háth	27	34
Food for divers (Rs. 18 per diem)	15	20
Miscellaneous alms	12	25
Total	529	886

The calculation does not pretend to be exact, or quite exhaustive: on the other hand considerable economy can be effected if the brotherhood choose to dig the ground and do other common labourer's work themselves. The alms are distributed at different stages of the operations. The divers have terribly hard work

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Construction
of wells.

going down below the water and fixing the excavating shovel called the jhamb into the ground before it is pulled up by a rope from above. They are fed very sumptuously on bread, ghi, gur and tobacco. Four divers is the usual allowance for excavating at an ordinary well. In case of difficulty they get more assistance. When the proper water-bearing stratum is reached. If they cannot reach this stratum, they say tung á gaya. they say there is no tung. Sometimes they come on a hard sticky clay which the divers cannot get through: in this case they must either give up the site, or sometimes they evade the difficulty by sinking a smaller cylinder inside the original one. These smaller cylinders are known by the name of bachcha. Similarly when the water level in an old well has sunk below the brickwork or when sand comes into the well along with the spring water (khúh pun gaya) a bachcha is sunk. When the well is once built, assuming that it remains in good order the only expenditure required on the well itself is for cleaning, which must be done every three or four years. The wood-work, however, by means of which the well is worked costs a considerable amount and requires to be constantly repaired or placed as it wears out under continual use. Its first cost ranges from Rs. 40 to Rs. 60 and the annual cost of repairs varies from Rs. 12 to Rs. 20, cost of the wood-work falls on the owner of the well and not on the tenant. The chakkal jora, or two main cog-wheels, are usually bought from the village carpenter and cost from Rs. 26 to Rs. 34 according to their make. If, however, the owner has the kikar wood available, he makes it over to the carpenter who would charge Rs. 14 or so for the job of making up the wheels. Most of the other pieces of wood-work can be made up by the owners themselves if they have the wood which need not necessarily be of kikar. Generally for such purposes the trees growing round the village wells supply material. Wells are for the most part owned and also cultivated in shares; the shareholders have their turns, usually lasting three hours each, fixed by lot, but the shareholder who takes the trouble to put on the rope ladder and water pots is allowed to take first turn. When once the order is fixed it is strictly adhered to. It is very seldom that any dispute arises among the shareholders on this account.

Cropping on wells.

The course of cropping on wells varies in different parts of the district. In the sweet water wells of the Manjha out of a total well area of 24 acres, 4 would be sown for the *kharif* and 20 for the *rabi* harvest. Less land is sown in the former than the latter, because there is much less time for preparing the land in the summer than there is in the winter months. The kharif area would be distributed roughly as follows: 🔓 acre maize, 1 acre cotton, \frac{1}{2} acre sugarcane, \frac{1}{4} acre rice, and the rest fodder and Agriculture. other miscellaneous crops. In the rabi 15 acres would be wheat, Cropping acre barley, 1 acre oilseeds, and the rest mainly fodder. In the on wells western Mánjha where the wells are bitter the autumn cropping is very limited, and the spring cropping is almost all wheat with a little barley. In the Hithar tract an ordinary well commands from 26 to 39 acres, but of the commanded area not more than 27 acres would probably be sown. The autumn cropping comes about $5\frac{1}{6}$ acres, 1 being maize, $1\frac{1}{2}$ cotton, and 2 fodder. while in the spring 21½ acres would be sown, as follows: wheat 16, barley 1, fodder and miscellaneous crops 41. In the Rávi estates where well areas are only about 15 or 16 acres and land is not plentiful, more proportionately is kept for the valuable autumn crops which ripen quicker and occupy the land a shorter time than the spring crops. This involves heavy expenditure on manure, otherwise the land lying fallow so seldom as it does would decrease in fertility On the whole well cultivation in this district is carried on with sufficient care and economy. The landowners in well-irrigated tracts are for the most part very industrious both by inclination and habit. They understand the requirements of their land and carry these out as far as circumstances permit. The difficulties they have to contend with are never-ending. Cattle disease, short fodder supplies, constantly recurring defects in their wells are calamities which the cultivator of well lands is always having to face. It often happens that owing to hurry and scamping of their duties on the part of the divers or of the bricklayers, the well settles immediately after it has been completed and the brickwork cracks from the very foundations, in which case the well must take in a quantity of sand with the water and soon gets choked up. Many wells are now working notwithstanding defects which interfere sadly with their working and diminish greatly the water-supply. There has been a net increase of 6 per cent. since the Settlement of 1892-3 in the number of wells.

CHAPTER II.—A.

The jhallar or waterlift is merely the Persian wheel of Jhallars. a well transferred to the bank of a canal or a pond or river stream. As long as there is sufficient water their irrigating power is as good as or better than that of a well of the same depth.

The following statement illustrates the immense development that has occurred in canal irrigation and in realisations of

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CHAPTER II.—A. water rate:-

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(ii) Nahri— Development of Canal irrigation.

Year.		Total canal-irrigated area, iu acres.	Total realisations from water- rate, in rupees.	
1892-93	***	326,693	10,89,028	
1914-15		865,448	20,51,268	

Canal systems.

The Lahore District is at present supplied by no less than four different canal systems, viz., the Upper Bari Doab, the Lower Bari Doab, and the Upper Chenab, all perennial canals, and the Upper Sutlej Series composed of Inundation Canals. All four canals are Major irrigation works and none of them is navigable. The total area irrigated according to the measurements of the recent Settlement is 686,498 acres. In practically all tracts supplied by the perennial canals except the small area commanded by the Upper Chenab Canal irrigation is provided throughout the year. The main canal-irrigated crops are wheat, gram, cotton, oilseeds, maize, rice and fodder. Upper Chenab Canal area, comprising a narrow belt on the right bank of the Rávi, lies almost wholly within what is technically known as Zone C-an area in which, owing to the proximity of the spring level to the natural surface, irrigation is only required for the kharif (autumn) harvest. The Upper Sutlej Series of inundation canals flow, as their name implies, only during the hot weather months when the Sutlej is in flood.

Canals and main channels— The Upper Bári Doáb Canal. A full account of the Upper Bári Doáb Canal will be found at pages 207 and 208 of the Provincial Volume of the 1908 Gazetteer, which should be referred to for detailed historical information. The canal, which has its head-works at Mádhopur in the Gurdáspur District, takes off from the left bank of the Rávi and supplies the districts of Gurdáspur and Amritsar, which lies at the head of the system, before it reaches Lahore, which lies at the tail. The main line terminates at its 31st mile, near the Civil Station of Gurdáspur, there separating into the Kasúr and main branches; the Kasúr branch, 7 miles lower down, gives off the Sobráon branch, and the main branch, after 25 miles, gives off the Lahore branch; all four branches supply

the Lahore District. The main channels, with a total length of 82 miles, follow the crests of the ridges into which the tract is divided by its natural drainage and there are 706 miles of distributaries from which water is brought upon the fields by means The Upper of water-courses constructed and maintained by the cultivators.

CHAPTER II.—A. Agriculture Bári Deáb Canal.

The Lahore Branch enters the district at Wagah at its 40th mile; it then trends south-west for 17 miles, passing between Lahore and the Cantonments. Thence it continues close to the Ravi Dhaia beyond Niázbeg as the new Niázbeg extension started in 1912, which penetrates as far as 15 miles The branch has at present 11 into the Chúrián tahsíl. distributaries working and the total length of the branch with its distributaries is 165 miles.

The Main Branch Lower enters the district in its 41st mile near the village of China and takes a course practically identical with the boundary of the Lahore and Kasúr tahsils to opposite the Railway Station of Raiwind; thence it runs parallel with the Railway, separating at its 93rd mile into the important Rakh and Wan Distributaries, opened in 1902 and 1880 respectively, within the Changa Manga Reserve. This branch, which now penetrates to the extreme west, is the most important in the district; it traverses the richest parts of the Mánjha, including the Chunian Colony, and is served by no less than 17 distributaries, the total mileage being 504 miles.

The Kasúr Branch enters the district in its 59th mile in the village of Mughal and divides itself some 8 or 9 miles lower down into the Khem Karan branch and the important Khem Karan Distributary, the latter of which runs nearly as far as the boundary of the Kasúr estate. The Rasúlpur Rajbáha, another large distributary of the Kasúr branch entering the district in the boundaries of the estate of Patti, also does some irrigation in this tahsil. The total mileage of the branch including distributaries is 107 miles.

The Sobráon Branch enters the district about 8 miles east of the Kasúr branch, debouching into a natural drainage channel at the town of Patti. The Khara, Patti and Jaman Distributaries of this branch run the last portion of their courses in the Kasúr tahsíl. The total mileage computed as before is 11 miles.

This canal, together with the Upper Jhelum and Upper Bári Doáb Chenab system, forms what is generally known as the "Triple Project," the object of which is to irrigate the extensive arid wastes known as the Ganji Bár, or "bald uplands," situated

The Lower

II.—A. Agriculture. The Lower Bári Doáb Canal.

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mainly in the Montgomery and Multan Districts by making the Upper Jhelum Canal-divert the surplus waters of the Jhelum to the Chenab and by making the Upper Chenab Canal pass them on to the Rávi for the purposes of the Lower Bári Doáh Canal. The head-works are at Balloke, 11 miles north-west of the Railway Station of Chánga Mánga in the Chúnián tahsíl, where the water brought down by the Upper Chenab Canal to the right hank of the Ravi is transferred to the left bank by a level cross-The original project and estimate, which were drawn up in 1904 and sanctioned by the Secretary of State in 1905, were modified in 1909; work was begun in 1906, the Canal was opened in April 1913, and irrigation commenced from kharif 1913.

The area in this district according to figures supplied by the Irrigation Department included within irrigation limits, is only 9,321 acres, out of which 4,984 acres are proposed to be annually irrigated, falling within 10 old proprietary villages of the Chúnián tahsíl. Regular irrigation, which is to be supplied partly by the Gugera Distributary, partly by the Alpa Minor of that Distributary, and partly direct from the main canal, has as yet hardly begun and awaits the opening of the Upper Jhelum Canal. The area lying to the left of the Gugera Distributary will only receive kharif irrigation. The total area actually irrigated in 1914-15 was 3,047 acres.

The Upper Chenab Canal.

Some account of the place of the Upper Chenab Canal in the Triple Canal Project has been given above under the remarks on the Lower Bári Doáb Canal. Only the last mile and a half of the main canal and portions of four distributaries fall within this district, the area to be irrigated lying in a belt of 18 miles of the Chúnián tahsil situated on the right bank of the Rávi. 7,566 acres are included within irrigation limits, but only 1,952 are proposed to be annually irrigated, all the area at present irrigated by wells being excluded, and only 335 acres are to obtain a supply in both harvests. Irrigation commenced in kharif 1914, and the total area irrigated in 1914-15 was 733 acres.

The Upper

The Upper Sutlei Imperial series of canals, which irrigate Suties Inun the low-lying land bounded on the north by the old high bank of dation Canals. the Beas which separates it from the tracts commanded by the Upper Bári Doáb Canal, consists, as far as the Lahore District is concerned, of the Katora, Khánwáh and Upper Sohag Canals. Their early history is given at pages 213 and 214 of the Provincial Gazetteer of 1908. The Katora Canal takes off the river Sutlej at the village of Kassoki in the Kasúr tahsíl about 9 miles above the Kaisar-i-Hind Railway Bridge over the river;

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dation Canals.

from there it takes a westerly course irrigating from 5,000 to 8,000 acres of land in 49 villages of the Kasúr tahsíl, before it reaches the town of Khudián which is situated in the Chúnián Agriculture. tahsil near the Kasúr border; below this point the canal breaks The Upper up into three channels, called the Pakhoke, Atári and Chúnián Sutlej Inun-Distributaries, the central one of which works more as an escape for the surplus water of the canal than as an irrigating channel, whilst the other two do a large area of irrigation in the Chúnián To the south of the Katora Canal, in the Chúnián tahsil, are the two other inundation canals, the Khánwáh and Upper Sohag, which take off the river at the villages of Jalloke and Mokal in the Chunian tahsil, about 35 and 40 miles respectively below the Kaisar-i-Hind Railway Bridge. The total area irrigated at present by these canals within the district is on the average 54,800 acres in 206 villages; more than 7-10ths of this irrigation is done by the Katora Canal; the irrigation done by the other two is chiefly the result of spill-water overflowing the canal banks, and therefore varies considerably (viz., from 10,000 to 17,000) from year to year. By far the larger area irrigated by the Khánwáh and Upper Sohág is in the Montgomery District; the total mileage of distributaries in this district is 174.

The Upper Chenab and Lower Bári Doáb are canals of very Canal irrirecent institution in the district; no adequate account can accordingly be given of their system of irrigation. Canal supply is regulated by the officers of Irrigation Department. In the last five years the Upper Bári Doáb Canal has, according to information supplied by the Irrigation Department, been irrigating cent. per cent. of its culturable commanded area and sometimes more, while the actual capacity of the canal has been increased from a maximum discharge of 6,500 cusees in the year 1907 to 6,750 Throughout the entire upland tract of the district there are now not much more than a score of villages which do not enjoy canal irrigation; flow has been extensively substituted for lift supply and yet the evils of water-logging have been avoided despite the rise in spring level. As between villages or tracts no definite "haq" (or proportion of irrigated to irrigable area) has ever been authoritatively laid down and followed, and even in the Chúnián Colony where the settlers were only charged to nahriparta on half their cultivated area, actually less than one per cent. now remains unirrigated. On the whole the supply is well distributed and well managed, but in the circumstances above described schemes for remodelling or alteration of outlets are difficult to work from the revenue point of view, and in 1911 the Local Government held that vested interests are not to be ignored. A more

CHAPTER II.—A.

Agriculture.

Canal Irrigation.

economical use of water, the abolition of the ta't'll (local temporary stoppage of supply) system, which leaves much in the hands of subordinates, and a more evenly distributed supply, are the main objects of such remodelling schemes as have been executed so far. It is however always difficult to convince the zamindár that alteration of outlets has not led to any reduction in matured area, as he is often incapable of understanding the fact that a reduction in the number of náls allowed him is more than compensated by a rise in the level of water in the distributary, or by the widening of a channel, or by a change in the location of the outlet. He is, moreover, apt to sow a larger area than can possibly be irrigated in a season of short supply and to demand water which could be saved by a proper use of kiáris (compartments) and the sufficient ploughing and manuring. And, when all he asks is not given him, he is only too ready to resort to malpractices to obtain more. The proper flow of water to all channels, however small and remote, is ensured by carrying the main line of the canal and of its principal branches along the highest ridges of the country to be irrigated. The nál is the zamindár's unit for the calculation of canal supply, and represents a round opening about four inches in diameter capable of irrigating from 25 to 50 ghumios. Distribution of water in usually made from distributaries (rájbahás) and minors by means of masonry heads which are unlocked when it is the turn of the shareholders concerned to get water; these heads are called by the zamindars moghas or dahánas according as they are of two náls or more than two náls capacity and from them the water is let into kháls, i.e., the fieldto-field channels for whose digging and clearance the shareholders in the water are responsible. Of late years iron pipes have been substituted to some extent by the Canal Department as being less liable to wilful damage than the masonry heads. Further distribution is made by smaller water-cuts opening out of the main khál, the water being diverted into each of such small cuts for a fixed time according to the share of its proprietors in the main khál. Only one of these is kept open at a time, all the rest being closed by mud embankments. The shareholders usually settle for themselves in what order each shall have his turn (wari) at the water, but if they have any dispute over the matter, it is referred to the Canal Officer. If any shareholder takes water out of his turn by any unfair or illegitimate means, on detection he is liable to fine and has to pay double water charges on the land irrigated The large kháls are bridged over where necessary at the expense of the villagers sharing in the water Irrigation may be by lift or flow.

The former is only adopted when the land is too high for the water to flow on to it. The people all say they prefer to get their water by flow: they think they get more of it, and jhallars Agriculture. require four or five yoke of oxen and four or five men to work Canal irrithem. Also owing to the large supply of water raised by these gation. canal jhallars heavy and expensive oxen are required. On the other hand it can hardly be doubted that the jhallar, which leaves the water under the control of the irrigator, is much more suited to sensitive crops like cotton or red pepper or even maize.

CHAPTER

The Upper Bári Doáb Canal is perennial, but has to be closed for a period varying according to the rainfall, but usually about three weeks to a month (generally about the first week in January to the second week in February) to enable a general examination to be made of the masonry works on the main line; on the branches repairs are effected during the rotational closures. The period of closure is always cut as short as possible so that crops shall suffer as little as possible:

The Sutlej inundation canals flow generally from May or June to September or October, this being the period at which the river floods are at their height. The water remains long enough generally to ripen the autumn crop and to flush conveniently situated land preparatory to rabi sowings; but the supply is much more precarious than that of perennial canals and the crop areas irrigated from these canals in different years exhibit considerable fluctuations. Somewhat less than half the irrigable area is sown for the kharif harvest and about one-third for the rabi: the remaining one-sixth is made up of land here and there which for various reasons remains unsown. In the autumn rice is the principal crop sown, the unrestricted flow of water from these canals and the Hithir soil where the land lies low being well adapted to the requirements of this crop. For sensitive crops like maize, cotton and red pepper, the canal water is not sufficiently under control, consequently their united area is hardly half that irrigated for rice. For the spring crop the land is flushed early in September as a rule. A mixed crop of gram and wheat is commonly sown, because after the September flushing the land will get no moisture but that of rain. If the winter rains are favourable the wheat will yield well. If the season turn out dry something at least will be saved out of the gram. Sometimes barley is mixed with one or the other of those two crops. A considerable area also is sown with gram only.

A special feature of the system of survey and supply of Killabandi. canal-irrigated areas during recent years has been the introducCHAPTER
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Kiliabandi.

tion of killabandi both in Crown Waste, such as that from which the Chúnián Colony was formed, and in old proprietary villages to which irrigation on a large scale has been extended. Killabandi may be defined as the substitution of rectangular fields of the uniform size of one killa (one-twenty-fifth of the standard square or rectangle) each for irregular fields, some minute, some inconveniently large, into which the lands of a village are ordinarily found to be divided. In the Chunian Colony north of the Lahore-Multán Railway a square measures 209 × 209 karms or 25.07 acres, and a killa is thus a fraction over an acre. south of the railway the size is 200 × 200, and a killa measures 89 acre. In the Chúnián Rávi Pár villages a rectangle measures 200 x 180 karms, and in Rávi Wár 220 x 198. In the Lahore and Chúnián villages irrigated from the Niázbeg Extension a square measures 200 × 200, and on the Bakh Distributary 209×209 karms. The advantages of killabandi lie in the economical use of water and the convenience of straight water-courses and evenly-shaped fields, while, from the revenue point of view, a chess board map is easily kept up to date. boundary disputes are minimised and crop-inspection facilitated.

Cropping on

The principal crops grown on canal-irrigated land in the Mániha are wheat, gram, cotton, oil-seeds, maize, rice and fodder. The first-named crop occupies about half the total irrigable area: maize, cotton and rice between one-fourth and one-fifth. Somewhat less than one-fifth of the canal area is sown with fodder The plough cattle used on canal-irrigated land are usually strong and highly priced animals, partly because it has always been the custom of the Manjha people to keep strong cattle, and partly because heavy animals are required to plough both deep and firmly in the water-soaked Manjha soil. One pair of good oxen can work about 13 acres of land, of which perhaps one-third will be sown for the autumn harvest and two thirds for the rabi: they usually sow a larger rabi area than kharif if they have plenty of land, but if the holding is small they sow an equal area in both. Of the kharif area about 2 acres on the average are sown with cotton, one with maize and one with fodder and miscellaneous crops of which sugarcane is usually one, 2 with gram, 1 with oil-seeds and 2 with fodder and other crops. In the spring at least 4 acres are sown with wheat. On all irrigated land, whether from canal or well, some of the wheat grown is cut green Roughly speaking the amount so utilised varies from one to two acres for every well, and somewhat less proportionately in the case of canal-irrigated wheat.

The inter-relation of wells and canals is important in the Kasúr and Chúnián tahsíls. Practically the whole of the chahi-nahri area is in the low lands and wells and inundation canals work together. The canal supply very often stops before the crop is independent of irrigation and the situation is only saved, if at all, by wells; the canal, on the other hand, provides for enormous areas particularly under unmixed wheat (which is more sensitive to drought than mixed wheat and gram) the water which wells alone could not supply; and certain crops, especially fodder, can be raised on canal water alone in the kharif, while the labours of well irrigation are almost restricted to the rabi. In the sweet water tract of Lahore and Kasúr wells work in connection with the perennial canal.

CHAPTER Agriculture. (iii) Cháht-

On well-irrigated lands rotation of crops and fallowing are system of attended to more or less. If there is a large enough area attached cultivation on irrigated to the well as in the Sutlej-Hithar, the people like to leave one-lands. third or one-fourth of the land vacant, so that all the land gets a rest once every three or four years. In the Rávi estates the well areas are small; consequently fallowing is seldom practised and more reliance is placed on manuring. Maize is the chief crop to be considered on well lands, first because it is the staple on which the people depend for their winter food, secondly because it requires more careful cultivation than any other. If land be plentiful the maize area is changed nearly every year, otherwise it will remain the same for many consecutive years. Whether changed or not, the maize land is always manured more or less; consequently it is followed by a spring crop, usually some kind of folder. Occasionally wheat follows maize, but if so the wheat crop is certain to be poor. Generally speaking wheat is sown in land cropped once only in the year. Rice is nearly always sown in the same land year after year because the soil selected for rice cropping is usually low and clayey, and in the Hithar the rice land is often so saline as to be fit for no other crop but rice. Cotton is generally sown in fallow land from which jawar or chari has been cut six months before: sometimes it is sown in wheat land after a slight manuring. Cotton like maize is usually followed by some inferior fodder grass which is sown in the standing crop. The extent of double-cropping on well lands depends entirely on the amount of land in the holding and on the manure available. In the Hithár for instance, double-cropping is almost limited to fodder crops following cotton or maize. In the Rávi villages, where land is very limited, three or four crops are taken off the land sometimes in the year. Cultivation on canal-irrigated land in this district is on a broad and lavish scale. Rice is

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PART A.

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II.—A.
Agriculture.

System of cultivation on irrigated lands. generally sown in the same land year after year: maize may be sown in land last cropped with wheat, but must be manured first. With this exception wheat land as a rule is kept free of other crops. Cotton is sown either in fallow land, or in land from which a gram crop has just been cut as the gram leaves are supposed to manure and strengthen the soil. In many parts of the Manjha, where maize and sugarcane can be grown, cotton is not sown except by cultivators who have plenty of surplus land.

The double-cropping on canal lands is:—rice followed by gram, which is generally sown immediately after the rice is cut, while the land is still moist from the rice irrigation: maize followed by fodder crops for which often a second manuring is done; and cotton followed by inferior fodder grasses.

Occupiers'

The following are the rates charged for the various crops under the schedules in force on the various canals, viz.—

I.-Upper Bári Doáb Canal.

		777			F	LATE	8 P	Bu Acri	s.	
Class.		Crop.	1		Flo	w.		Li	ft,	
		-			Rs.	A.	P.	$ m R_{8}$	Α,	P.
I	Sugarcane	***			7	1	0	3	8	8
11	Rice	***	***		6	0	10	8	0	5
III	Orchards, gardens,	tobacco, veg	getables and	l melons	4	8	8	2	4	4
ΙV	All dyes, fibres and gram and masar.	oilseeds, al	l esid erope	except	3	12	6	1	14	3
V	All kharif crops masar, all fodder		ed ahove, gr	am and	2	13	Б	1	6	2}
vi	Special rate, a sing for rabi followed			ughing	2	0	4	1	0	2
VII	A single watering l by a caual-irriga harvest. Crops sown on the	ted crop in	the same	or next	1	0	2	0	8	1

Class VII, a single watering before ploughing not followed by a crop, is only charged if the water is taken before the

LAHORE DISTRICT.]

PART A.

20th August for the tillage of land for the following rabi. Under the orders conveyed in Punjab Government letter No. 126 Revul.—A. enue, dated 24th August 1911, the charge is in future to be remitted Agriculture. if the watering is followed by a rabi crop.

Occupiers' rates.

II .- Upper Sutlej Inundation Canals.

			Rat	B PE	B ACRE.
Class.	Crop,	F	low.		Lift.
V II	Rice gardens and pepper Cotton, sugarcane, melons, 'il and hemp All other *kharif* crops All matured *rabi* crops, plantations and vegetable. Failed *rabi* crops and grasses		A. 4 4 1 0 8	0	Rs. A. P. 1 10 0 1 2 0 0 10 0 0 8 0 0 4 0

III.—Lower Bári Doáb Canal and IV.—Upper Chenab Canal.

		17.1		RAT	rr i	N)	ACI	re.		1
Class.	Crop.		Fl	ow,	W.		L	ift.		Per
III	Cane and water -nuts Rice Orchards, gardens, tobacco, poppy, indigo drugs, vegetables, melous and wheat	N.	Ra. 9 7 5	0	0			_	P. 0 0 0	Crop. Do. Orchards, gardens per half year, rest per
IV	Cotton fibres, dyes (other than indigo) oilseeds and all rabi crops except wheat, gram, masur, senji, maina and	1	4	Ô	0		2	0	0	crop. Crop.
v	turnips. All kharif crops not otherwise speci- fied.		3	0	0		1	8	0	Do.
VII	 a) Gram, masar, senji, turnips, and maina. (b) Crop grown on the wadh of a previous crop. (c) Single watering before ploughing for rabi followed by a rabi crop, to be applicable only to channels selected by the Local Government. Grass, village and district board plan- 		23	4	0		1	2	0	(a) crop (b) and (c) acre.
	For any number of waterings in the	1	1.	4.	0		0	10	0	Half year.
	kharif season. For one watering in rabi season For two or more waterings in rabi		12	8	0		-	10 4	0	Do. Do.
VIII	(a) Single watering before ploughing not followed by a canal irrigated crop in the same or next harvest. (b) Hemp (san) and indigo which has been ploughed in as green manure before the 15th September.		0	8	0		0	4	0	Acre.

PART A.

CHAPTER
II.—A.
Agriculture.
((v) \vec{Abi}

The land treated as *dbi* in the recent Settlement is of a very special kind, *viz.*, that land situated in the near neighbourhood of Lahore City which derives irrigation, or more correctly liquid manure, from the City Sewage System. There is no real *dbi* land in Kasúr and Chúnián. The sewage is lifted by means of *jhallárs* and the land also receives water from wells. *Abi* land is the richest of all the classes and is reserved for intensive market-gardening, growing all the best vegetables for the Lahore market and being cropped at least two or three times a year. It rents as high as Rs. 77 round per acre, but has to pay an *dbidna* rate of Rs. 18 and Rs. 14 per *ghumaon* for flow and lift, respectively.

(v) Sailáb.

On the Sutlej only about 7 to 10 per cent. of the sailáb area is now grown to kharíf crops. About 45 per cent. of the spring crop is wheat, and 33 per cent. gram. In the autumn about 7 per cent. is másh, and masar is also grown. Other crops are unimportant.

In the Rávi Bet land, half the sailáb area is given up to wheat. The better class of Rávi wheat is famous for its excellent yield and quality, this being grown in low alluvial depressions where the thick deposit soil receives regular inundation. New land however is often sown with wheat, this being looked on as the test crop to show the quality of the soil: it gives a very poor outturn for the first year or two. A fair amount of maize is grown on the Ravi flood lands, but the yield is only middling. Other crops occupying any area of importance are barley, gram, másh and fodder crops. Sailáb land is never manured; but it requires frequent ploughing to keep down the weeds. For wheat the land should be ploughed eight times, three times before the floods come and five times afterwards in September. For other crops three or four ploughings are required. Sowings in sailáb land are done after the summer floods have subsided. Rice (dhán chhatta) however is sown in new land during April or May before the floods have risen.

(vi) Bardni.

With artificial irrigation cultivating operations can be carried on more or less briskly all the year: unirrigated land in this district can only be cultivated after a fall of rain: without that the soil is too hard to plough. Generally a few thundershowers fall in March or April and advantage is taken of these to plough land and sow cotton dry. Whenever rain falls in April, May or June, ploughing is done on unirrigated land as far as leisure can be found from the other very urgent operations of harvesting the rabi crop and sowing and irrigating the

late spring crops. The great object is to have enough land ploughed at least once before the July rains burst. Then a Agriculture. second ploughing is done and jawar, chari or moth is sown according to the nature of the soil. When all the land required for autumn crops has been sown or when the sowing time is past, any other rainfall that occurs in July or August is utilised to complete rabi ploughings, and industrious cultivators roll the land after ploughing it and press it down so as to retain as much moisture as possible for the rabi sowings: these are usually done in September. Gram and rapeseed are sown first, wheat and barley a little later; for wheat all the lower lands in which most moisture has remained are generally reserved. dofasla-dosála so well known in other districts more fortunate in their rainfall is not in common use here; but in practice the two years' system is followed as far as possible. That is starting from the month of June with which the agricultural year commences the cultivator sows such sufficient area as he can make ready for the kharif, reserving of course some of the land in his holding for rabi sowings. The former is reaped in November and then the land is probably left fallow until the following summer when if the rains are favourable it is prepared for a rabi crop. Land sown dry for the rabi in September is harvested in April and, if possible, is sown again for the following kharff harvest. In this way assuming the rainfall to be propitious, from June in one year to June two years after one kharif crop and one rabi crop are sown. During the time between the harvesting of the one and the sowing of the other the land lies fallow the first seven months, and is in course of preparation for the rabi for four months The period ends with the rabi crop, which again, if the rotation can be strictly preserved, should be followed immediately by a kharif crop. The chief points of importance, however, to be noticed in respect to the unirrigated cultivation of this district are the immense fluctuations each year in the cropping and the enormous area which is sown and fails from drought Generally speaking if the summer rains are favourable for autumn sowings they close early and a very large proportion of the sown crops fail. Again if the autumn rains are favourable for spring sowings then the winter rains often fail.

The following table illustrates this by showing the maximum, minimum and average areas for sown, matured and failed crops on unirrigated land during the 20 years preceding the recent settlement:-

CHAPTER (vi) Barani.

LAHORE DISTRICT.]

CHAPTER II.—B.				Maximum			MINIMU	d.		Average.	
Rents, Wages and Prices.	ı		Sown.	Matured.	Failed.	Sown.	Matured.	Failed.	Sown.	Matured.	Failed.
(vi) Báráni.	Kasúr	289	274,115	265,33S	8,777	4,79,223	21,770	26,153	161,089	120,678	40,411
	Chunián	•••	185,900	137,788	21,112	33,820	10,904	28,916	123,827	18,647	29,680
	Lahore	***	177,988	159,531	18,457	43,000	12,483	30,518	111,073	79,573	31,500

N.B.—The figures are for barani and sailab land.

Section B.—Rents, Wages and Prices.

Rents.

The district is essentially one of small peasant proprietors, though there are tracts, as in the Chúnián Mánjha and Bet Bangar circles, where large holdings have been acquired during the last settlement by the purchase at auction of Government waste. There are also everywhere substantial properties to be found among the more important families. Tenants are mostly drawn from the peasant proprietor class. The pitch of rents depends mainly on the strength or weakness of the owner's position. Rents lower than the normal, both in kind and cash, are generally privileged ones taken by owners who have migrated to the Canal Colonies or abroad leaving their home lands in the charge of relatives at a nominal figure. Thirty-seven per cent. of the rented land is let on kind rents. These rents, the popularity of which has considerably increased since last Settlement owing to the greater security introduced by improved canal irrigation, though sometimes more difficult to collect than rents in cash, give the owner a share direct in the profits due to the rise in prices. Tenants free of rent are usually trespassers or persons who have been wrongly recorded as owners.

The following is the distribution of true cash and kind rents in the various tabsils:—

	-			Percentage of the total area under cash rents.	Percentage of the total area under kind rents.
Kasúr taksíl	***	•••		8:8	31.1
Chúnián takeil	***	•••		6:4	43.4
Chúnián Colony	***		[2.5	19.2
Lahore taheii	•••	•••		11:9	36 ·6

Zabti rents are taken to some extent on canal lands in the CHAPTER Mánjha Circles of the Lahore tahsíl, and are liked by large non-resident land-holders; in Kasúr they are negligible; and in Rents, Wages and Prices.

"Market garden lands in the Lahore Circle are often let on Ijára the ijára form of tenure. The owner cultivates the land, irrigates it, and provides the necessary manure; the ijárádár puts down the manure, provides and plants the seed, weeds, watches, takes over and markets the crop, paying the owner cash rates per kanál for periods ranging from a single crop to a year or more. The rates vary considerably according to the class of the crop, the quality and position of the land and the amount of cultivation bestowed; for potatoes and the most valuable sorts of vegetables as much as Rs. 25 per kanál may be paid and for inferior crops as little as Rs. 10" (Lahore Assessment Report, paragraph 38).

In the Lahore táhsil chaketa rents are favoured by absentee Kind rents-land-lords of the money-lender type, as being more certain of realisation than batái. They are roughly equal to one-third batái. In Chánián they amount to about 4th of the gross produce, and are chiefly paid on cháhi, being taken on only 70 acres in the whole tahsil. In Kasúr they are mostly paid in the Mánjha Mitha on nahri lands, wheat is the crop on which they are chiefly taken, and 5 maunds per acre is the rate commonly paid.

The following quotations from the Assessment Reports will Battá. show the prevailing rates of batái:—

"The highest rate of one-half is almost confined to the Chánián Mánjha and Hithár-Uttar, where it is taken mostly on nahri, but to a very limited extent on báráni also, the owner in the latter case supplying half of the seed. One-third batán rents are commonest in the Mánjha and Rávi, where they are chiefly taken on nahri and sailáb, respectively; they are rarest in Dabh. A considerable area has passed from one-third to one-fourth batán in Dabh; there has been, however, no actual reduction in the amount of rent taken, as compensating additions have been made to the one-fourth rate in the matter of málikána and the transfer from the landlord to the tenant of the liability for water-advantage rate: the change is chiefly due to the extension of canal irrigation and the reduction of bárán: and sailáb, which are the classes on which the one-third rate is paid. Batái one-fourth, taken on all the superior soils, is commonest in Hithár

CHAPTER II.-B. and Prices.

and Dabh (where, however, the additions including tenants' liability for clearance of water-courses, are also considerable) Rents, Wages and rarest in the Manjha, but in the latter circle there is still a large area irrigated by canal jhallars and harani at this rate. One-fifth, which is the common cháhi and cháhi-nahri rate in the Sutlej Bet, is hardly known in the Mánjha, and is rare in the Rávi, except where waste is being broken up for cultivation."

Lahore.

Chúnián,

"There is a large area in all circles under one-half batái; in the Lahore and Manjha Mitha Circles this is the commonest rate, being chiefly taken on nahri in the Manjha Mitha. one half batái on canal lands and on ábi in the Lahore Circle the owner commonly pays half the a iana and sometimes provides half the seed, the custom in this matter having been simplified since last Settlement. A few acres, in the Lahore Circle only, are under two-thirds; this is garden land held on special conditions. One-third is the commonest rate in most circles. especially on canal lands in the Manjha Khara: the largest area under one-fourth is to be found in the Manjha Khara, where this is the rent on land supplied by lift from canals; it is also a fairly common rate for well land in the Lahore and Bet Rávi and Mánjha Khára circles."

Kasúr.

"On nahri land one-half and one-third are the commonest rates; on cháhi one-fourth, the landlord finding no manure or water; on sailab one-third; on barani one-third; and, where the tenant has done anything, such as embanking, to improve the quality of the land, one-fourth."

Wages .--Urban.

(b) The district contains, in Lahore, probably the most important labour centre in the province. Amritsar has always been considered the trading centre of the neighbourhood, but that Lahore now attracts labourers from all the surrounding country and especially from Amritsar has been shown in Chapter I.-C. in the remarks upon migration. In any case the existence in Lahore of the great Crown workshops of the North-Western Railway, the number of whose operatives, skilled and unskilled, runs into thousands would be a sufficient basis for a claim to importance as a labour centre. But Lahore contains, in addition, some forty other printing presses, mills and other factories of which a full list will found in Table No. 28 of the Statistical Volume.

A survey of the wages current in the Punjab was held in December 1912, and the following table shows the daily wages

in annas of certain classes of workers, which were at that time CHAPTEE II.—B. found to be current, compared with the figures for 1909:—

Rents, Wages and Prices.

Urban.

		VARIOUS OLAS	SES OF SKILLE	D LABOURERS.		
YKAR,	Workers in iron and hardware,	Brass, copper and bell metal workers.	Carpenters,	Cotton weavers. Hand indus- try.	Masons and builders.	General unskilled labour.
	As. P.	As. P.	As. P.	As, P,	As. P.	As. P.
1909	12 0	20 0	14 0 to 16 0	3 6 to 5 0	14 0 to 16 0	*5 6 to 7 0
1912	16 0	16 0	17 0	5 0 to 8 0	14 0 to 18 0	*6 0 to 8 0

^{*}The lower rates are generally paid in cotton mills and the higher rates in workshops where the work is heavy.

Wages in Lahore have been rapidly rising for the last few years. The following table shows the average rates of wages paid to the largest classes of labour employed in the Railway Locomotive Workshops at intervals of five years from 1886 to 1911:--

		!		SKILLED	LABOUR.	W.	USSKILLE	D LABOUR.
[w	January	OF	Fit	ters.	Carp	enters.		
•••	0 an 0 a 19 ·		Daily.	Monthly.	Daily,	Monthly.	Daily.	Monthly.
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Re,	Rs.
1886	**	į	·51	18'3	·55	14:35	.2	5.27
1891	***		.28	15.75	•69	16.93	.24	6.61
1896			·48	13.08	· 49	13.17	·21	5.63
1901	***	•••	45	12.29	· 4 6	12.48	-45	6.76
1906	•••		.51	13.79	.53	14:37	.26	7.09
19 11	***		.66	17.23	.96	24.92	-35	9.12

The rapid upward trend of these figures since 1901 is to be ascribed to a variety of causes, amongst them being the CHAPTER II.-B.

Urban.

extraordinary demands which were made on the local labour market during that period. The North-Western Railway themselves Rents, Wages doubled various sections of their metals, notably from Lahore to Ambála; the great canal project comprising the Upper Jhelum, Upper Chenab and Lower Bári Doáb Canals known as the Triple Canal Irrigation Scheme was put in hand, and drew largely on the local supply of workers; and more recently in Lahore the great King Edward Memorial project was undertaken and still further increased the demand for labour. In addition the new colonies and other centres of activity, commercial and industrial. attracted large numbers of labourers and artizans, and the tendency of the prosperous zamindárs to replace their old mud houses by brick and masonry buildings is still further tending to put up the rates of wages. It has also been found that the ravages of plague and malaria, which were especially severe upon the humblest classes, is another contributory cause of the rise, and the increased facilities of communications have rendered labour more mobile and readier to wander abroad to find the best markets for itself. Finally the rise in the general standard of living has not left even the menials unaffected, and with the social awakening has come a spirit of greater independence.

Rural.

In the rural tracts wages are lower, but there has been the same general rise due to the causes just enumerated. During the preliminary survey of wages held in 1910 it was estimated that in the Lahore tahsil all classes of labour were receiving in 1909 about three times the wages they were getting in 1889: in Kasúr ordinary labourers' wages had doubled, and those of carpenters, masons and ploughmen increased by about 50 per cent., in the same period: in Chúnián in 1889 labourers got one-third, carpenters two-sevenths, masons three-eighths and ploughmen one-fourth of what they were getting in 1909.

Kind wages.

Village labour can be paid in two ways. Either the labourer, menial or artisan is kept and clothed by the zamindár and given a fixed proportion of the produce of each harvest, or else he is paid by the day. Of the former class the most common is the ordinary farm labourer, or athri chúhra, who is the regular ploughman, and folds the cattle and spreads the manure. usually kept and paid by one master. The ordinary chahra, or scavenger, on the other hand, renders assistance in the fields once or twice a week to each of the three or four cultivators who patronise him.

Other village artisans who are paid in kind are the carpenter, who makes and repairs the ploughs and other agricultural implements, the wood work on the Persian wheels, carts, cartwheels and such articles of furniture as are used by his master; the potter who supplies pots for the Persian wheels, or for canal water lifts, and earthen vessels for domestic use; the blacksmith, Rents, Wages whose duty is to fix all the iron work on agricultural implements and keep it in repair, and to shoe the cart bullocks when neces-kind wages, sary; the leather-worker who has little to do but to make blinkers for the well and plough cattle, the chhat or thong tied on as a whip, and to make a pair of shoes once a year for each of his patrons. These artisans also usually receive their materials free. However in estimating the earnings of these village kamins it must not be supposed that they confine themselves to doing sep. Many take up quite different occupations, such as land-cultivation, carrying for hire, &c., and some combine their sep work with other methods of making a livelihood.

Other village menials are paid in kind for services rendered, such as the water-carrier, the village minstrel, and the barber. Also fagirs and Brahmans are not forgotten. The separate amount each class receives is small, but taken altogether these payments mount up and form a heavy charge on cultivation. Menials' dues are paid generally from the common heap before the division of the produce; on the well area in the case of cháhi and cháhi-nahri lands, and on the plough area in the case of nahri, sailáb and báráni. They are not taken on all crops, and not on all classes of soil. The athri chihra, who is a full-time servant, has been found on enquiry to take 10 per cent., the sweeper who only winnows and ploughs 5 per cent. The smith's share on well lands in only half that of the carpenter and potter. It has not been found that any addition to customary dues is made in cash, but zamindins occasionally oblige their menials by making them small loans free of interest, and by feeding their cattle for them.

The following table shows the typical cash rates paid to Cash wages, various classes of rural labour in Lahore in 1909 and in 1912:—

Yea	ur.	Unskilled labour by the day.	Carpenter by the day.	Blacksmith by the day.	Mason by the day.	Ploughman by the month.
		A. P.	A. P.	А. Р.	А, Р.	Rs. A.
1909		5 0 6 0	12 (1 10 16 (1	16 0	16 0 to 20 0	6 0 to 8 0
1912	***	5 0 to 8 0	12 0 to 18 0	16 0 & 18 0	16 0 to 22 0	7 0 to 10 0

LAHORE DISTRICT.

CHAPTER II. - B. and Prices.

Prices.

The prices of the staple food-grains in Lahore rule high. The district yields to none in the excellence of its communications, Rents, Wages the vitality and abundance of its markets, and the assurance which the sufficiency of the irrigation system affords the zamindárs of profiting by high prices when they come. The district is compact and well served by railways, the new Patti-Kasúr-Lodhrán Branch opened in 1907 supplying an artery in the south parallel to the Lahore-Karáchi line in the north. main lines, viz., the Pesháwar-Delhi and Lahore-Ferozepore, serve the eastern and western portions of the district respectively. addition there is an abundance of pakka and kacha roads. Lahore, the head-quarters of the province and the focus of the railway system, is a market of the first magnitude. is an old established centre of trade, and derives considerable added importance from the new branch of line. Ráewind, the junction for Ferozepore, is an important place. Pattoke and Kot Rádha Kishan minister to the Chúnian Colony. Patti attracts a large proportion of the surplus produce of the Tarn Táran tahsil of the Amritsar district and Khudián does a brisk trade. Altogether the district is thoroughly well developed, and no portion of it is so isolated that the prices current in it will fall much below the average rate for the district.

Rise of prices.

Since the last Settlement the price of staple food-grains has risen greatly, as will be seen from the commutation prices sanctioned at the Settlement of 1892-93, compared with those allowed for the present Settlement:-

			-	1	1		,	,	Ţ	1	1	
Prices in annas per maund.	Moth.	Mak.	Cotton.	Tit.	Maize.	Rice.	Jakar.	Wheat.	Gram.	Barley.	Sarson.	Toria.
Last Settlement	21	24	53	4ก	19	21	19	24	18	18	32	Not taken.
Present Settlement	40	44	92	75	30	32	30	38	28	26	58	188
Rise, per cent	90*5	:78	73.6	87°ã	57.9	52°4	66-7	58.3	5 6∙5	38-8	si	

However, these prices were not estimated in the same manner at the Settlement of 1892-93, the prices then sanctioned being based mainly on those prevailing in the village bazars of the district during the term of the preceding Settlement. In the present case the commutation prices were fixed after consider- CHAPTER ation of all the different sorts of data which obtain, i.e., the prices published in the Gazette, the entries in the Circle note-Bents, Wages books, sales by zamindárs to village shop-keepers other than their creditors, sales at mandis, and sales through arthis. Prices Rise of prices obtained by a small agriculturist depend a great deal on whether he is in debt, or entangled by a bania creditor If he is in a position to sell by a free contract to a shop-keeper who has no hold over him, he will probably gain about a ser in the rupee.

Though the commutation prices, being arbitrary by nature and pitched low of set purpose, do not necessarily represent the actual prices, yet the effective rise calculated only on the main staples and leaving out of account the fodder, fruit and vegetables of both harvests, which together amount to about one-fifth of the total crops, will still be found to be great In the Lahore tahsilit amounted to nearly 48 per cent, on a comparison of the Gazette prices of the ten years preceding this and the last Settlement. The figures for effective rise of prices in Kasúr and Chúnián worked out by the same method were 39 and 35 per cent. respective ly.

The Lahore tahsil by virtue of its situation and excellent communications is better able than any other to take full advantage of the profit arising out of increased prices. Chúnián is less favoured than Kasúr in the matter of communications; the extensive Sutlej-Hithar has only recently been provided with a railway, and even the best of the roads there are for long stretches deep in sand. The north bank of the Ravi is also handicapped by the distance from markets and the decline in river and road traffic.

One of the chief causes of the rise in price of food-grains is Causes of no doubt improved communications coupled with the fact that Effect of com-India is becoming every year a more important factor in the munications. world's markets. Every mile of railway and road newly opened brings some fresh village within comparatively easy access of those markets and enables it to enjoy to the full the effect of a short harvest in the Argentine or Canada. The famine terror, Effect of too, has largely abated. Years of searcity may come and prices famines. may rule higher than wages, but owing to the improvement in communications and the extension of canal irrigation it would seem that absolute famine in the Lahore District is a thing of the Figures showing the increase which, allowing for the loss of the Sharakpur tahsil, has taken place in the cultivated Extension of cultivated cultivated area of the district and kindred statistics will be found in tables

LAHORE DISTRICT.

CHAPTE ? II.-B. and Prices.

1, 18 and 19. The total cultivated area of the district has increased by 16 per cent. and the total harvested area by 25 per Rents, Wages cent. Canal irrigated land has increased by over 350,000 acres. All these factors tend to increase the prosperity of the zamindárs, Extension of and are in fact an outward sign of that prosperity.

cultivated areas. Material condition of the people,

(d) Many factors have been at work in the last few decades which have effected far reaching alterations all in the direction of material progress in the condition of nearly every class. amongst these have been the relaxation of caste restrictions and the disturbance of hereditary occupations; the progress in cooperative methods which aim at the development of individual effort through collective action; the opportunities for industrial employment; the briskness of the labour market; the work of reform societies such as the Arya Samáj, which both elevate the lowest and no longer seek a position of unassailable supremacy for the highest; the introduction of the Western ideals of efficiency before rank, especially in the service of Government; the incentive offered to industry and frugality by the weakening of the coparcenary system; and the great rise in wages and charges for specific services.

The cultivator.

The chief sharer of the new prosperity is the peasant. The yeoman of the Punjab is enterprising by nature and has turned to excellent account all the modern liberalising tendencies. traditional land hunger has been, if not appeared, at least allayed by the grant of virgin lands in the colony, and his ancestral acres have acquired the additional boon of artificial irrigation from Government canals at charges which leave him substantial A large enhancement has occurred in the value both of land and of its produce. He is, when his holding has become insufficient for his needs, ready to turn to occupations other than agricultural, taking service in the Army, Police, or Civil Departments, and emigrating to America, South Africa, China, or wherever he thinks be can save enough money to make him comfortable when he returns. The rise in his standard of living has been remarkable. Silver jewellery has been discarded for gold, which is worn in the form of necklaces even by smart young men; fine weaving fabrics, muslin, chintz, long-cloth and the like have supplanted the old coarser homespun materials; present day houses are better built and are equipped with clocks, enamelled plates and tumblers, metal cooking dishes, European kerosine oil lamps, and many other such comfort-giving appliances. Each family now keeps its goods and chattels in a wooden box, or a steel trunk, instead of in the old cane-basket. Looking glasses, knives, seissors and other imported articles abound every- CHAPTER where, and it is no uncommon occurrence for the evening hours to be enlivened by the strains of an American gramophone.

Rents, Wages and Prices.

The position of the landless agricultural labourer has already The cultivator. been discussed to some extent in connection with rents and The landless wages and the position of the agricultural menial. As a class, day labourer. however, the landless labourers are not numerous in the district, which is one of small proprietors, who themselves supply a large proportion of the tenant body: they are found mainly in the Riverain Circles, where they are known by the name of adhjugia, because they use the owner's oxen. Nevertheless in common with other classes they have shared the general prosperity and are now able to demand competition wages where before they worked at customary rates. The wages of the urban labourer have already increased during the last few years, and the keen demand for their services has led to a proportionate share in the enhanced prosperity.

There is one class, however, which has not had its full share The middle of the good things. The middle class clerk has had to watch the standard of living of his equals growing more rapidly than his own income. The effect of this has been that, whereas the style of his dress has perforce improved, the improvement has been at the expense of his lodging and of his food. His growing fastidiousness in the matter of dress is perhaps not so much the outcome of necessity as of a real desire to emulate his superiors, especially in the matter of the European fashions. Consequently he does not aspire to the fine fabrics of the agriculturist, but does his best to look tidy and up-to-date in machine-made cloth imported from Europe, supplemented in part by inexpensive silk and tassar made at Benares, or in Assam, China or Japan, and in part by pattis manufactured in Kashmir. But neat "European" clothes he must have, and to go for a walk after office hours dressed like his father or grandfather in a loose kurta, kurti and dhoti, would expose him to a fire of ridicule from his fellows which he would not face. Far rather would he be nicknamed by the wealthy trademan "a bábu with clean clothes and empty pockets." The same change is visible in the cloths of Thick and durable silk clothes manufactured at his woman-folk. Lahore, Amritsar or Jullundur have been replaced by cheaper white muslins and prints imported from Europe, or by fancy silks from China and Japan. The ghogra, the fine old gold and lace embroidered petticoat, is dying out, and its place is being

CHAPTER 11. -C. Forests.

The middle class clerk.

taken by cheap but gaudy lalingus from Benáres or Bombay. The kurta has given way to the shirt, and slippers and European shoes have replaced the Indian júti. Open waistcoats and even stockings are now worn, while jewellery, the former sign of solid wealth, can no longer be afforded. But on the other hand the rise in the wages of labour and the price of building material has inevitably resulted in an increased difficulty in obtaining suitable house accommodation. The majority of the middle-class clerks, who are wholly dependent on their pay, have to be content with a portion of a house, which is usually small, ill-ventilated, scantily furnished and situated in the narrowest and most tortuous alleys of the city. Nor is his food of a much higher quality. Indeed it is in this direction, unfortunately, that the Hindu clerk at any rate practises his most rigid economy. Few eat meat, or even eggs, and spices they must perforce abjure. Their food is usually chapátis and dál, with perhaps a little pickle, or some milk, or some indigestible form of cake fried in oil. But food like this is not nutritious, and in the past it was supplemented by plenty of milk and ghi. Now, however, owing to increased rents and the higher cost of grain and fodder milksellers can no longer keep their cattle in the city on a large scale, and the prices of milk and ghi are becoming prohibitive. Muhammadan clerk does not stint himself so much in his food. and his economies have to be practised in other directions. Howover, he can ill afford to engage servants, and his food is either cooked by his own woman-folk or bought at one of the baker's shops which are rapidly springing up in all parts of the city.

Section C.—Forests.

Distribution. areas and

Since the preparation of the last Gazetteer the area of the management. Lahore District forests has considerably decreased on account of the transfer of Sharaqpur tahsil to Gujránwála, and the colonization of rakhs in the Chunian tahsil. The total area of the forests in the district, details of which are given in table 27 of the statistical volume B, is 61,344 acres, of which 34,164 acres are reserved and the balance unclassed. Of the Reserved Forests 21,875 acres are under the management of the Forest Department, and 12,289 acres under the Military Department. Of the Unclassed Forests the Forest Department manages 14,809 acres and the Deputy Commissioner 12,371 acres. The average total net surplus of revenue over expenditure for 1911-12 to 1913-14 of the forests under the Forest Department in the

Total

61,344

Lahore District came to Rs. 1,22,025. The following statement shows the total areas according to tahsils: ...

Forests. RESERVED FORESTS UNCLASSED FORESTS Distribution, areas and ma pagement. TOTAL. TAHSIL. Under Fo-Under Fo-Under Mili-Under Milirest Departtary Departrest Departtary Department, ment. ment. ment. 12.189 9,250 8,541 29,930 Chúnián 9,730 12,289 5,559 3,433 91,017 Lahore 897 397 Kasúr 12,871 12,289 14,809 21,875

5.74

27,180

In the Chunian tahsil there is only one Reserved Forest. namely Chánga Mánga Plantation, 12,139 acres in area, of which 9,129 acres are planted, the balance remaining unplanted owing to the difficulty of irrigating it. There are also unclassed forests, area 9,250 acres, in this tahsil under the Forest De-In the Lahore tahsil there are seven Reserved Fopartment. rests, 9.736 acres in area, and 8 Unclassed Forests, 6,559 acres in area, under the control of the Forest Department.

34,164

Reserved Forests under the Forest Department are of three Description kinds, viz. (i) irrigated plantations, (ii) sailaba plantations, of the various (iii) ordinary rakhs. In the irrigated plantations Shisham (Dalbergia Sissoo) and mulherry and in the sailaba plantations Shisham are the prevailing species, but mulberry (Morus alba), Kikar (Acacia arabica), and Phulái (Acacia modesta) are also In the ordinary rakhs and Unclassed Forests Jand found. (Prosopis spicigera), Karir (Capparis aphylla) and (Acacia levcophicea) are the common species, though Shisham, mulherry, Kikar, Phulái, Farásh and Wán are also found here and there. Munj-kána, Kahi and Pilchi are found in sailába plantations. Grasses such as Garm, Chhimbar, Palwan. Dháman and Panni are common in all the forests.

LAHORE DISTRICT.]

CHAPTER
II.—C.
Forests.
Special plantations—
(i) Irrigated.

Chánga Mánga irrigated plantation, covering an area of 9,129 acres, is situated 44 miles south-west of Lahore in Chúnián tahsíl on the Lahore-Karáchi Railway line. It was started in 1870. Originally Shisham was sown, but mulberry has come in naturally and now forms nearly 70 per cent. of the erop. The plantation is worked on a coppice with standard system, with 15 years' rotation, and the yield in logs and fuel is removed by means of a portable 16" gauge tramway and country carts to the Railway Station of Changa Manga. Shisham logs are exported to Lahore, Amritsar, Rawalpindi, Multan, Sukkur and other places. Fuel is exported to Lahore, Amritsar, Guiránwála, Siálkot, Jullundur, Ferozepore, &c. Mulberry logs and fuel are in great demand. Logs are largely bought by Siálkot firms for the manufacture of tennis-racquets, &c., and mulberry fuel is bought by traders from Lahore and other places for the manufacture of charpái legs, which are sent in quantities to the new colonies in the Bár. Good Shisham logs fetch Re. 1 to Re. 1-4-0 per cubic foot and Shisham fuel Rs. 10 to Rs. 12 per hundred cubic feet stacked. Mulberry logs fetch Re. 0-8 0 to Re. 1-2-0 per cubic foot and mulberry fuel Rs 7 to Rs. 9 per hundred cubic feet stacked. During the past three years ending 1913-14 the planted area of Chánga Mánga alone brought in a revenue of Rs. 5,27,038 and after deducting Rs. 2,14,428 expenditure the net surplus for three years was Rs. 3,12,610 or Rs. 1.04,203 (Rs. 11-6-8 per acre) per annum.

The Kot Lakhpat Irrigated Plantation covering an area of 1,965 acres has been started recently. It is situated on the Lahore-Ferozepore road, about 6 to 9 miles from Lahore city, and has a great future before it.

Sailába.

There are three sailába plantations in the district. They were started in 1879 for the supply of fuel to the North-Western Railway, but, as the Railway is now using coal, these plantations supply the market with timber and fuel:—

(i) Sháhdara.—This plantation is situated on both banks of the Rávi about 2 to 7 miles from Lahore. Its area is 1,815 acres, of which 1,578 acres are wooded and the balance is either under water or covered with Munj-kána and Pilchhi. It is also worked on a 15 years' rotation. The method of fellings is the same as in Chánga Mánga, viz., coppice-with-standards. Shísham logs and fuel are sold in situ, and the Lahore traders buy them every year and cart them to the market in Lahore. Permits are issued for grass to the general public at Re. 1 per mensem for

one head-load daily. Buffaloes and cows are allowed to graze in certain compartments on monthly payments. During the past three years ending 1913-14 the revenue realized amounted to Rs. 52,765 and the expenditure to Rs. 6,479

CHAPTER II—c. Forests. (ii) Sailália.

(ii) Jhok and (iii) Sadánwáli cover an area of 3,459 acres, of which 1,602 acres are wooded and the balance either under water or covered with Kana and Pilchhi. They are situated on the banks of the Ravi about 10 to 20 miles below Lahore. are shortly to be brought under systematic working, when they are expected to yield a revenue about Rs. 50.000 per annum for the next five years.

The sailaba plantations, on account of the growth of Kana, are liable to damage by fires and special arrangements have to be made both in the way of cutting fire lines and employing watchers during the fire season.

The ordinary rakhs, whether Reserved or Unclassed, are Ordinary chiefly used for grazing purposes. Dead and wind-fallen wood only is sold from them. Some of the rakhs are reserved for the camel corps stationed at Lahore Cantonments and some of them are used by military camels on the line of march. Grazing leases are sold each year jointly by the Civil authorities and Forest Department, and as a rule the agriculturists of the neighbourhood are given preference over outsiders in the disposal of leases. The annual grazing and grass revenue from the rakhs comes to about Rs. 7,500 on an average. under the Military Department are used for grazing and raising fodder crops, &c. Grazing is also allowed to the villagers on payment. The Unclassed Forests still remaining under the Deputy Commissioner are leased for grazing, &c.

There are no rights of user (rights of way excepted) in Relation with any forest under the Forest Department. In Mudki Un-supply of classed Forest, in the Chunian tahsal, however, the Mahant of local needs. Bhái Pheru has a grazing and wood cutting concession at the pleasure of Government. During years of scarcity of fodder almost all the forests including Chánga Mánga, with the exception of compartments having young coppice growth, are thrown open to grazing. Even lopping is allowed in the rakhs for the benefit of the villagers' cattle. There are no restrictions whatsoever regarding the collection of edible fruits such as mulberry and berries of Capparis Aphylla. The latter are used for pickles. The pods of the Jand, which are very sweet, are eaten raw and sometimes mixed with flour during times of scarcity.

LAHORE DISTRICT.

CHAPTER II —E. nufacturces.

the people and supply of local needs

The Changa Manga irrigated plantation finds employment for about 100 men throughout the year for purposes of silt Arts and Ma- clearing, irrigation, road clearing and improvement works: during the winter some 500 men are employed on felling trees. Relation with carriage of timber and fuel to the sale depôt; and over 50 men and 25 pairs of bullocks are daily employed on the tramway. Felling and improvement works in Shahdara forest and sowing operations in Kot Lakhpat give work to over 100 coolies during the winter and hot weather. The Salvation Army undertake felling contracts in Chánga Mánga, and have also started silk rearing experiments. There is an unlimited supply of mulberry leaves, and the climate of Changa Manga on account of the plantation is suitable for the industry. The Salvation Army have also experimented in jam-making from mulberries, and, if they succeed in creating a market for it, the industry should become of considerable magnitude, as at present very large quantities of the fruit are wasted.

Section D.—Mines and Mineral Resources.

The district has no mines or important mineral resources. Kankar and shora have been referred to in Chapter I. The last Census Report showed only 5.536 persons engaged in quarrying or in the extraction of saltpetre, alum, &c.

Section E.—Arts and Manufactures.

Hand indus-

In the last ten or twenty years the hand industries of Lahore District have greatly decreased in number and importance owing to many having completely succumbed to competition or change of fashion.

Those industries that are practically dead are:—

Gunsmiths and Damascene workers.

Woollen cloth weavers.

Cotton and wax cloth printers.

Pinira workers and carvers in wood.

Wood turners and lac workers.

Decorators and mural painters.

Kanshi workers.

Glass bangle makers.

In place of these dead crafts there are a few trades that have been introduced or have increased followers: they are:-

Tinsmiths.

Cutlers, bicycle makers and nickel platers.

Iron wire and bent iron furniture makers.

LAHORE DISTRICT.

PART A.

Silk and cotton dyers.
Bookbinders.
Iron foundry workers.
Tailors.
Sign-board painters.
Coach builders.

CHAPTER
II.—E.

Arts and Manufactures.

Hand industries.

It is instructive to compare the two lists, which are a comment upon the trend of modern requirements. The prosperity of the following industries and also the number of workers have increased: Carpenters, furniture makers and coach builders, shoe and English boot makers, saddlers and book binders, brass, copper, iron and tin workers. The workmanship in these trades has greatly improved, especially in carpentry and boot making, which may be considered the chief hand industries of the district at this time. No important hand industry can be said to have been started. The following hand industries have one or two, followers only and are of comparatively recent introduction:—cutlers, nickel platers, bicycle makers, clay modellers and casters, machine-sock-knitters.

There only remain one or two glass blowers in Lahore; their work is very poor and there is practically no demand for such work. Austrian glass bangles have largely taken the place of the native work. There are many firms properly equipped for the manufacture of vegetable oils and soaps in Lahore and the quality has greatly improved of recent years, but they are working on a very small scale, only two producing for consumption outside the district. Printing of all kinds is constantly increasing in the city and the firms doing this work are better equipped than formerly. Commercial book binding also is a very successful industry, but it has no artistic qualities or finish to recommend Up to date machinery and good taste are sadly needed, but the work done is strong and serviceable. Leather work continues to improve. The desi shoe maker is as flourshing as ever he was and the quality of country leather has much improved, enabling work of much better finish to be done. Saddlery, portmanteaus and shoes of English style are even made in Lahore from Cawupore leather. The Kasúr leather industry has a great local reputation.

According to Latifi's Industrial Punjab there were 40,000 Cotton. workers in cotton in the Lahore District in 1911 and Lahore boasted 900 weavers in the same year. Since then the numbers must have decreased, as Manchester has been a formidable competitor.

CHAPTER II.-E. nufactures.

Cotton.

The use of English cotton cloths has increased enormously and everywhere the handloom weavers belong to poorest classes and are Arts and Ma- at the mercy of the middleman who is ruining the prosperity of nearly every craftsman. The power industry too is slowly but surely cutting out the hand-workers. Cotton printing can still claim its adherents, but they are very few in numbers. a hand industry that holds its own in Madras, Switzerland and Holland and machinery cannot compete with it in price. It is hoped that the introduction of this industry into the Mayo School of Art will help to improve its designs and colour variety.

Wool.

There are said to be 4½ million sheep in the Punjab. is one of the chief wool working centres of the Punjab from whence it is exported direct to Europe and America after being cleaned, pressed and packed. Lahore appears to be chiefly a distributing centre. The woollen hand industry, Latifi says, is suffering under the heavy tax levied by the middleman and the industry suffers under the want of improved methods and appliances and the competition of shoddy machine-made European goods. Formerly this was a very important hand industry. There are still a few shops which weave for Lahore custom only. The wool comes from dumbas of Kábul, Tibet, Kandahár and Yárkand. It is used in four colours only, i.e., white, brown, black and grey, the white being the most expensive; when it is cleaned it is called pashm and sells at Rs. 3 or 4 per seer. Dhusas, chadars, and pashminas are made of it. There are only one or two shops now that embroider shawls, there being little demand for this work.

Silk.

The bulk of silk is now imported from China. Sericulture has however been taken up in some districts and the Salvation Army is doing its best to introduce this craft with some success. Foreign competition has debased and inferior silk has to a great extent killed the home industry. Only daryais and azárbands are made now.

Metal work-Jewellery.

There are many skilful jewellers still in the bázárs, though they show no enterprise in adapting their talents to new requirements and the taste for the highly ornate style of native work is fast dying out. The many large European jewellery firms import all their gold and silver-ware and the native jewellery trade is suffering from the hands of the middle-man who employs labour and debases the precious metals to such an extent that Indian silver and gold work is hardly worth buying now. Some system of Hall-marking for the purpose of ensuring genuine materials and for the protection of the honest craftsman is badly needed.

Up to the present the copper and brass-smiths' work has CHAPTER been as much in demand as ever, but the greatly enhanced cost of these metals owing to the European war must hit these trades very badly in the near future unless the metals can be obtained from local sources. Brass casting is very little practised now-adays.

Manufac-Copper and

The Punjabi carpenter is naturally one of the cleverest in wood work the world if he cares to exercise his talents. When wood carving and furniwas generally in demand, construction work was nearly always poor : now that plain work is the vogue, much greater accuracy of fit and finish is practised. There are still a few clever carvers in Lahore and fine work is done in the Mayo School of Art. which keeps alive the craft for those few people who still want fair carving. The prosperity of the bázár carpenter has steadily increased with his better work. Besides these there are now many large firms turning out furniture, but in most cases the design is commonplace in the extreme and often very bad, the readily obtainable European catalogues of cheap furniture forming a trap to catch the eager seeker after novelties. influence of the Mayo School of Art would be much greater if the demand at the present time for Industrial Teachers in the Province did not absorb all the skilful craftsmen it turns out. This is of course only a temporary loss, for when this demand is satisfied and the students from the Industrial Schools, which are increasing daily, begin to show what they can do, a very great improvement will show itself. Owing to the increased cost of living and consequently largely increased rates of wages, all decorated work, whether pinjra or carving, has ceased to be practised in the bázár.

There has been a great increase in the number of photo-Photography, graphic firms practising portraiture, and the demand for text and process books has added greatly to the number of lithographers. Since the work. last issue of the Gazetteer the Mayo School of Art has acquired a fully equipped Process Department for the production of line. half-tone and colour blocks for illustrating purposes. students show great aptitude for the work, which will soon exert its influence over the local industry. Owing to the greatly increased demand for illustrated text books, there is certain to be a good opening for some years to come for all students trained in this work.

Technical education is imparted in Lahore by means of the Technical Mayo School of Art. The school as originally built in 1880 Education. consisted of 5 rooms on the ground floor and a lecture room 62 feet by 24 on the upper. The design is described as late

LAHORE DISTRICT.]

PART A.

CHAPTER
II.—E.

Arts and
Manufactures.

Technical

Education.

Mughal. It first came into use for the Punjab exhibition of 1881, when some temporary additions were made to increase the accommodation. From the spring of 1882 the entire building has been in use for the School of Art. In 1891 it was decided to replace the temporary additions of 1881 by permanent buildings. These were designed by the Principal of the School and completed in the autumn of 1892. The new portion consists of four large well-lighted ateliers in which the technical work of the school is carried on. In 1902 the premises were still further enlarged and four large machine workshops and a photo.-lithographic studio were constructed under the development scheme of the present Principal.

In 1911 new workshops were sanctioned and commenced and completed in the following year at a cost of Rs. 55,000. In the same year a scheme for the development of the industrial activities of the school was drawn up by the present Principal comprising the expansion and increased pay of the teaching staff, the inclusion of new industries and modern methods and machinery in old industries, and large developments in the departments devoted to the training of drawing and craft teachers in order to meet the growing needs of the Province in this direction. Modern machinery and tools to the value of Rs. 32,387 and increased recurring expenditure was sanctioned and, of the new industries provided for, photo.-lithography process and colour block printing, jewellery, cotton-printing and book-binding have been started and the machinery shops for cabinet-making and carpentry and blacksmith, fitters' work and light metal work are in full swing.

Drawing Teachers. The drawing teachers' department, in which in 1910 there were 15 students, now holds 66 students, and this notwithstanding the fact that the standard for general education has been raised in this class to III middle pass. Even with this number of students the demand for teachers of drawing far outnumbers the supply available each year, no other school in India appearing to compete in the thorough training of drawing teachers.

Industrial work. On the industrial side the School of Art has taken on many important works which could not have been done anywhere else in the province. During the last five years the following are some of the principal works executed:—

Wood-carving, plaster work and interior decorations to Barnes Court, Simla, Government House, Lahore, and the Circuit House, Rawalpindi; designs for the Amphitheatre at the Delhi Durbar and the execution of decorative work, including earpets and shamianas of

PART A.

gold thread and repoussé metal work and designs, for the Law and Oriental Colleges; design and decorative work in plaster for the New Railway Theatre, Lahore; a carved console table for Government House, Lahore: Panjabi carving for the billiard room of Bagshot Park, England, for His Royal Highness the Duke of Industrial Connaught, and eight Canon Stalls for the Lefrov work. Memorial in Labore Cantonments Church.

CHAPTER II.—E. Arts and Manufactures.

The Industrial Schools of the Province, which in 1910 were 12 in number and now number 28, are all inspected by the School of Art. The number of students in the school during the last five years were as follows:—

1910-11.	1911-12	1912 -1 3.	1913-14.	1914-15.
				4
229	230	231	243	257

- (b) Table 28 gives a list of the forty-two registered factories Factories. of the district with the average daily number of operatives employed. There are eight Crown Factories, six of which are under the control of the North-Western Railway. The private factories are mostly concerned with cotton-ginning and pressing and the production of oil and flour. The largest of all the private factories is the Lahore Spinning and Weaving Mills at Shahdara There are six Printing Works, the most important being the "Civil and Military Gazette" and Mufid-i-'Am Presses power tile works (the Eureka Tile Works) has been opened near the Railway, which produces tiles for flooring purposes of excellent fit and quality, the colours being in the body of the tiles which is of intensely hard stone ware. There is one small foundry.
- (c) A Leather Tan Factory has very recently been started Large inin Shahdara for the preparation of Cawnpore leather and leather dustries. The Punjab Oil and Flour Mills, which employed 45 The district contains operatives in 1914, also manufacture soap. no paper mills, breweries, distilleries or sugar factories.
- (d) The whole of the forty-two factories registered in 1914 Effect of did not employ very much more than ten thousand hands, which, factories ou migration compared even with the city population alone, is no very great proportion. All the same the figures for migration discussed in Chapter I C (d) show clearly that whatever internal movements there are in the district are from the outlying taksils to headquarters, and that this is largely due to the growth of factories

LAHORE DISTRICT.]

PART A.

CHAPTER II.—F, may be granted. The earnings and material condition of the urban classes of labour are considered above in Chapter II—B.

Commerce and Trade.

Effect of factories on migration.

Section F. - Commerce and Trade.

Lahore.

Complete details of the Commerce and Trade of Lahore are unfortunately not available. It is well over twenty years since the Lahore Municipality ceased keeping a full record of the goods imported into, or exported from the city. The only records forthcoming are the octroi records of the municipality 'given in Appendices C and D) and the traffic returns of the railway, neither of which can be said to give a full account of the trade and commerce of the city or district.

Examination of such figures as are forthcoming shows that although it cannot vie with Amritsar, in this respect, Lahore is nevertheless a great exchange. The chief imports as far as bulk is concerned are grains, articles of food and drink, and articles used for fuel, lighting and washing. Imports of great value are drugs, spices and perfumes, cloth piece-goods, articles of clothing, manufactured articles of dress and goods made of leather, metals and articles made of metal. The chief exports are the grains and the aforementioned cloth, leather and metal goods. In fact the annual value of the exports of the latter class is greatly in excess of that shown by the figures for Amritsar. Although from the Indian point of view Lahore is not so great a market as Amritsar with its trans-Himalayan connections, it can claim the first place of the province as an European trading and shopping centre. It contains the head offices of the Punjab Banking Company and important branches of the Bank of Bengal, the National Bank of India and the Alliance Bank of Simla. The Mall is lined with large European shops, some of which are local concerns and some branches of great Calcutta and Bombay business houses. It is the head-quarters of a great timber firm, and contains branches of the well-known grain exporting houses.

District.

Kasúr is a great centre of the leather trade, besides being a considerable and old established local market for agricultural produce. Other important exchanges in the district are at Ráiwind, Pattoke and Kot Rádha Kishan. Patti attracts the surplus produce of the Tarn Táran tahsíl of Amritsar, and Khudián also does a brisk trade.

CHAPTER

LAHORE DISTRICT.]

Sugar

Raw wool

Miscellaneous

PART A.

The following table shows the	weight in	maunds	of	goods
imported and exported to and from	Lahore Rai	ilway Stati	ion :	

		A.—Ix	IPORTS.	В.—Ех	PORTS.	cations.
Commodities.		1913-14.	1914-15.	1913-14,	1914-15.	Imports a exports.
angeneral production of the section		Maunds.	Maunds,	Maunds,	Maunds.	,
Cotton (raw)		95,521	22,427	129,705	86,148	
Cotton (manufactured)	}	24,101	24,982	4,137	4,656	
Fodder and cotton seed		111,156	124,184	37,022	16,766	
Wheat and flour		337,787	405,437	33,208	61,868	
Other grains		302,281	865,196	26,946	31,290	
Hides and skins		126,788	88,263	110,342	89,680	
Metals		152,836	145,123	156,045	148,564	
Dil-seeds	- 04	77,702	97,440	3,697	5,859	
Salt		27,415	28,487	780	1,200	

188,725

54,170

788,321

5,478

64,701

394,094

17,146

54,245

426,278

Section G.—Communications.

247,846

62,147

970,680

The figures given below show the communications of the General. District:—

Communications.

Ferries	•••		28	
Railway	•••	***	176	miles.
Metalled roads	•••	•••	187	93
Unmetalled roads	144	***	633	23

Table 30 shows the distance from place to piace as authoritatively fixed by the Local Government.

(a) Lahore is the focus of the Railways of the Pro-

Communications.

Railways.

CHAPTER

The lines within the Lahore District, which are all part of the North-Western Railway system, consist of the following:—

(i) A portion of the main line from Delhi to Lahore between Wagah and Lahore;

(ii) A portion of the main line to Pesháwar north of Lahore as far as Sháhdara;

(iii) A portion of the Lahore-Karáchi main line between Lahore and Wán Rádha Rám;

- (iv) A portion of the Ráewind-Bhatinda line from Ráewind to Ganda Singhwála, which forms part of an important alternative route between Lahore and Delhi, vid Bhatinda;
- (v) Portions of the chord lines between Sháhdara and Sángla Hill, Amritsar and Kasúr, Kasúr and Lodhrán.
- (i) above was opened in 1862. It crosses the Lahore-Amritsar boundary at the village of Wágah. It formerly formed a part of the Sind, Punjab and Delhi Railway, but the contract of the Sind, Punjab, Delhi Railway Company with Government expired on the 31st of December 1884, from which date Government took over the ownership and management of the line. The line is double.
- (ii) was originally constructed on the metre gauge, but was subsequently converted to the 5' 6" gauge and opened in October 1878. In this length is the important bridge over the Rávi, which, as originally constructed, consisted of 33 spans with a length of 3,218 feet. About 1893 fifteen spans on the right bank and three spans on the left bank were closed and the bridge was reduced to fifteen spans of 90'. The bridge was at first constructed only for a metre gauge line but was afterwards rebuilt just upstream with new girders and a road bridge built on the old girders at the original site. This was in 1894. This arrangement remained in existence till a few years ago when the Railway required a double line bridge; the road bridge was regirdered for railway purposes only and the other girders were strengthened. This bridge is now, therefore, only used for Railway traffic, but can be used in case of necessity for Military vehicular traffic.
- (iii).—This portion of the main line between Lahore and Karáchi was opened in 1865 and passes out of the Lahore District near Wán Rádha Rám. The section Lahore to Ráewind is double.

(iv) was opened in 1883 and was for some time a comparatively unimportant section, but has now assumed more importance as an alternative mail route to Delhi.

CHAPTER Communications.

(v).—These chord lines were opened in 1907, 1909 and 1910 respectively. The chord line between Amritsar and Kasúr is the Railways. property of the Amritsar-Patti-Kasúr Railway Company and the Kasúr-Lodhrán Chord, known as the Sutley Valley Railway, is the property of the Southern Punjab Railway Company. Both these are worked by the North-Western Railway.

Lahore station is the principal junction of the North-Western Railway system and is one of the biggest stations in India. A scheme is now under construction for the complete remodelling of this yard.

An important new line contemplated is the Ráewind-Sángla-Khusháb, which will link five railways and tap rich Colony lands; two feeder lines are also under contemplation, viz., one from Shahdara to Narowal in the Sialkot District and the other from Lahore to Ajnála and Gurdáspur. The surplus produce of the district moves practically in two directions only, the latter of which is of course enormously the more important, viz., to Lahore for local consumption and to Karáchi for export. It is the main Multan and Amritsar lines which serve the rich upland portions of the district that produce the main agricultural staples with a world-currency, such as wheat, cotton and oilseeds.

(b) All three tahsils are well supplied with roads. main metalled roads are Shahdara to Sheikhupura along the Rávi right bank (District Board), Sháhdara to Ferozepore (Grand Trunk, Provincial) and Lahore to Amritsar (Grand Trunk, Provincial). The following short lengths of road, all maintained by the District Board, are also metalled, viz., Lahore to Niázbeg. Kasúr to Khemkaran, Chúnián to Changa Manga and Pattoke to Halla. The Grand Trunk roads are the only ones maintained from provincial funds; the District Board maintains a length of 36 miles of metalled and 608 miles of unmetalled road at an average total annual cost of Rs. 42,647. Some of the village roads are mere tracks and in the riverain are often heavy with sand. There are good driving roads along the main branches of the canal, but these are closed to ordinary traffic. The Kaisari-Hind and Rávi Road Bridges, which carry the Grand Trunk Road across the Sutlej and Rávi Rivers respectively, and the footway across the Balloke level-crossing on the Rávi, have been already referred to.

LAHORE DISTRICT.]

PART A.

CHAPTER
II.—G.
Communications.
Bonds,

The following table shows the principal roads of the district together with the halting places on them and the conveniences for travellers to be found on each:—

Route. "	Halting place.	Distance in miles.	Remarks.
Grand Trunk Road, Lahore to Pesháwar.	Lahore Sháhdara	4	Grand Trunk Road. Sardi, encamping-ground, supply depôt, well, Public Works bungalow. District ends.
	Lahore Amar Siddlut		Grand Trunk Road. Encamping- ground, well, canal rest-house.
Grand Trunk Road, Lahore to Ferozepore.	Kána Kachlia	7	Grand Trunk Road. Encamping- ground, supply depôt, well, Public Works Department rest- house.
	Luliáni [[] []]	9	Grand Trunk Road. Encamping- ground, supply depôt, well, l'ublic Works Department rest- house, Railway Station.
	Kasúr	9	Grand Trunk Road. Encamping- ground, supply depôt, well, Public Works Department rest- house.
	Ganda Singhwaia (on the banks of the Sutlej).	7	Grand Trunk Road. Encamping- ground, supply depôt, well, sarái, Canal, Railway and Public Works Department rest-houses, Railway Station. District ends.
(Kasúr	***	
Casar to Raiwind	Rukhanwála	9	Unmetalled. Railway Station, Canal bungalow, encamping- ground, well, supply depôt.
	Ráewind	8	Unmetalled. Railway Station, en- camping ground, supply depôt, well, saráj, with quarters for Europeans, Railway rest-house.
Grand Trunk Road, Lahore to Amritsar.	Lahore		
	Chhabil or Munanwan	11	Grand Trunk Road. Encamping- ground, sarái, supply depôt, well, District Board and Canal rest- houses.
	Wágah	5	Grand Trunk Road, Canal rest- house, District ends.

PART A.

Route,	Halting place	.	Distance in miles,	Remark ^c .	Communica-
					Roads.
	Lahore	;	5 % B		
Lahore to Harike }	Harike	••• 	51	Metalled for 4 miles (Lahore to Lahore Cantonment), the rest unmotalled, vid Min Mir and Patti, well, encamping-ground.	
	Lahore	**	P4 4		
	Niázbeg		9	Metalled. Encamping-ground, well, supply depôt, Canal rest-house.	
	Chung	:	5	Unmetalled. Police rest-house, en- camping-ground, supply depôt, well.	
Lahore to Multán	Manya	•••• J	12	Unmetalled. Police rest-house, en- camping-ground, supply depôt, well.	
	Bhái Phern	1	11	Unmetalle, Police rest-house, encamping-ground, supply depôt, well.	
	Sarái Mughal		8-	Unmetalled. Civil rest-house, en- camping-ground, supply depôt, well.	
	Halla		8	Unmetalled, Canal rest-house, District ends,	
	Chúnián	!	***	Civil rest-house, sardi, supply depôt, encamping-ground, well.	
Chúnián to Multan	Wán Rádha Rám		15	Unmetalled. Encamping-ground, serái with quarters for Europeans, supply depôt, well, Railway Station. District ends.	·
	Chúnián		***		
	Rájowál		12	Unmetalled. Encamping-ground, supply depôt, well.	
	Khudián	!	6	Unmetalled, Canal rest-house, Railway Station.	
Chánián to Ferozepore	Tárágarh	1	5	Unmetalled Encamping-ground, supply depôt, well.	
	Ganda Singhwála		10	Unmetalled. Encamping-ground, supply depôt, well, sardi, Canal, Railway and Public Works Department rest-houses, Railway Station. District ends.	

JAHORE DISTRICT.]

CHAPTER II.—G. ————————————————————————————————	li oute.	Halting place.	Distance in miles.	Remarks,
tions. Reads.	Chúnián to Chánga Mánga.	Chúnián Chánga Mánga	9	Metalled. Civil rest-house (rooms, in sarái), Railway Station. Forest and Canal bungalows at Vahn).
	Pattoke to Halla {	Pattoke	.,,	Civil and Canal rest-houses, Railway Station.
	Pattoke to Haita	Halla	11	Metalled, Canal rest-house,
	ſ	Kasúr	•••	
		Khem Karan	6	Metalled, Canal rest-house, en- camping-ground, Railway Sta- tion.
	Kasúr to Patti {	Valtohe	5	Unmetalled, Canal rest-house, Railway Station.
		Patti	15	Unmetalled, Canal and Police rest-houses, Railway Station.
	ſ	Sur Single		Unmetalled, Encamping-ground.
		Hardo Algon	8	l'nmetalled. Canal rest-house.
	Amritear to Ferozepore	Khem Karan	11	Unmetalled (see also above).
	Į.	Ganda Singhwala	8	Unmetalled (see also above).
	f	Lahore	***	
	Lahore to Sharakpur {	Shahdara	4	Grand Trunk Road (see also above).
	{	Burj Atári	7	Metalled.
		Chúnián	***	
	Chúnián to Kangan- pur,	Kanganpur	16	Unmetalled, Canal and Police rest-houses, Railway Station.
	ſ	Kanganpur		i
	Kanganpur to Ganda	Nijabat	9	Unmetalled. Canal rest-house.
	Singhwala.	Doburji	10	Ditto
		Ganda Singhwala	131	Ditto (see also above).

⁽c) Of water traffic there is little or none. The canals are purely irrigational, and on neither the Sutlej nor the Rávi is navigation easy enough to attract cargo-boats. Timber, however, is floated down the latter when it is in flood from Chamba as far as Lahore.

PART A.

The ferries on the Sutlej River are managed from the Ferozepore District. The following is a list of ferries on the Rávi which are controlled by the Lahore District Board:

CHAPTER
II.—G.
Communications,

Ferries.

٠o٠	Name of	Ferry.		Miles from point at which river enters district.	Number of boats maintained at each.	Average number of boatmen stationed at each ferry.
1	Dhána	101			1	2
2	Talwára		***	5	1	2
3	Maral	***		7	1	2
4	Lakhodahr	***	9	11	1	2
5	Karaul	,	***	14	4	8
6	Kishti Rúpa			18	2	4
7	Ráj Ghát	41		19 (2000)	3	6
8	Faizpur Saggián			£ 22 (C.A.)	6	12
9	Burj Atári	***		26	1	2
10	Sahad	***	,	80	2	4
11	Niázbeg			32	1	2
12	Shahpur	,	**1	, 36 - 41 ar 51	2	4
13	Chung	***	***	# 40 \$% A.S.	2	4
14	Mohlánwál	•••	***	T. 44 . S	1	2
15	Khudpur	***		47	1	2
16	Rangilpur	***		5 โ	2	4
17	Faizpur Kalán	***		54	1	2
18	Báth		***	57	1	2
19	Manga		•••	61	2	4
20	Hardo Nau Theh	1.0	***	64	1.	2
21	Lakhanke		•••	68	2	4
22	Gagga	***	**	70	1	2
28	Mader		***	75	2	4
24	Ásal	140	***	82	1	2
25	Nároko	***	***	85	1	2
26	Guruke	***	***	90	1	2
27	Aujla		***	94	1	2
28	Alpa		***	99	1	2

The ferries are given on annual lease. A dárogha and three peons comprise the controlling staff.

JI.--G. Communications. Posts-

CHAPTER

The Postal Service in the Lahore District is good. (d)Statistics showing the work done by it and the enormous development of business under all heads are given in table 32 of the B Volume. Outside Lahore itself, there are 16 district offices, viz., at Bághbánpura, Balloki, Chánga Mánga, Postal Ser- Chúnián, Clarkábad, Jallo, Kasúr, Kasúr Mandi, Khálra, Khudián, Kot Rádha Kishan Railway Station, Patti, Pattoke Railway Station, Ráewind, Sháhdara Mills and Waltoha. These offices, which are called sub-post-offices, transact all classes of postal business. In addition to these there are 98 Branch Post Offices which also transact all classes of postal business but with certain restrictions. Of these 12 are actually in the Gujránwála District, but are still united with Lahore for postal purposes. These offices are under the control of the Superintendent of Post Offices, Lahore Division, and in account General Post Office, Lahore. The General Post Office building at Lahore accommodates the General Post Office, the Dead Letter Office and the offices of the Post Master-General, Punjab, and North-West Frontier Circle, the Superintendent, Railway Mail Service, and the Superintendent of Post Offices, Lahore Division. Besides the General Post Office there are 20 sub-offices in the town and cantonment which are under the direct control of the Postmaster, Lahore, who is assisted by a Deputy and an Assistant Postmaster and two Inspectors of Post Offices, to supervise a staff of 450 Sub-Postmasters, clerks, postmen, &c. The chief subordinate offices are those at Lahore Cantonment and Charing Cross dition to these offices there are 10 Branch Post Offices. whole town is thus served by the General Post Offices and 30 subordinate offices. The General Post Office and the Lahore Cantonment and Civil Secretriat Post Offices are the only offices which deliver articles to the public.

> The increase in the number of Post Offices in the district. under each class, is shown in the following table:—

		Rus	lAL,	Tows	TOWN AND CANTONMENTS.					
	Sub-Post Offices.		Branch Post Offices.	General Post Offices.	Sub- Offices,	Branch Post Offices.	GRAND TOTAL			
Now		. 17	86	1	20	10	134			
1894		6	55	1	1	, 5	68			

PART A.

The General Post Office, which is the chief office of the Province, is located on the Upper Mall opposite the Central Telegraph Office and the Bank of Bengal. It is a handsome structure surmounted by a Clock Tower and communifour minarets and is of the Indo-Saracenic order of architecture. It was completed in 1904 and occupied by the Post Office in the same year. The hand-some letter box surmounted by a clock in the entrance from the porch is that arrangements which was used in the principal post office in the area of the Coronation Darbar of Labore and of 1911 held at Delhi by His Majesty the King-Emperor George V. The Cantonments. General Post Office makes five deliveries of paid unregistered articles, two of registered letters and parcels and one of money orders daily. The foreign mail was, before the European War, generally received on Sundays when a special delivery of that mail was made and two other ordinary deliveries of paid unregistered articles also made. In the Cantonment there are four deliveries daily and one on Sundays and Post Office holidays; at the Civil Secretariat there are three deliveries daily and one on Sundays and Post Office holidays. The town is well-equipped with street letter boxes of which there are 132, the distant boxes being cleared by bicycle peons. Bicycle peons are also utilised to exchange mails between the General Post Office, Charing Cross, the Lahore Cantonment and Mughalpura Post Offices. Mails are conveyed to and from the Railway Station in mail carts drawn by horses and several of the postmen serving distant beats are conveyed to their beats in these horse-drawn mail carts. Two flags are flown weekly at the General Post Office, a red one to indicate that the foreign mail has been signalled at Bombay and is expected at Lahore and the Royal Mail Standard (a white one) to indicate the day of despatch of the foreign mail from Lahore.

CHAPTER

Lahore is the headquarters of the Lahore Division of Tele-General, graphs (Engineering) which embraces Kashmir and Chitral, the portions of the North-West Frontier Province from Kohat northwards, the portion of the Punjab north of the North-Western Railway line from Lahore to Multán and sundry telegraph and telephone canal lines south of this line. The technical management of all telegraph offices including wireless offices and the entire control of all the telephone system is vested in the Division. Matters appertaining to traffic are dealt with by the Traffic Branch (Telegraph) of the office of the Postmaster-General, Punjab.

The Lahore Head Office works Duplex with Bombay, Delhi, Telegraph Amritsar, Calcutta, Karáchi, Simla, Agra, Quetta, Rawalpindi service of the and Peshawar. Automatic Wheatstone working also has been established with Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Karáchi, Simla and Ráwalpindi, and Baudot working with Calcutta, Bombay, Agra and Karáchi is also maintained. The head office has been raised to a Superintendent's charge since April 1914. The main building, erected in 1882 and considerably enlarged in 1892, is centrally situated on the Mall, opposite the General Post Office; it affords accommodation for the Superintendent in Charge and the Testing Telegraph Master and for the office of the Superintendent in

PART A.

II.—H. Famines. Telegraph district.

CHAPTER Charge. The staff consists of the Superintendent in Charge, one Deputy Superintendent attached, 11 Telegraph Masters and 18 clerks, 98 Civil and 12 Military Telegraphists. The Sub-Office at Lahore Cantonment is now in charge of a Military Telegraphist, service of the who is assisted by two other Military Telegraphists. There are besides the Lahore Head Office and the Lahore Cantonment Sub-Office, 16 combined Post and Telegraph Offices as shown in the following table:-

	Class.	 Number.	Place at which situated.
Rural		 y	Balloke, Chánga Mánga, Chúnián, Kasúr Mandi, Kot Rádha Kishan Railway Station, Patti, Pattoke Railway Station, aacwind, Sháhdara Mills.
Town	•		Anárkali, Charing Cross, Civil Secretariat, Dabbi Bazar, Sadr Bazar, Naulakha, Mughalpura.

Telephones.

The telephone system, which is now a central battery system in the case of the Central Exchange, embraces four exchanges, viz., the Central, the Railway, the Carriage and Wagon and the Cantonment Exchange. As soon as the public come forward in sufficient numbers, it is anticipated that the system will be connected with Amritsar. The total number of connections to the Lahore system is at present 335 excluding 7 Trunk connections.

Section H.- Famines.

Before the Punjab came under British rule it experienced a number of famines which owing to their intensity and devastating effect are still remembered by the people. Many of these raged within the Lahore District, or at any rate were felt within the district. In 1759 there was a disastrous famine known by the name of Soláh. For two years previously there had been no rain and the effects of the drought were aggravated by the invasion of Ahmad Shah Abdáli. Most of the people fled and the cattle died. Human beings were forced to live on berries and leaves, and wheaten flour could only be obtained with difficulty at four sers per rupee of two shillings. Relief measures were beyond the Government of the day, and the

famine raged unchecked till the rains again fell in 1761. worse was the famine of 1783 known in the Lahore District as Chalia or Dahsera. No rain had fallen in 1781 or 1782, and the people were living on the granaries, while the Sikhs were ravaging the country and the price of wheaten flour rose to 21 sers per rupee. The famine was aggravated by an insect which destroyed all herbage, and raged undiminished till 1785. In 1813 another famine, the Lakiwala or Satsera, ravaged the land, but this time famine relief measures were instituted. Maharaja Ranjit Singh threw open his granaries to the people and the country was not depopulated. Consequently when the rain fell in 1814 and the Sikh ruler made advances to the zamindár, reduced the share of the grain due to Government, and in other ways restored confidence, agriculture was resumed with less difficulty. Again in 1823 there was scarcity and in 1833 another famine, called Malkánwála, which was relieved by Ranjít Singh by the same means. Lahore itself suffered little directly from the famines of 1860-61 and 1867-68, except from the drain of grain which was carried away to more distant markets. Poor-houses were indeed opened and famine works were commenced, but the principal persons who flocked to them were refugees from Malwa, Hissar and Hindustán.

In the next few years the price of wheat fell, till in 1877 it was as low as 34 sers per rupee. The Afghan wars of 1879 and 1880 again disturbed the market, and from 1885 onwards the price of wheat rose higher and higher owing to the increasing exportation to England. In 1892 the grain stores were rapidly depleted all over the province, and all but the well-to-do classes had practically given up wheat as a food-staple in favour of jawár. A late monsoon in 1892 all but caused a famine, but this was averted by heavy rain in August, and by the close of 1893 grain had fallen to 26 and 27 sérs per rupee. Since 1892 the enormous increase in canal irrigation and the corresponding improvements in communication seem to have laid the famine spectre. In 1896-97 and again in 1899-1900 lack of rain led to scarcity, and in 1907-08 the same effect was brought about by exactly opposite causes, but in none of these cases did the scarcity reach such proportions as to be dignified by the name of famine.

CHAPTER II.—H. Famines.

CHAPTER III.—ADMINISTRATIVE.

Section A .-- Administrative System and Divisions.

The Lahore District is under the administrative control of the Commissioner of the Lahore Division, whose head-quarters are The ordinary head-quarters staff of the district consists of the Deputy Commissioner (who is also Magistrate of the District and Collector), three Assistant Commissioners, and nine Extra Assistant Commissioners, two of whom are Revenue Assistants, and another is the Treasury Officer. The other Assistants perform criminal, revenue and miscellaneous executive work under the control of the Deputy Commissioner, and also whatever civil judicial work may be made over to them by the District Judge. To the Kasúr Sub-division, which includes the two tahsils of Chúnián and Kasúr with Kasúr as head quarters, are posted from the staff above noted an Assistant Commissioner if one can be spared, or, if not, an Extra Assistant Commissioner as Sub-Divisional Officer, along with an Extra Assistant Commissioner as Revenue Assistant for the Sub-division. Each tahsil is in subordinate charge of a Tahsildar, who ordinarily exercises the criminal powers of a 2nd class magistrate and, on the revenue side, the powers of a 2nd grade Assistant Collector. Under each Tahsildar is a Nail Tahsildar, with criminal powers of the 3rd class only and revenue powers as an Assistant Collector, 2nd grade; there is also a special Naib Tahsildar for the Chúnián Colony. Under a scheme proposed for sanction in the recent Settlement the strength of the Village Record Staff under the District Kanungo will be as follows:—

			Office Kanungos.	hield Kanungon.	Patmaris and Naib Patwaris.
Head-qua ters	101	***	1	0	U
Lahere tahsil	***		1	5	87
Kasár taksíl	***		1	4	91
Chúnián tahsíl	645		1	6	107

Zaildars

The zaildári system was introduced at the Settlement of 1868 and was reorganised at the Settlement of 1892, but zails and police stations were not made co-terminous and a great deal of administrative inconvenience was the result. Under a scheme lately sanctioned, which will take effect from the year 1915-16, estates have been so re-arranged throughout the district that no zail (with a very minor exception in the case of certain villages of the Lahore urban area) falls within more than one police

station. Two zails have been added in the Chunian lahsil where CHAPTE? development has been very rapid in the last twenty years; in Kasur and Lahore there has been no change in the total number. Administra-At last Settlement Zaildars were paid at 1 per cent. of the tive Division. revenue of their zails subject to a minimum of Rs. 150: this Zaildare system has now been changed to one under which the district has been treated as a whole for purposes of pay. An attempt will he made to ensure that while the principles that good work and seniority are to be considered in the matter of promotion, the number of Zaildars in each tahsil paid at 1st grade rates shall so far as possible be as in column 7 of the table below. The number of posts in each grade has been worked out for each tahsil on practical considerations of the amount of work involved in each zait:-

			Last	SETTL	KHENT.		No	₩,	
Talleil		Grade	Total.						Remarks.
1		2	3	4	5	•	17	8	9
			Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs	11 12 1 1 4
		1	240	3	720	400	4	1,800	
Kasur	11	210	6	1,260	325	6	1,950		
	1	111	175	4	700	250	3	750	grade grade grade
					2,680			4,300	1 811 11 816
	٢	I	210	1	240	400	3	1,2(0	
		11	210	2	420	325	10	3,250	1
CHUNIAN	{	111	175	7	1,225	2 50	4	1,000	Total
	l	IV	150	5	750			***	To
	·				2,635			5,450	
	(I	2160	5	1,200	400	4	1 600	
LAHORE		11	210	2	420	325	6	1,950	
	{	111	175	7	1 225	250	4	1,000	
	,] {	2 845			4,550	
Total				42	8,160		44	14,300	

[PART A.

CHAPTER III—A.

The following table gives a full list of sails, amount of revenue from each, present incumbents of the post of Zaildar and

Zaildars.		ailing caste			1			
	Name of fakeil.	Name of zail.		Number of estates.	Annual revenue.	Present Zaildor.		Provailing tribs or g6t
					Rs.			
		1. Lakhodahar		44	18,798	Dil Muhammad	•••	6 Jat, 13 Rojput, 5 Arain and 4 Awan villages.
		2. Bhasin		35	28,842	Bashambar Das		20 Jat, 5 Rajput and 4 Brahman villages.
		3. Bhadána		26	29,735	Sant Singh		24 Jat villages,
		4. Her	¢E2	4.9	39,705	Gopat Singh		38 Jat (16 Sandhu) and 10 Rajput villages.
		5. Jawan	***	15	39,500	Kharak Singh		13 Jat villages.
		6. Kahua Nau		30	40,275	Attar Singh		22 Jat villages, 14 of which are Sandhu.
	LAEORE.	7. Kachha	-	20	25,1455	Moti Shah		18 Jat and 5 Rajput villages.
	7.48	8. Ráiwind	* ***	84	47,280	Újagar Singh	100	22 Jat villages (9 Sandhu).
		9, Manga	7	25	40,932	Chahar Singh		16 Jat villages (11 Sandhu).
		10. Niázbog	*##	34	29,552	Jhanda Khan	***	5 Jat and 9 Rajput villages.
		11. Ichhra	405	27	29,990	{Din Muhammad	***	5 Jat, 4 Rajput and 11 Arain villagos.
		12. Lahore	***	9	15,945	Khuda Bathsh		8 Arain villages.
		13. Bághbanpura	***	26	43,073	Muhammad Iftaki	har.	IS Araiu villages.
		14. Shahdara	•••	38	17,842	Muhammad Din	***	15 Arain villagos.
							_	
		1. Sur Singh	***	31	36,052	Khushal Singh	***	30 H. Jat villages (3 Dbillon).
		2. Rajoke	***	23	34,528	Wadhawa Singh	•••	20 H. Jat villages (5 Sandhu),
	Kabu s.	3. Patti	***	32	20,323	Jawand Singh		30 H. Jat villages (1 Boperai).
	KAE	4. Sabini	***	43	22,395	Natha Singh		34 H. Jat villages (25 Gil).
		5. Algon	••	26	28,451	Vacant	•••	22 H. Jat villages (8 Bhullar)
		6. Waltoha	***	22	32,890	Vacant		17 H. Jat villages (11 Sandhu)
		7. Sabjra	***	35	22,716	Ghulam Nabi Shah		10 Arain and 9 Dogar villagos.
		1		1	1	1		1

						CHAPTER
Name of frassit.	Name of zail.	Number of estates.	Annual revenue,	Present Zaildar.	Prevailing tribe or gót.	Administrative Divisions, Zaildars.
			Rs.			
	8. Burj Kalán	44	23,480	Hakam Ali	23 Arain and 11 Pathan villages.	
ded.	9. Kasur	25	1,090	Sardar Ali	Villages very mixed.	
conclu	10. Jaura	27	20,332	Muhammad Bakhsh	7 Arain and 4 Rajput villages.	
Kabur—concluded.	11. Hardo Sahari	1.3	21,157	Kakka Singh	8 H. Jat villages (1 Dhillon).	
¥	18. Luliáni	18	26,731	Asa Singh	12 H. Jat villages (9 Bhullar).	
	13. Rája Jang .	10	26,412	Bahal Singh	8 H. Jat villages (3 Sandhu).	
	1. Bhochoke Par	28	***	Arjan Singh	25 Jat villages (18 Sandhu).	
	2. Mianke Maur	19	12,627	Jit Singh	19 Jat villages (12 Sandhu).	
	3. Bughiána Kalán	30	31,938	Abdul Azız	17 Jat villages, one mostly Rajput.	
	4 Hanjra .	23	23,217	Ata Ullah .	8 Jat. 2 Rajput and 14 Colony villages.	
	5. Wariámwála	24	32,184	Shadi Khan	19 Colony, 3 Jut villages.	
	6. Pattoke	2)	18,984	Gurdit Singh .	8 Jat and 7 Colony villages.	
	7. Chúnián	11	21,569	Surein Singh	5 Jat villagos (1 Gil).	
Cuvrias.	8. Dev Siúl	31	20,232	Gahna	6 Jat, 9 Rajput and 13 Arain	
Cat	9. Bhamba	43	32,877	Sundar Singh	2) Jat villages (16 Sandhu).	
	10, Hallarke Paimar	29	27,486	Dilawar Khan	19 Jat, 2 Rajput and 2 Colony villages.	
	11. Khudián	26	19,464	Lakhpat Rai	12 Jat, 4 Rajput, 1 Arain, 1 Khatri and 8 Kamboh villages,	
	12. Nijábat	64	16,111	Muhammad Ali	8 Jat, 8 Arain and 26 Dogar villages.	
	13. Kul	30	19,172	Kundan Singh	19 Jat villages (13 Sandhu).	
	14. Kanganpur	40)	18,340	Kale Khan	32 Jat villages (6 Sandhu	
	15. Mokal	12	10,517	Arjan Singh	16 Jat villages (6 Sandhu).	
	16. Balloke	36		Abdul Aziz .	28 Jat viilages (9 Sandhu).	
	17. Manjo'i e	24	21,089	Bar Singh	19 Jat villages (17 Sandhu).	
	l	1) I			

CHAPTER JII.-A. Administra-

Chief head-

Chief headmen were appointed in all villages at the revised settlement of 1868 and an additional cess of one per cent. on the land revenue was levied for their benefit over and above the tive Divisions. five per cent. pachotra cess levied for the remuneration of all the headmen of the village. A piece of the common waste, of varying area, was also set apart for the use of the chief headman for the time being. In 1890 it was decided to retain this appointment, the utility of which had been questioned, but all land assignments made under it were resumed and cash inams of equivalent value but not exceeding 1 per cent. of the revenue of the village were granted in their place. At last Settlement a scheme was sanctioned under which the office was to be abolished in all but 78 villages so soon as the existing incumbent should die or be otherwise removed, the one per cent. cess ceasing to be levied and the cash inám lapsing to Government. In 1911 fresh rules were issued; the number of inámdárs at the time was 51 and the amount of lapsed ala-lambardári ináms available for their payment was Rs. 3,941. The rules provided for the gradual increase of inámdárs to 76, graded as follows, viz. -

				$\mathbf{R}\mathbf{s}$.
35 at Rs.	50			1,750
41 " "	75	what rate.	•••	3,075
		Total	• • •	4,825

After a practical consideration of the work involved in each zail, and after allowing one sufedosh for each ordinary zail and two for those zai's where the duties of the inamdar are specially onerous, it was found at the recent Settlement that so large a number as 76 sufedoshes was not at present required in the At the same time under the existing system both the existing number was insufficient and the remuneration available had not been fully utilised, as the following figures show, viz.—

26 at 27 ,,			•••		Rs. 1,950 1,350
	•		Total	•••	3,300

Sixty was considered a sufficient number, and in order to utilise to the full the existing sum available under lapsed ináms, Rs. 449, opportunity was taken to raise the amount of the inams in each grade by Rs. 10. The following is the new pay and

PART A.

grading :--

Q.						Rs.
24 at	Rs.	60	***	•••	•••	1,440
36 "	"	85	***	•••	•••	3,060
				Total	•••	4,500

CHAPTER II.-- A. Administrative Divisions. Chief headmen,

The number of lambardars now and at last Settlement is Willage headshown in the table below. Owing to the formation of the Chúnián Colony posts have been increased to the large number of 239. Only 15 have been reduced: -

				ER OF orders,	NUM: OF PO		То	per lam		
		Number of estates.	At last Settlement,	Now.	Increased	Reduced.	Land revenue (final.)	Rates,	Total,	Total average demand per lam- bardar.
		1	2	3	4	5	S G	7	8	9
							Re	Rs.	Rs.	Re.
Kasúr		356	866	869	4	1	4,91,614	7,61,064	12,52,678	1,442
Chúnián		498	721	944	232	9	5,32,806	4,72,576	10,05,382	1,065
Lahore	***	400	818	816	8 -	5	4,86,874	5,91,238	10,77,612	1,821
Total District	•••	1,254	2,405	2,629	239	15	15,10,794	18,24,878	83,8 5 ,672	1,269

If the total demand for the district inclusive of canal dues be divided by the total number of lambardars, the average land revenue for which each lambardar is responsible amounts to nearly Rs. 1,360. Registers have been prepared for each tahsil, as required by paragraph 577, Settlement Manual, in which have been recorded the Settlement Officer's recommendations in the case of each estate as to the possibility of reduction of posts when opportunity may arise; but the present value of a lambardári as shown by the above high figures points in the direction of increase rather than reduction in the number of posts.

There are at present only three petty estates under the Court management of the Court of Wards. The wealthy estate of Sheikhupura was released from superintendence in the year 1915.

of

Section B.—Civil and Criminal Justice.

Civil.

The District and Sessions Judge is the chief Civil Court in the district. Under him are four Sub-Judges at head-quarters, all of whom exercise full powers. One Extra Assistant Commissioner at Lahore exercises the powers of a Munsif, 2nd Class. The Munsifs at Lahore, Kasúr and Chúnián are empowered to try suits up to a value of one thousand rupees. The Judges of the Small Cause Courts at Lahore and Lahore Cantonments have powers up to Rs. 500 and the Registrar of the former Court up to Rs. 20. There are three Honorary Civil Judges who can try suits up to the value of Rs. 500. The chief varieties of civil suits prevalent in the district are shown in Table No. 35 of Volume B.

Criminal.

The criminal justice of the district is administered, under the District Judge, by the District Magistrate and his assistants. Among these are at the time of writing three Assistants and eleven Extra Assistant Commissioners, all of whom with one exception exercise first class powers. The exception is a 2nd Class Magistrate. One Assistant Commissioner and two of the Extra Assistant Commissioners are usually stationed at Kasúr. The Cantonment Magistrate exercises 1st Class powers. The three Tahsildars exercise 2nd Class, and the four Naib Tahsildars 3rd Class, powers. There are also some twenty-nine gentlemen exercising honorary magisterial powers either separately or as members of a bench. In the majority of cases their jurisdiction is limited to a single tahsil, but there are three gentlemen, viz., Sardar Jiwan Singh of Padhána, Lala Harnam Das and Sardar Bahadur Risaldar-Major Janmeja Singh, who exercise criminal powers of the 1st Class, one also exercising Civil 1st Class powers throughout the district, and one, viz. Khan Muhammad Sher Baz Khan, who has criminal powers of the 1st Class and Civil of the 2nd in the Kasúr Sub-Division. are benches of a present strength of 8, 8 and 6, respectively, two at Lahore and one at Kasúr who exercise 2nd Class powers under Section 15 of the Code of Civil Procedure. Table No. 24 shows the classes of crime prevalent in the district.

Chief Court.

Apart from the actual District Courts Lahore is also the seat of the Chief Court of the Punjab, which at present consists of eight judges, one of whom is the Chief Judge and three are Temporary Additional Judges.

The Bar, etc.

There are 98 Barristers-at-Law practising in the district. There are also 71 1st grade and 23 2nd grade Pleaders, and 29 Mukhtars enrolled in the district. Petition-writers total 98, of whom 28 are 1st Class.

The Deputy Commissioner is ex-officio Registrar for the district. In Lahore there is also an additional Registrar and Sub-Registrar with whom the Treasury Officer is associated as joint Sub-Registrar. Each of the other two tabsils has its Sub-Registrar, Registration. the Tahsildars being joint-Sub-Registrars. The Cantonment Magistrate is also Sub-Registrar for Cantonments. Figures for registration are given in Table No. 37.

Section C.—Land Revenue.

The following is the classification of estates according to village tenure as given in the jamabandis: and tenures.

Class of t	enure.		Kasúr.	Chunián.	Lahore.	Total.
Pattiddri Bhaichára Landlord zamindári Communal zamindári		100	222 108 5 20	151 215 3 34 448	143 218 18 14 387	515 566 31 73

No classification has yet been made for 53 estates including rakhs, Government leased villages and colony villages where proprietary right has not yet been granted. By the system which village communities adopted for the payment of the land revenue recently assessed the grouping is

Tahsil.	Landlord zamindari.	· Cumunil seméradori.	Pattiâdys.	Exces chabi or mahri rate at possession and the balance according to shares,	Activa Iv shares at 1 the leal-	Perrangent area. : 7 shares and dislikvial at possession.	Bhaiche'r .	Tc.jal.	Remarks.
Kasúr Chúnián	์ ร	20 39	10 31	3	25 220	- Q	291 188	355 488	Rakhs and Govern- ment estate oxoluded.
Lahore Total	18	14	3	***	154		198	357	
	31	78	4.1	3	399	3	677	1,230	

The ease with which one form of tenure merges in another and the consequent difficulty of exact classification is one of the commonplaces of Settlement literature. Villages of the patriarchal zamindári khális type are mostly of new foundation, having been recently formed by purchase or grant of Government CHAPTER
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and tenures.

waste land; here the sole proprietor takes all the profits and pays whole the revenue direct. Communal (zamíndári mush. taraka) villages are generally of a type merely transitional between the pure landlord and the divided. The proprietors may be aboriginal owners of the village community (as, sometimes, among the Dogars of the Sutlej Bank, but will be found much more commonly to consist of a few share-holders closely related and but a generation or so removed from new purchasers or grantees of the patriarchal class; here the proprietors collect into one fund the grain or cash rents of such lands as are cultivated by tenants and after deducting the Government revenue and cesses and village expenses divide the profits among themselves accordding to ancestral shares or in such manner as may obtain according to ancestral usage. Zamindári tenures of either kind early tend to change to pattidári (divided by shares) as the number of owners increases, while pattidári villages, as times goes on, tend to change into bhaiachára (accidental, regulated by possession) as the lands held by each sharer become more and more unequal in value and extent. In pattidári villages the measure of right is ancestral shares (hissas jaddi) or ancestral shares modified by incidental circumstances, such as purchases, relinquishment by certain shares and so on (hissas rasmi). The profits arising from the cultivation of lands held in common by the whole community, from miscellaneous dues and from other sources are very much the same as in the zamindári tenure. The revenue is paid in pure pattida, i villages according to hissas jaddi or hissas rasmi as the case may be, but generally the shares are calculated according to numerical fractions. In bhuiachára villages posses. sion is the measure of right. The profits are divided in rateable proportions on the extent of the holdings, the revenue assessed being the standard of comparison. Many of the bhaiachára and some of the pattidári villages are divided into large sub-divisions called tarafs. These may or may not be divided off entirely. It is by no means essential that the lands of each taraf should lie in one compact block. In many villages the fields of the different tarufs are thoroughly intermixed (khetbat). In some the division into tarafs has not been extended to the common waste. In some of the villages classed as bhaiachára the revenue in one taraf will be paid on ancestral shares as in the pattidári tenure, in another on holdings (hast rasad khewat). In such cases it will usually be found that the tarafs are owned by separate tribes. to be found in many of the bhaiachára villages are usually merely relics of the time when they were held on pattidári tenune. In the great majority of cases tarafs are divided into a number of pattis. Each patti is usually named after an ancestor of the

present occupants. In pattidári villages tarafs are named in the same way, but in bhaiachára villages they are generally named after tribes or gots.

Land Revenue.

The tendency to elect for distribution of the revenue accord-Village ing to the area of assessed land in each share-holder's possession communities becomes increasingly strong at each re-settlement, and this method and tenures, is certainly the fairest. On the other hand it is not advisable to weaken the theory of joint responsibility according to ancestral shares where the people are willing to maintain it, and the rule recently observed was to maintain the system hitherto followed unless a clear majority could be shown in favour of a change.

The powers of the panchayat, or informal assembly of all Village orgaadult males of the proprietary body, have waned before the im-nisation. portance with which our administration has invested the individual lambardar and by the action of our courts. classes previously dependent on the village community or jealously excluded from its freedom, like artisans and menials or newcomers strange to the brotherhood, have acquired an independence unheard of in earlier days and have been admitted to rights particularly where they have become burdens. The usual bonds or signs of communal life are still existent but are growing weaker, and village society is becoming on the whole rather more One or more headmen are appointed in each democratic. village, their rights and duties being governed by the Land Revenue Act, but, unless the hereditary principle has produced a natural leader, the lambardar's influence is usually not great; the post is however often one which, on account of the value of the Government remuneration and other incomings, is eagerly sought after. Chaukidars with Chaukidar Inspectors (Daffadar) are appointed and paid under the Chrukidars' Act XX of 1856: there are over 400 in each tahsil and their total remuneration amounts to over Rs. 55,000.

Village dues include village cesses of two kinds, viz. (a) Village dues. the Malba cess, imposed by the landowners on themselves in order to meet common village expenses, (b) the cesses, which are in origin seignioral dues, paid to the landowners by other residents in a village. The Malba is the fund into which the common income of the village community from all sources is paid and out of which its common expenses are met, such as the cost of repair of survey marks, the fees due on account of warrants issued for the payment of arrears, the entertainment of passing strangers who put up in a village rest-house, &c. The amount is usually 5 per cent. on the land revenue. The accounts are usually kept by a village shopkeeper and the expenditure managed by the

Land Revenue. Village dues.

CHAPTER

headmen. Dues of class (b) include the following: -viz. (1) Dharat, a commission on all sales, (2) Thána Patti, a tax on marriages varying from Re. 1 to Rs. 5 for each marriage; (3) Ahtráfi, a charge on village shopkeepers varying from 4 annas to one rupee a shop; (4) Charái, a grazing tax paid by nonproprietors on all cattle grazed on the common land. rarely demanded. *Pharat* is much the most important of these dues, and the realisations from it are sometimes large enough to obviate the necessity for the levy of Malba. It consists of fees paid, sometimes by the seller, sometimes by the buyer, to the village weighman (dharwai) on sales of produce, and the rates usually vary according to the class of staple sold. Usually the contract for weighing the village produce is sold by auction, the expenditure being set off against the contract money, any excess on the debit side being thrown into next year's account against next year's contract money either or more commonly recovered from the Malba. The accounts are kept by the weighman.

(b) [Sources.—Ain-i-Akhari (Jarrett) and Revenue Resour-

under Native ces of the Mughal Empire (Thomas).]

their revenue, were as follows:—

The whole Bári Doáb, including the present districts of Gurdáspur, Amritsar, Lahore and parts of Montgomery and Multán, and consisting of 52 maháls with an estimated land revenue in 1707 of Rs. 2,06,53,000 round, formed one of the 8 Sarkárs of the Súbah, or province, of Lahore which fell within the third or the "temperate" zone of the Mughal Empire. The total area of the Bári Doáb Sarkár was 45,80,000 bighas or 3,578 square miles, and its annual revenue was 14,28,08,183 dáms, or Rs. 3,570,204, out of which 39,23,9°2 dáms, or Rs. 98,098, were assigned. The maháls or paryanas which can with any certainty be identified as belonging in whole or part to this district, with

Maháls or parganas.					Total area in	LAND REVENUE RUFBES.			
							Total,	Assigned.	
Anchharah (Iohh	ra)	45*	41.	***	***		5,00,000 12,500		
Lahore city		***	***			3,367	72,815	***	
Lahore suburbs	***		***	-4-		9	6,74,053	2,02,300	
Kasúr	•••	. ***	84-			202	16,851 39,15,506 97,887	5,057 23,124	
			Total			3,578	90,02,169	2,25,124	
						0,0,0	2,00,053	5,635	

Land Revenue under Native Rule. The Mughals' Territorial Divisions.

PART A.

The limits of the fiscal administration and even the details of the areas included in the 4 maháls are quite unknown and the notice of the Súbah of Lahore in the Aîn-i-Akbari is more meagre than that of almost any province.

CHAPTER Land Revenue.

The indigenous land revenue system as matured by the Revenue system. Emperor Sher Shah appears to have recognised nothing but pay-Tentative reforms were introduced by Akbar ment in kind. under his Ministers and completed by Raja Todar Mal. 15th year of his reign Akbar came to the conclusion that the previous one-fourth standard of assessment was over-lenient and as the result of an enquiry extending over ten years, a ten years' settlement was made at one-third of the gross produce based advisedly on the best crops of each year and the years of most abundant harvest. The option of four methods of realisation of the State share of the produce was permitted, viz. (1) Khet Batúi, or the division of the field at harvest time; (2) Kankút, or an appraisement of the produce of the standing crops; (3) Láng Batái, or rough division of the cut but unthreshed produce; and (4) Batái, a more precise division of the garnered produce. Cash payments at rates fixed after careful enquiry were required in the case of sugarcane and other expensive crops which imply the possession of means by the cultivator.

Land was divided into four main classes as follows for each of which appropriate rates of outturn for either harvest were fixed, viz.—

Polaj, or land cultivated year after year for each crop in succession without fallows.

Parauti.—Land left temporarily fallow to recover from damage.

Cháchar.—Land allowed to be fallow for 3 or 4 years.

Banjar.—Land left out of cultivation for 5 years or more.

Parauti and polaj land paid the normal one-third share of the produce to the State. In the case of háchar this rate was not worked up to till the fifth year, lower proportions on a progressive scale being taken in the earlier years of the recovery of the land from damage. Banjar land was also assessed on a system which took account of the need for land to recover after damage, and this was done by means of a carefully graduated progressive scale of outturn for each year from the first and worst to the fifth and best. A scale of commutation prices was fixed.

The following notes are the result of recent special researches The Sikhar, made in the original Persian records of the Secretariat. Lahore Divisions, was divided into Parganas, Talukas and Zitias. There was a metropolitan Pargana of Lahore (Dar-us-Sultanat). 'The Talukas, so far as can be ascertained, which were included in it in 1814 A.D. were (i) the Metropolitan, (ii) Chúnián, (iii) Sharag-

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The Sikhs' Territorial Divisions. pur and (iv) Sheikhúpura, the metropolitan Taluka being further subdivided as follows, viz:—

Name of silla.	Sháhdara.	Niáz Beg.	Bághbánpura.	Lahore Suburbs.	Total,
Number of estates	42	23	9	4	78

By 1844, the extent of the metropolitan pargana had been much increased as will appear from the following statements:—

Serial No.	Name of Taluka.	Name of <i>Kárdár</i> .	Cost of collection	ı.	Total rev	enu	е,
		AND DESCRIPTION OF			Rs.	A.	P.
1	Haveli	Lála Mehtab Rái, Rs. 60 per mensem.	Rs. 3,784 Jágír Rs. 1,716.		44,000	.0	Û
2	Maral and Burj Attori	•••	***		21, 751	0	0
3	Sharaqpur	Lála "Rám Chand, Rs. 400 per mensem.	Rs. 1,000 Jágír Rs. 6,650.		19,000	0	0
4	Shekhúpura	Lála Rádha Kishan, Rs. 1,000 per annum.	Rs. 2,600.		1,64,140	0	0
5	Patti, 22 villages	S, Lehns Singh	Rs. 359		7,570	0	0
6	Sarháli, 16 villages	Fatel Singh Rs 20 per mensem.	Jágír Rs, 1,570, Rs, 530-9-0		1 3,3 05	9	0
7	Khem Karan, 11 villages.	S. Lehna Singh	Rs. 675	***	24,000	0	0
8	Kála Katan, 8 vil- lages.	***	Jágír Rs. 420		11,483	0	Q
9	Chitrang	•••	Jágir Rs. 550		15,000	0	0
10	Khudpur and Manga	٠,	***		76,000	0	0
11	Nawanshahr, 22 vil- lages.	Sardár Híra Singh	Rs. 1,000	244	85,248	0	0
12	Fatehgarh	,,,	Jágír Rs. 3,000		4,225	0	0
13	Bhasin	Rs. 600 per annum	Jágír Rs. 23,415		51,071	0	0
14	Suburban villages (Garhi Sháhu, &c., 51 villages).		Jágír Rs, -,718		62,256	0	0
	Total		Rs. 55,584-9-0		5,39,049	9	0

PART A.

The land revenue of Pargana Lahore in 1814 and 1817 CHAPTER respectively was Rs. 1,50,000 round and Rs. 1,76,509.

Land

Land was divided for the purposes of fiscal administration into Khálsá, or State-owned, and Jágír, or Assigned. The land State-owned reserved for the benefit of the State was partly farmed out to lands, lessees, who paid down a lump sum of money and in return were invested with the power to collect the Government share of the revenue, and partly, especially in the latter part of Ranjit Singh's reign, managed through paid revenue agents, or Kárdárs. The following were some of the best known lessees along with the tract of country and the amount of lease money for which they were responsible:—

Name of lessee.		Tract of country.	Amount of lease per annum.	
Faqir Aziz-ud-din		Chúnián and Mozang	444	Rs. 20,000
Sirdár Hakma Singh	•••	Dar-us-Sultanat	4.7	40,000
		Lahore and Sharaqpur		15,000
		Total	* * *	55,000

These lessees, or farmers, were answerable to the Court for their conduct, and the duty of extending cultivation and the peace and prosperity of the country was enjoined upon them in their deeds of grant. The Kárdár was both a fiscal and a judicial officer. He was allowed, subject to the observance of certain general principles laid down for him in a Code of Instructions (Dastar-ul-Amal), to fix the assessment of his taluka. might be a Jágirdár also, but ordinarily he was an official receiving a personal salary, the amount of which, as will appear from the figures of 1844 above, varied enormously and doubtless formed but a small portion of his takings from his charge.

Jágír s were of two kinds, viz., Dharamarth, or charitable asign- Jágír land. ments, and Dakhlan Kharchan, or service grants. Lands subject to Dharamarth grants were assessed and managed by the State. Those subject to service grants were assessed by the State, but the right of collecting the full Government demand was given to powerful feudatories, like S. Shám Singh Attáriwála; General Guláb Singh Pohuwindia; S. Attar Singh Kaliánwála and Sheikh Karim Bakhsh.

Land Revenue.

The details of the Sikh revenue system were taken from that of the Mughals. There were three common systems of collection, viz., Jinsi (kind) including Kankút and Batái; Zabti and ()arári (a system by which lump sums in cash were fixed for particular wells). In the case of collections in kind the State share of the produce was usually sold in the village at current bázár prices. The revenue records consisted of the Khasra, a register showing cultivated area and outturn in the case of Batai and crop, and failed area, in the case of Zabti collections. Jamabandi, a record showing the method of collection along with the total yield in Government shares, and certain abstracts or returns giving realizations, balances and cost of collection and incidental expenses. There were in addition to the land revenue proper (Mal), cesses (Abwab) including Dharat or weighment fees, Farroi, or miscellaneous fines, etc., and all sorts of extra taxes levied by the revenue agents on various pretexts. practical result seems to have been that the people paid a fluctuacting cash revenue calculated on about one-fourth to one-half (on land with good natural advantages) of the annual produce valued at moderate prices.

Settlement under British rule-The Summary and First Regular Settlements.

(c) Immediately after the annexation in 1849 a Summar v Settlement was effected by Captain Tytler. The demand, which was based on a rough valuation of the kind rents taken by the Sikhs, subject to a deduction of 10 per cent. was severely felt especially in the Sutlej Riverain where villages which had lost land by river action had not obtained any reduction of their re-Payment in eash was an unpleasant novelty; prices had rapidly fallen after the introduction of British rule and in 1851 the harvest failed. After three years however the Regular Settlement was commenced, Mr. Morris being in charge of the trans-Ravi and Mr. (afterwards Sir Robert) Egerton of the cis-Ravi portion of the district. Certain minor adjustments were made at this time in tahsa boundaries which have since been altered only by the transfer of the Sharaqpur tahsil in 1910 to the Guiránwála District. Settlement operations lasted four years: large ad interim reductions were at once granted to distressed villages, and the final demand of 1856 for the whole district showed a reduction of 10 per cent. on the Summary Assessments. The incidence was considerably higher in the trans-Ravi than in the cis-Ravi tract. In the former, owing to the presence of sweet wells and floods from the Deg stream, the new demand was pitched at about Re. 1-7-0 per cultivated acre; in the latter tract which was then dependent on dry cultivation or irrigation from notoriously brackish wells, it fell at under eight annas for high Maniha land and at Re. 1 or more in the riverain. The term of

the First Regular Settlement was ten years. Reductions had CHAPTER. immediately to be allowed in 12 of the trans-Ravi estates and severe drought occurred both in 1861 and 1869; by 1864 however the assessment was found to have worked well on the whole, particularly in the cis-Ravi portion.

Land Revenue.

The Second

The revision of the Regular Settlement was commenced by Mr. Leslie Saunders in 1864 and completed in 1868 under the Regular Setsupervision of Mr. Prinsep, Settlement Commissioner. principle followed in assessing was that Government was entitled to one-sixth of the gross produce. The previous assessment circles were retained almost intact; "dry" circle rates, varying from Re. 1-8-0 per acre for valuable land near Lahore to five annas in the south-west of the district, were framed, but these were based rather on former rates and the assessing officers' ideas of the proportionate fertility of the land in each circle than on produce estimates. Circle abiána rates varying from Rs. 20 to Rs. 6 per well were devised; and canal irrigation, which had started in 1860 from the Upper Bari Doab Canal, was assessed by fluctuating rates also. A detailed account of Mr. Saunders' methods and of the extent of Mr. Prinsep's supervision is given in paragrap is 30 to 32 of the last Final Settlement Report. portion of Mr. Saunders' demand was deferred for five to ten years in estates where an extension of cultivation was expected. It was the intention of Government that the new demand, which the Financial Commissioner criticised as very moderate, should be in force for 10 years only; it was however found later that Government was committed to a term of 20 years and this was eventually sanctioned. The figures for the Settlements of 1856 and 1868 are:-

	Detail.		Initial assess- ment.	Deferred.	Total.	Cultivated area.	Incidence.
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs. A. P.
Regular 1856	Settlement	of	5,45,917	,,,	5,45,917	740,467	0 11 8
Revised 1868.	Settlement	of	6.78,755	46,942	7,25,697	942,374	0 11 6
Percent.	of increase	,	24	•••	- 33	26	•••

The main defect of Mr. Saunders' assessments was to perpetuate the inequality of the distribution as it existed at the expiry of the previous settlement; and the result was that in 1888 the Manjha estates, after enjoying a long period of canal irrigation,

PART A.

CHAPTER, III.—C. Land Revenue. were reaping profits of which only a very small share went to Government, while many of the lowland villages, especially of the trans-Ravi tract, were found to be distinctly impoverished.

The Third Regular Settlement. The operations of the settlement which has just expired, of which Mr. (afterwards Sir George) Casson Walker was in charge, lasted from the hot weather of 1888 to the hot weather of 1893. In those five years the whole district, with the exception of 8 estates in the immediate neighbourhood of Lahore, was remeasured on the square system and a new record of rights was prepared for each estate.

The result* of the re-assessment was as follows:

	Taliste.		Previons demand.	New demand.	Increase, per cent.
			Ré.	Ru.	
Kasúr	***	\$25.5	1,92,585	2,98,707	55
Chúnián	•••	dki	1,68,769	2,14,057	27
Lahore	•••		2,21,140	3,07,912	39
	Total	***	5,82,794	8,20,676	41.

^{*}Note, -Figures from statement page 71 of Last Final Settlement Report.

The fluctuating water-advantage rate on the Upper Bári Doáb Canal was abolished from April 1891, and a light fixed nahri parta averaging six annas per acre was imposed in addition to the ordinary dry rate. It was intended that the scale of occupiers' rates, which was revised simultaneously with the revision of settlement, should be revised during the term of the new settlement, so as to absorb part of the margin of profit from canal irrigation thus left to the landowners, but later on it was decided to defer revision of the scale until conclusion of the period of settlement. On the irrigation from the Upper Sutlej Canals on the other hand a fluctuating water-advantage rate of 12 annas an acre was imposed in addition to a light dry fixed assessment. The term

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of settlement, which was sanctioned for 20 years, expired in the CHAPTER Kasúr tahsil in Rabi 1911 and in Chúnian and the greater part of Lahore in Rabi 1912.

Land

Mr. Walker's Settlement was characterised by great care Mr. Walker's Settlement was characterised by great care in village inspections and in the distribution of the demand. Working of the last The assessment was a lenient one and has been collected easily on Settlement. the whole, especially in tahsil Chinian; the only tracts in which difficulty was experienced were the Kasúr-Hithar, the Chúnián Dabh and Rávi and the Lahore Bet-Rávi and Khádir, especially the last named circle. 1896-97 and 1899-1900 were years of unfavourable rainfall in all tahsils and liberal remissions of sums suspended mainly in these years were granted as an act of grace in connection with the Coronation of King Edward VII.

Revenue.

The Fourth Regular Settlement, which was conducted by Mr. Fourth Regu-R. C. Bolster, began in October 1912, and was completed in May lar Settle 1916. Fuil information as to the new revenue demand and the ment. general considerations upon which the new assessment is based is given in the assessment reports of the three tahsils and the final settlement report of the district, from which the following pages supply extracts.

The chief justifications for re-assessment were a general rise in prices amounting on the average of the three tahsils to 41 per cent., an increase of cultivation in the Chunian tahsil amounting to 31 per cent., an extension of canal irrigated area reaching 108 per cent. for the district as a whole, the development of urban lands in the neighbourhood of Lahore, and the very low pitch of the old demand both on agricultural land in the upland circles and (in Lahore and certain outlying private markets) on land which had been converted to building purposes.

The old assessment circles of the third regular settlement Assessment were retained unaltered save for the amalgamation of the Rávi circles. Pár and Rávi Wár Circles of tahsíl Chúnián. After the assessment had been made the Hithár and Dabh Circles of Chúnián were combined into a single Hithár Circle, and the Hithár-Uthár Circles of both Chúnián and Lahore were renamed Bet Bangar. A great deal of regrouping of villages has also been effected in Lahore and Chúnián even where the names of the circles remain unaltered.

While the bulk of the district remained under fixed assess- Rates of the ment, pure fluctuation was adopted in that portion of the Cnúnew Settlenián Rávi riverain which had been affected by the construction (i) Agricul. of the Balloke barrage and training works, the people being given tural. the option of reverting after ten years to the fixed system.

CHAPTER III.—C. The soil rates sanctioned with the fixed demand were as follows:—

Land Revenue. Table of soil rates.

(i) Agricul tural.

	Circle.		Soil rates.											
Taksíl.			Cháhi		Cháhi- nahri,		Na.	Nahri.		· a	láb.	Báráni,		ni.
,		R	н, Л.	Р.	Rs. A	. P.	Rs	. A,	P,	Rs.	. P.	Rs	, A,	Ρ.
Kasúr	Mánjha-Mitha	1	10	0	1 12	0	1	11	0			0	12	0
22.000	Mánjha-Khára	1	5	ő	1 6	0	1	5	6	· .		0	9	ŏ
	Pet-Bangar	1 1	2	0	1 6	0	1	4	0	0		0	8	0
	Hithár	1 0	15	0	6 15	0	0	6	0	0 1	6	0	8	0
Chúnián	Hitbár	1 0	14	()	0 14	0	0	4	0	0 1	()	0	7	0
	Dabh	, 0	13	0	0 13	0	.0	4	0	0 10	0 (0	6	0
						- (Uttar 1	2	0)				
	Hitbár-Uttár	. 0	14	0	0 14	0 }	!			, ک		0	6	0
						C	Hithár0	4	0)		_	_	
	Mánjha	. 1	(D)	0	1 4	0	1	4	0			0	7	0
	Rávi	. 0	14	6	1 2	0	1	2	0	0 1	3 0	0	5	6
	Chúnián Colony	基本的	3440	Stage 1	2 0	0	2	0	Ü			0	.7	0
Lahore	Manjha-Mitha !		12	0	1 10	0	1	13	0			()	14	0
	Mán jha Khára		5 5	0	1,1 6	0	1	6	0		•	0	9	0
	Utter	- K. 4	. ħ.	0	7 1			0	0				10	0
	Bet Rávi }	500	- NAV		3 8	0	1	8	0	1 4	0	0	12	0
	(Hithár	1 1	12	_0.	1		,		Λ	1 ,			1.4	0
	Kbádir	. 1	1 9	0	100		1	2	0	1 4	0	0	14	0

The sanctioned fluctuating crop rates are:

Crop.	Cháhi and Nahri.	Sailáb.	Báráni.
Rate	Rs. A. P. Rs. 1 2 0 Average	Rs.	Rs. A. P. 0 12 0

(ii) Urban.

In accordance with special orders providing for the adequate taxation of non-agricultural land, rates varying from Rs. 80 to Rs. 10 per acre according to the ascertained renting value of the site were sanctioned by the application of which demands were brought out, falling at the following approved all-round figures per acre, viz.—

Class of land.	Rate per acre.
(Azamahad	Rs 38 ta Mal 55
Outlying private markets in { Azamabad Kot Rái Bú Patti Lahore urban Lands	ta Mal 55 65
Lahore urban Lands	15

PART A.

In the following table are compared the amount and inci- CHAPTER dence per acre cultivated of the demand of the third and fourth Regular Settlements respectively :-

Land

Reventio.

	Turn Regu	Fourth Regu	Figures of the				
Tahsil.	Assessment Circle.	Dem a nd,	Incidence per acre of culti- vation.	Assessment Circle.	Demand,	Incidence per acre of culti- vation.	third and fourth Regular Settle ments.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
]	Its.	Rs. A. P.		Rs.	Rs. A. P.	
Kasúr	Mánjha-Mitha	1,35,685	0 11 10	Mánjha-Mitha	2,59,113	1 6 7	
	Mánjha-Khára	47,771	0 9 11	Mánjha-Khára	96,050	1 4 0	
	Bet-Bangar	44,607	0 10 11	Bet-Bangar	60,658	0 14 11	
	*****	00.040	ALCA: A	Hither	74,924	0 14 10	
	Hithér	80,643	1 0 0	Urban 🖎	839	41 5 11	
Chúnián	Hithár	1,02,792	0 12 10	7 27	1.00 200	0.15.0	
	Dabh	35,721	0 13 2	Hithar	1,62,569	0 15 2	
	Hithár-Uttar	30,767	0 9 6	Bet-Bangar	51,43 1	0 15 1	
	Mánjha	78,100	0.19:3	Mánjha 🐪	1,88,115	1 1 5	
	Rávi Pár	27,235	0 10 7	D (-3)	31,484	0.19.4	
	Rávi Wár	31,230	0 10 7	Rávi	1,48,517	0 12 4	
	Colony	39,170	085	T7.1	676	, -	
Lahore	Lahore	38,240	4 0 7		58,452	29 5 8 6 2 9	
ranois		47,095	1 1 3	70.00	60,037	160	
		36,310	1 5 0		84,568		
	Khádir Mánjha-Mitha	29,516	1 2 10		1,28,742	[
	Manjha-Mitha	}	0 11 5	Mánjha-Mitha	, ,	1 11 1	
		1	1	Manjha-Khura	1,80,575	1 4 0	
	Urban	6,724	4 2 5	Urhan	24,165	-14 14 10	
Total	District	9,38,037	0 12 9	Total District	15,10,965	1 4 7	•

increases exceeding 33 but not exceeding cent. Progressive Allper cent. were postponed for five years and all exceeding 66 assessments. for five years more. To meet the case of old proprietary estates in Lahore and Chúnián where, owing to large extensions

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CHAPTER III.-C. Land Revenue. Progressive

assessments.

of cultivated or irrigated area or both, the increase was over cent. per cent.; one-third of the enhancement was taken at one, onethird was deferred for five and the remaining third for ten years. In the case of the Chúnián Colony, where the old demand was a purely nominal one, half the enhancement was taken at once and the rest after five years. The sums deferred in each tahsil are shown below: -

Taksil.		First five years.	Second five years.	Total,	
Kasúr Chúnián Lahore	•••		Rs. 1,24,378 1,23,286 75,445	Rs. 51,660 24,735 36,589	Rs. 1,76,038 1,48,021 1,12,134
District	* * *	•••	3,23,109	1,12,984	4,36,193

Protective leases.

The number of wells in each tahsil, along with the total amount involved in the first year after reassessment, for which protective leases were granted in accordance with paragraph 505 of the Settlement Manual, is shown below:-

	Tahsí	7. Taking		Number of wells.	Total land revenue remitted in the first year.
Kasúr Chúnian Lahore	***		***	355 709 445	Rs. 2,710 6,338 3,673
	Total	District	•••	1,509	12,721

Assessment of lands-(i) Upper Bari Doab

Canal.

Under the recent settlement lands irrigated by the Upper canal irrigated Bári Doáb Canal continue to pay a nahri-parta which is that part of the fixed assessment which represents the difference between the barani and nahri soil rates. Nahri-parta is collected along with the rest of the fixed demand, the Irrigation Department taking a book credit for the total sum realised with each harvest.

The following statement shows the new rates and the total Nahri-parta.

LAHORE DISTRICT.]

[PART A.

ultimate amounts credited under Government sanction as nahriparta to the Irrigation Department:—

CHAPTER III. C. Land Revenue.

Nahri-parta.

Tahsil	Assessment Circle (old arrangement).	Rate of nahri- parta per acre.	Total amount of nahriparta.	
Kasér	Mánjha Mitha Mánjha Khára Bet Bangar Total Tahsil	Rs. A. P. 0 15 0 0 12 6 0 12 0	Rs. 1,13,024 53,349 20,859	
Chúnián*	Bet Bangar Ménjha Rávi Colony† Total Tahsíl	0 12 0 0 13 0 0 13 0 1 9 0	23,605 82,814 2,849 1,14,717 2,24,015	
Lahore*	Mánjha Mitha Mánjha Khára Bet Rávi Khádir Lahore‡	0 15 0 0 13 0 0 12 0 	48,374 90,962 12,052 110 3,148	
	Total Tahsil Total District	শ্বাপাত ,,, 	1,54,646 5,65,898	

The sums realised as nahri-parta in each year were -.

		-	•	$\mathbf{Rs}.$
Kasúr		400	***	46,718
Chúnián				57,742
Lahore			***	61,083
	District	• • •	•••	1,65,543

The income of the Irrigation Department has increased therefore by over four lakhs of rupees.

out by the Settlement Officer.

^{*}Proposed figures.

†Ir the Chúniún Colony the period for the arrangements under which the Irrigation Department takes indirect credit for land revenue and málikána has not yet expired, and the Colony has, for the sake of uniformity, been treated though it paid nakri-parta to the Irrigation Department;

In the Lahore Circle where no circle soil rates were sauctioned, an average rate was worked

PART A.

CHAPTER III.—C.

Land Revenue.

Rules for insposition and remission of nahri-parta during settlement.

Detailed instructions regarding the levy of nahri-parta on land to which irrigation has been extended and its remission on land from which irrigation has been withdrawn during the currency of settlement have been issued by the Financial Commissioner, and are printed as Appendix III of the Final Settlement Report. They are based on the rules recently introduced for the Sirhind Canal and make alteration of outlets the test of extensions or reductions. Petty changes in the area irrigated are to be disregarded.

Occupiors' rates.

The schedule of Occupiers' Rates in force is that introduced in 1991 (see Chapter II A. (h)). On the average of the years selected as the basis of the produce estimate at the recent reassessment the annual sum realised as occupiers' rates from the various tahsils was as follows:—

				$\mathbf{Rs.}$
Kasúr			***	7,55,349
Chúnián				6,82,913
Lahore	7			5,91,293
	Distric	t 💯 💯.	2	20,29,555
		200.11		

(ii) The Upper Sutlej Inundation Canals— Water-advantage rate. Irrigation from the Upper Sutlej Inundation Canals in the tahsils of Kasúr and Chúnián is assessed at a fluctuating water advantage rate, the whole of which is paid to the Irrigation Department, fixed in the recent settlement at Re. 1 per acre sown subject to remission for failed crops.

Occupiers'

The schedule of occupiers' rates introduced in 1900 (see Chapter II A. (h)) is still in force, but is shortly to be revised.

The average annual amounts realised under the above heads in the years selected as the basis of the produce estimate at the re-assessment were as follows:--

Tuhsil.		Water-advant- age rate.	Occupiers' rates.	Total.	
Kasór Chúnián	•••	•••	Rs. 3,817 27,984	Rs. 5,715 61,144	Rs. 9,532 89,128
	District		31,801	66,859	98,660

Lands irrigated by the Upper Chenab Canal have been assessed, under a fluctuating system which will be in force for ten years, to nahri rates varying from village to village in accordance with their strength or weakness, the average of which is Rs. 2 per acre. The credit to be made annually to the Irrigation (iii) The Up-Department will be the net amount by which a theoretical dry as-Canalsessment calculated at sanctioned rates of Rs. 9,661 falls short of Nahri crop the total fluctuating demand.

CHAPTER III.—C. Land Revenue.

Occupiers' rates are levied according to the scale published occupiers' in 1912 (see page 138).

The lands irrigated by the Lower Bari Doab Canal are (iv) The situated (a) in the Ravi War Circle, (b) in the Manjha Circle Lower Bari of Charles to the Lord Lord Canal. of Chúnián tahsil. Lands of class (a) pay a nahri rate, under a system of assessment, which is wholly fluctuating, of Rs. 2-4-0 per acre Here the Irrigation Department will receive credit from year to year for a net sum consisting of the difference between the demand actually assessed and a theoretical dry revenue of Rs. 1,312. Class (b) lands pay a fluctuating rate of Rs. 2-4-0 per acre in addition to a fixed demand and the whole of this will be credited to the Canal Department. In both cases the assessment is for ten years.

Occupiers' rates are charged according to the schedule Occupiers' introduced in 1913 (see page 138).

The total ultimate land revenue demand for the district is less Relative than 15½ lakhs of rupees, while the total realisations from canal amount of dues on the two old canals alone (Upper Bari Doab Canal and and land Upper Sutlej Inundation) exclusive of nahri-parta are over $21\frac{1}{4}$.

In the following table is shown the percentage by which Pitch and the old demand has been raised in the new Settlement along with rate of onthe percentage of the true agricultural half net-assets represent- hancement of the new deed by the new demand: -

mand.

Tahsil.				Percentage of increase of new on old demand.	Percentage of true agricultural half net- assets represent- ed by new demand.	
		l		2	3	
Kasúr Chúnián	•••	•••	•••	59 73	4·2 4·6	
Lahore District	***	***	•••	54 62	4:3 4:4	

CHAPTER III.-C. Land

Revenue.

Pitch and the new demand.

When it is remembered that the Government maximum standard of assessment is the full half net-assets, the great leniency of the new demand is clearly shown by the figures in column 3. For land under buildings in the Lahore tahsil (i.e. the urban circle) it was not possible, owing to the inadequacy bancement of of the old land revenue, to adopt Urban Standards of assessment, and a new demand was fixed which amounts only to three-sixths of what Government might have taken if the land had remained under the plough. The moderation of the new assessments notwithstanding, the rate of increase has been considerable everywhere, particularly in tahsil Chúnián where the Canal Colony was developed since the previous Settlement.

Term and mencement of new settlement.

The new settlement runs from Rabi 1914 in Kasúr and date of com: from Kharif 1915 in Chunian and Lahore, except in the urban circles of all three tahsils where the date is Rabi 1916. The term of the settlement is 20 years in the agricultural and 10 in the urban circles.

tion of land

(d) The proportions in which the land revenue will be reous-Realisa alised at each harvest in the new settlement are shown below:

	ł	NUMBER OF VILLAGES PAYING AT					
Tahsil,	kharif. Kharif.		3 Rabi.	1 Karıf.	A Kharif	Total.	
Kasúr	,	170	≟ 51	128	7	1**	3 56
Chúnián		13277	ina kua	864			497
ahore	***	318	37	8	***	36	400
DISTRICT		620	89	500	7	86	1,252

The demand is payable in a single instalment at each harvest, viz., Kharif 1st July and Rabi 1st February. facilitate collection the grouped system has been adopted under which the zails in each tahsil are grouped under different individual days for payment within a suitable period ending with the above dates.

Cosses.

Cesses amount to Rs. 14-6-0 per cent. of the Land Revenue, as follows:—

			F	ls.	A.	Ρ.
Local rate	***		***	9	6	0
Lambardari		***		5	0	0

PART A.

The average cultivated area per owner for the district is CHAPTER 10 acres, the Chunian holding exceeding and the Kasur holding falling short of this figure.

The Record of Rights prepared at Settlement, or standing

record, contains the following documents, viz.-

(1) A preliminary proceeding.

(2) A field map (shajra kishtwár).

(3) A genealogical tree of the owners (shajra nash).

- (4) A register (jamabandi) of the holdings of owners and tenants showing the fields comprised in each and the revenue for which each owner is responsible and the rent payable by each tenant.
- (5) A list of revenue assignments.
- (6) A statement of rights in wells.
- (7) A village administration paper (wájib-ul-arz).
- (8) The order of the Settlement Officer determining the assessment.
- (9) The order of the Settlement Officer distributing the assessment over holdings.

The district has an extensive front on two rivers, and there Alluvion and are at present over 200 villages subject to river action. relating to the imposition, remission and reduction of assessment rules. were sanctioned by the Financial Commissioner in 1915. they provide for the assessment according to quality of land either not cultivated at Settlement or not producing at Settlement Munj kana in considerable areas fit for grazing or sale but subsquently brought under cultivation or found to yield such assessable Munj kana. Similarly when land assessed to revenue is carried away or is rendered unfit or deteriorates the assessment is remitted or reduced. The rules also provide for the assessment during Settlement of land the assessment on which has since been Measurements are made annually. Special rates at a higher pitch than those approved for the rest of the district apply to villages in the near neighbourhood of Lahore.

In accordance with the orders of Government for the general Secure and organisation of famine preventive measures and to regulate the insecure grant of suspensions and remissions, all the estates of the district areas. have been carefully classified according to their liability to, or immunity from, the results of bad harvests and a scheme for the management of Secure and Insecure Areas duly approved by the Financial Commissioner has been drawn up which is printed as Appendix VII to the Final Settlement Report. There is no whole circle or tract in the district that can be called insecure,

Land Revenue.

The average extent of a holding. The Record of Rights.

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CHAPTER
III.—C.

Land
Revenue

Secure and insecure areas.

and the distinction between the secure and the insecure is often technical rather than real. Certain villages in each circle where weakness exists have been grouped in two classes A and B, according as they are ordinarily insecure (Λ) , or ordinarily secure but may require suspensions after two or more successive failures of harvest (B). The sum total under both classes is only 129 out of the 1,268 cultivated villages of the district. The riverain tracts are naturally the weakest, being unprotected by permanent canal irrigation and liable to natural calamities such as floods; noldings moreover are small and the people are more or less used to suspensions and remissions. The spring harvest is throughout the district by far the more important and the practice has always been to await its result before proposing suspensions as the result of the foregoing Kharif. Danger rates have been framed which supply, by comparison with the incidence of the revenue instalment per acre of matured crops, an index to the necessity for suspensions.

The following statement compares the total value of all assignments at various periods:

Assignments of land revenue,

	Tahsil.	B	y assessment f 1892-93.	Prior to this Settlement.	By new assessment.
	1	To beautiful to	11/12/	3	4
Kasúr Chúnián Lahore	•••	•••	Rs. 15,890 14.210 82,111	Rs. 10,843 13,646 69,939	Rs. 8,623 13,078 99,117
Tota	l District		1,12,211	94,428	1,20,818

The progressive decline in the value of assignments in two tahsils is due mainly to resumption for breach of conditions, to the expiry of life-grants and to the discovery of the unauthorised enjoyment by jagirairs in a few cases of nahri-parta. The rise in value in the third tahsil, Lahore, was the result of the enhancement in the demand on lands both rural and urban in the near neighbourhood of Lahore, two jágirs in particular being heavy gainers, viz., those held by the Bhái family and by the municipality of Lahore. Only a very few cases were brought to light in which use could be made of the power to make over to the owners of the village, unassessed, to treat as they might see

PART A.

fit, after resumption qua grants from Government, petty Mafis CHAPTER of a smaller value than Rs. 20 released for life or for the term of Settlement.

Miscellaneous Revenue.

In the case of grants for the maintenance of institutions, single managers are wherever possible now entered instead of Assignments of the decree a number of shareholders, a fact which should reduce the num-nue. ber of disputed succession cases and promote efficiency of management. No new assignments were created at Settlement.

The following is list of the more important assignments, mention of some of which is made in Chapter I-C. (Leading families):-

Tahsil.		Name of assignee.	Present value (round) of assignment	
		t san a san		
				$\mathbf{R}\mathbf{s}.$
Kasúr		S. Rashbeg Singh of Todepur		2,000
		Mahárája of Kapúrthala		1,600
		The Harihar Shrine		1,100
		S. Waryam Singh of Algon		1,100
Chúnián		S. Hardiál Singh of Bahrwál		2,000
		*S. Fatch Singh and S. Jhanda Singh	\mathbf{of}	5,000
		Lahore.		
		The Bhai Pherd Shrine	- 1 1	2,400
Lahore		The Municipal Committee, Enhore		- 45,70 0
		Bhái Hardiál Singh and others		9,900
		Pandit Kailás Náth		4,000
		Rája Fateh Singh of Shekhupura		6,200
		The Mahárája of Kapúrthala		4,300
		D. B. Diwan Narendar Nath		4,000
		Diwan Kishan Kishore .		2,000
		Sodhi Sher Singh		2,100
		The Kamas Shrine		18,000
		The Manak Shrine		2,100
		The Brahon Buta Shrine (Amritsar)		1,100
		S. Gulzár Singh		1,200

^{*}Note, -- Including villages in tahsil Labore.

Section D.—Miscellaneous Revenue.

The figures for the general collections of revenue are to be found in Table 44, where it will be seen that easily the most important in this district is the "Canals' Direct Revenue." The canals irrigating the district are the Lower Bari Doab Canal, the

CHAPTER III. -D.

Revenue.

Upper Bari Doab Canal, the Lower Chenab Canal and the Sutlei The rates of the dues levied on these canals Inundation Canals. Miscellaneous will be found in Chapter II-H.

Excise,

Figures for Excise revenue, with a list of the liquor shops in the district, are given in Table 41 of Volume B. Lahore has no distillery within its limits, but owing to its large European population imports a large amount of foreign spirit and wines. There were in 1914-15 fourteen licenses for the wholesale vend of imported spirit and wines and fermented malt liquors, a number only equalled by Simla; and the 21 licenses granted for retail sale to hotels, clubs, refreshment rooms and dak bungalows was only exceeded by Rawalpindi. There were 16 shops licensed to sell imported spirits and wines and fermented malt liquors by retail, 49 similarly licensed for native spirits 38 for methylated spirits, 72 for opium and poppy heads, 35 for medical opium, 23 for charas and bhang, 1 for bhang only. 12 persons were licensed to sell cocaine, and out of a total of 15,341 grains of cocaine sold to the public, 7,627 were sold in Lahore.

A special campaign against illicit distillation was commenced in October 1914 in Lahore amongst other districts. efficacy is shown by the following statement:—

YEAR.		Num	BER OF PE	Amount of		
		Arrested.	Convict- Imprison ed. ed.			e
1		2	3	4	5	6
1910-11		78	61	26	Rs. 2,630	R s. 1,946
1911-12		115	104	23	5,616	1,808
1912-13	•••	62	49	28	3,105	1,296
1918-14		88	77	44	2,270	981
. 914-15		95	67	48	1,938	2,692

PART A.

It will be seen that imprisonment has been substituted for fining as a punishment to a great extent, and the system of rewards encouraged. Moreover Lambardars have been dismissed where they have failed to report illicit distillation. The system has also Government. been started with success by which liquor is sold to the cus-Excise, tomers in sealed bottles. This has been found to diminish rowdyism in the liquor shops.

CHAPTER III.-E

The revenue collected from judicial and non-judicial stamps is also shown in Table 44. The revenue from stamps is one that is rapidly increasing, and it is interesting to note that, but for a drop in the receipts for 1914-15 due to the dislocating effects of the war, the revenue from non-judicial is increasing faster than that from judicial stamps, a phenomenon which seems to point to the conclusion that commerce is outstripping litigation in Lahore. The number of stamp-vendors has increased from 148 in 1911-12 Stamp-vendors were allowed Rs. 9,070 disto 182 in 1914-15. count in the later year.

Stamps.

Income-tax is another rapidly growing source of revenue in Income-tax the Lahore District. Better assessment in the last few years has more than doubled the receipts. The figures show that from 1900-01 to 1906-07 the increase in revenue was only Rs. 34,616, while from 1906-07 to 1914-15 the increase has been Rs. 1,82,464. A special revision was held during the latter year in Lahore which resulted in an increase of the final demand under part IV by Rs. 6,000. Although a fair number of the smaller assessees ceased to be assessed after the inquiry, yet the net result was a substantial increase.

Registration revenue is also increasing in Lahore and fuller Registration. details of the registration work of the district are to be found in Table 37.

In spite of a slight rise in the last three or four years Local rate. the local rate on the other hand can on the whole hardly be said to be either increasing or decreasing.

Section E.—Local and Municipal Government.

The working of the various local bodies in the district is shown in Tables 45 and 46 of the Statistical Volume B.

The constitution and powers of the Lahore District Board The District are those of most bodies constituted under Act XX of 1883. Constitution The Deputy Commissioner is President. The proportion of and powers.

PART A.

CHAPTER III.—E. members ex-officio, nominated and elected, from each tuhsil is shown in the following table:-

Local and Municipal Government.

and powers.

			Number of Members.					
	Tahsil.		Exofficro.	Nominated.	Elected.	Total.		
Lahore	***		5	. 2	 7	14		
Kasúr	* # *	244	2		6	8		
Chúnián	+ b b		1		7	8		

The ex--officio members are at present the Deputy Commissioner (President), Personal Assistant to the Deputy Commissioner (who is also Secretary), the District Inpector of Schools, the Revenue Assistant, the Sub-Divisional Officers, Kasúr, and three Tahsildars. The two nominated members at present are the Hon'ble Rai Bahadur Ram Saran Das and Rai Bahadur Narinjan Das, Public Prosecutor. The tenure of office of all The elected members each members is limited to three years represent a circle. The possession of land paying Rs. 5-34 local rate in a circle is the qualification for electorship. Hitherto keen competition has been the exception rather than the rule: in the elections of 1914, there were two disputed contests, 13 members were returned unopposed, and 4 places were filled by nomination because no candidate came forward. Meetings are held at least six times a year, usually at Lahore, but sometimes at tahsil headquarters or at places where cattle fairs are in progress. The attendance is generally good and has improved since the practice of paying travelling allowance to Members was started.

Income and expenditure.

The activities of the Board naturally depend upon its income; this may be roughly divided into local rate (at the rate of Rs. 9-6-0 per cent. on land revenue), grants from Government and various miscellaneous receipts from education, arboriculture, ferries, etc. The total in 1913-14 was roughly two lakhs. The chief heads of expenditure are shown in Table 45 of the Statistical Volume B. "Education" includes the maintenance of an industrial school at Kasúr, 3 middle schools, viz., Bághbánpura, Padhána and Sur Singh, and 90 primary schools (boys and girls), and grants to 18 private schools; the number of schools is rapidly

increasing, but is restricted by lack of funds and the difficuty CHAPTER of providing trained teachers. Under the head "Medical" comes the upkeep of dispensaries at Ali Razaabad, Sháhdara, Khálra, Khudián and Pattoke and contributions to three Muncipal dis- Government. pensaries, viz., Kasúr, Chúnián and Patti, and 5 private and Gov-Income and ernment dispensaries, viz, those at Vánga, Clarkabad and at the expenditure. Lady Aitchison and Mayo Hospitals, and the maintenance of lunatics, vaccination, plague and other unforeseen charges. Public works account for a large sum annually: there are in the district under the District Board 36 miles of metalled and some 600 miles of unmetalled road. One of the most important of the minor heads of expenditure is the Veterinary; there are Veterinary dispensaries at Kahna Nau, Chúnián and Kasúr and an Itinerating Veterinary Assistant with his head-quarters at Rája Jang; cattle-breeding receives encouragment by the purchase of bulls from Hissar, which are frequently sold to zamindárs at half price; there are also 15 District Board stallions located at Hudiára, Luliáni, Sattoke, Mának, Naulattar, Lahore, Patti, Ráiwind, Káhna Nau, Kasúr and Chúnián; the horse and cattle fairs of the district are at Kahna Nau, Pattoke and Kasúr, and there are several minor fairs. "Civil Works" includes the planting and maintenance of roadside trees; some 200 miles of road are already lined with trees and extensions are being made annually.

The Lahore District contains four municipalities, viz., La-Municipalities hore, Kasúr, Chúnián and Khom Karn and four notified areas and Notified (or towns with a population of less than ten thousand inhabitants for which it is inexpedient to constitute regular municipalities), viz., Khudián, Patti, Padhána and Pattoke.

The Lahore Municipal Committee is of the first class and Lahore was constituted by the Punjab Government in 1867.

The boundaries of the municipality were fixed by Punjab Boundaries of Government Notification No. 138, dated the 21st March 1885, as Area. subsequently amended by Notifications Nos. 713 and 114, dated the 24th September 1888 and 10th February 1913, respectively. The total population of the area within municipal limits as found at the census of 1911 was 210,271.

The municipal committee consists of 30 members, 10 of Constitution. whom are nominated by Government and the rest elected. The Deputy Commissioner for the time being is the ex-officio President of the committee. For election purposes the municipality is divided into four wards.

For administrative purposes the City including the Landa deministration. Bazar is divided into eight wards, each in charge of two Members.

CHAPTER III. - E. Local and Municipal

Administration.

one Muhammadan and the other Hindu; Anárkali and the villages included in the municipal area are in charge of three (two Muhammadan and one Hindu) Members; the Civil Station is Government divided in four wards and is in charge of four European Members.

> The work of the committee is carried on by a separate subcommittee for each of the following branches, viz., (1) Finance, (2) Public Works Department, (3) City, (4) Civil Station, (5) Public Health, (6) Education. Business Bye-laws for the conduct of the work of the committee were published in Punjab Government Notification No. 10, dated the 31st January 1913.

Functions.

The chief functions of the municipality are control over construction of buildings, registration of births and deaths, supervision of slaughter-houses, markets and burning and burial grounds, the licensing and controlling of hackney carriages plying for hire, the registration and supervision of dangerous and offensive trades, and encouragement of vaccination operations.

Taxation.

The only taxes levied by the municipal committee are the octroi and wheel taxes. According to the figures of 1913-14, octroi vielded a gross income of Rs. 8,42,050, or about 74% of the income of the municipality. The articles taxed are grouped under nine different classes of the octroi schedule sanctioned by Punjab Government Notification No 326, dated the 30th April 1913. The incidence of the octroi tax in 1913-14 was Rs. 3-6-9 per head of population. Through trade is not taxed in the municipality at all. Vide Appendices C and D.

Income and expenditure.

The other sources of income are fees from schools and licenses, sale-proceeds of nightsoil and sewage water, rents of municipal land, shops, and tharas (platforms erected in front of private houses on municipal land), tehbásári and takht posh (fees levied on hawkers and vendors for the use of municipal land to supply their goods), fines and Government grants. total income of the municipality from all sources in the financial year 1913-14 was Rs. 10,88,383. The expenditure during the year ending 31st March 1914 was as follows:--

						$\mathbf{Rs.}$
General admini	stration	and	collections		***	91,338
Public safety			***		***	97,598
Public health a		renier	ice			6,69,685
Public Instruct	ion		# c 9		••	49,258
	***				4 + +	1,108
Miscellaneous	•••				4 4 4	87,240
						0 - 0 7 - 1
		Tot	ai	***	***	9,96,137

Lahore has enjoyed a municipal water-supply since 1882. CHAPTER Details in regard to large schemes for the extension of the water supply, sewage disposal, electric lighting and widening of streets Local and are noticed in Section F .-- Public Works. Recent improvements Government. made in the Shahalmi, Rang Mahal, Said Mitha and Jaure Mori Bazárs have relieved the congestion of the roads caused by wheeled public utility traffic. Since the appointment of the Health Officer there has been a marked improvement in the sanitation of the town, but a good deal is still required to be done in this direction.

Kasúr municipality, which is of the 2nd grade, was establish-Kasúr Munied in 1885; its boundaries are fixed by Punjab Government cipality. Notification No. 1025 S., dated 18th August of the same year. The total population of the municipal area is 24,783. There are 15 members, 10 of whom are elected and 5 nominated, Divisional Officer of Kasúr is President ex officio. ministrative purposes the municipality is divided into 10 wards, cach in charge of a single member. There are three permanent sub-committees, viz., Financial, Public Works and Sanitary, the first two consisting of 5 members each and the third of four. The chief functions of the municipality are the registering of births and deaths, and the control of construction of buildings and cattle-pound arrangements. Octroi is the only tax levied, the income in 1914-15 amounting to Rs. 87,000 round. The other sources of income are realisations from pounds, revenue derived from municipal property, grants and contributions and miscellaneous. The total income of 1914-15 was Rs. 1,11,949, and the total expenditure for the same period Rs. 1,11,518. The chief work of public utility carried out within recent years has been the drainage of the separate portions of the municipal area known as Kots Azam Khan and Fateh Din Khan.

Chúnián municipality is of the 2nd Class and was established, Chúnián like Kasúr, in 1885, its boundaries being fixed under the same Municipality. notification. The population is 7,151. There are 12 members, 8 elected, 1 nominated, and 3 ex officio. The Sub-Divisional Officer of Kasúr is ex-officio President. The creation of wards is under contemplation. The sub-committees are identical with those in Kasúr and each consists of four members. Octroi is the only tax levied, and the other sources of income are, broadly, those described in the case of Kasúr. The total income and expenditure for 1914-15 were Rs. 21,000 and Rs. 23,000, respectively. No large work has been carried out in recent years. A water supply scheme is under consideration.

The municipality, which is of the 2nd class, was constituted Khem Karan in 1868. The population of the municipal area is 5,732. The Municipality. CHAPTER III.—E.

Local and

Khem Karan Municipality.

committee consists of 6 members, 2 nominated (including one of the Kamboh owners), and 4 elected. The Tahsildar of Kasúr is ex-officio President. There are permanent sub-commitmunicipal Government, tees for Finance, Sanitation and Public Works. Octroi is the only tax levied. The total income for 1914-15 was Rs. 13,653 and the total expenditure Rs. 13,506. A drainage scheme is in contemplation.

Khudián

The notified area had the status of a municipality from Notified Area. 1887 to 1913; the Punjab Government notification constituting the notified area was No. 459, dated 21st June 1913. population of the area is 2,988. There are 5 members, all nominated, of whom 2, viz., the Tahsildar of Chúnián and the Sub-Assistant Surgeon of Khudián sit ex officio. The committee controls the construction of buildings, and the registration of births and deaths and arranges for the assessment, recovery and expenditure of taxation, and other income. There is a tax, imposed by Punjab Government Notification No. 462, dated 21st June 1913, on professions and trades, which yielded Rs. 1,069 in 1914-15. The total income for the year 1914-15 was Rs. 2.223 and the total expenditure Rs. 2,114 The drainage of the area has been the chief work of recent years.

Patti Notified Ares.

Patti was a municipality from 1874 till 1912-13, when it became a notified area. Its boundaries were fixed by notifications dated the 25th September 1912 and 3rd May 1913. The total population of the area is 7,987. The committee consists of 5 members appointed by the Commissioner, the Tahsildar of Kasúr being ex officio President. The committee exercises under the Municipal Act functions similar to those of other notified The only tax levied is the personal tax, which yielded Rs. 3,960 during 1913-14. Other sources of income are conservancy, school fees and boarding fees, dispensary fees, pounds, slaughter-houses, and Government grants, the total income amounting to Rs. 8,990. The total expenditure was Rs. 8,578, of which, school establishments, dispensaries and conservancy establishment were the most important charges. The construction of drains, the paving of the streets, and improvements to the hospital are contemplated.

Pattoke Notified Area.

Pattoke was created a notified area in 1909, boundaries being fixed under Punjab Government Notification dated 9th July of the same year. The population of the notified area is 1,880. There are five members, all appointed by the Commissioner, and the Colony Naib Tahsildar is ex-officio President. The Committee exercise all the powers provided by the Municipa; Act in connection with the control and sanitation of buildings

PART A.

The house-tax, which is the one only levied, yielded Rs. 1,637 in CHAPTER The figures of total income for the same year were Rs. 7,262, nearly half of which consisted of contributions from Government for general purposes, and of total expenditure Works. Rs. 5,669.

The notified area, which was established by Punjab Govern-Padbana ment Notification No. 215, dated 19th June 1895, has a population Notified Ares. of 4,587. There are 6 appointed members; the Tahsildar of Lahore is President ex officio. The functions of the committee of a notified area have been already described under the paragraph relating to Pattoke. The only tax levied is one on professions the receipts from which amounted in 1914-15 to Rs. 743. total income for the same year was Rs. 770 and the total expenditure Rs. 720. A scheme for the partial drainage of the notified area has been completed.

Section F.- Public Works.

The Buildings and Roads Branch of the Public Works De-Buildings and partment places the District of Lahore in three Divisions, each Roads, in charge of an Executive Engineer, viz., the First and Second Provincial Divisions and the King Edward Memorial Division.

The First Lahore Division consists of three Sub-Divisory IS, Lahore I all located at Lahore. The First Sub-Division is in charge of almost Division. all the buildings at the head-quarters of the district, with the exception of the lunatic asylum and the jails, and has recently constructed the following important buildings, viz., the Normal School and Medical School with the combined Boarding House for them, built in 1904; the Central Training College, built in 1905; the General Post Office, Lahere, built in 1905; the Public Works Secretariat, built in 1906; Queen Mary's College, built in 1912-13; and the Biological Laboratory of the Government College, built in 1914. Government House, Lahore, with its Council Chamber is also in charge of the Sub-Division.

The second Sub-Division executes works in out-stations and maintains the Borstal Central Jail and District Court at headquarters and the main lines of communications (other than the Grand Trunk Road between Amritsar and Lahore) and the station roads.

The third Sub-Division executes works in the Lahore Central Jail, Male and Female, the Lunatic Asylum, the Vaccine Institute and the General Post and Telegraph Offices.

The Lahore Mall has been considerably improved during the past few years and certain station roads have been provided with foot-paths. During the last decade much attention has

chapter. been paid to old buildings of historical interest. Núrjahán's Tomb at Sháhdara has been restored, the work being assisted by Public Works a munificent contribution from the Mahárájah of Burdwán; pumping plant has been set up on the old wells at the Shalámár and Sháhdara Gardens to supply water for the fountains and lawns; the thick growth of trees in the Hazúri Bágh round the marble Bárádari of Mahárájah Ranjit Singh has been removed and the quadrangle re-arranged in grass plots and flower beds with water-channels and fountains; and the necessary repair and restoration work is being executed in most of the old buildings in the Fort of Lahore.

Lahore II Division. The Second Lahore Division has two Sub-Divisions in the district besides the two Sub-Divisions of Amritsar and Gurdáspur outside it. The Lahore Sub-Divisions are the special Rávi Bridge Sub-Division for the construction of the new road bridge and "A" Sub-Division, which is charged with the maintenance of the section of the Grand Trunk Road from Lahore to Attári, and with the maintenance of certain Government buildings and Major Works. The acquisition of land and its preparation for a construction on a large scale of residences for Gazetted Government Officers and the irrigation of the mounds in the Agri-Horticultural Gardens by means of storage tanks and by an Ashford tube and centrifugal pump driven by the local electrical supply are the most noteworthy of the works in hand or lately carried out.

The King Edward Memorial Division. The King Edward Memorial Division is a special one formed in May 1912 to deal with the King Edward Memorial and the works arising directly out of it, and the establishment employed varies of necessity with the actual amount of construction work in hand from time to time.

The Memorial takes the form of an extension of the Mayo Hospital and Albert Victor group of buildings, and the erection of a new Medical College with a separate Pathology, Physiology and Hygiene Block, the extension of the Materia Medica and Anatomy Blocks, a large Nurses' Home, a Students' Hostel, Staff Quarters and Private Patients' Wards, a Steam Laundry and a cold Storage Block as well as Servants' Quarters, etc. etc. In addition to the land specially acquired by the Committee, the Provincial Government made over the valuable Veterinary College site to provide the necessary room for the new buildings, and at the same time undertook to meet all recurring charges The handing over in connection with the enlarged institution. the Veterinary College site necessitated the building of a new Veterinary College. This has been located on Tapp Road, and, together with a Students' Hostel to accommodate 200 students, facing the College on Lahore Road, has been estimated to cost CHAPTER just under 10 lakhs. The Government Press compound had to III.—F. be annexed in order to find room for the large Hostel, and a much Public Works. enlarged press (which is the last link on the chain) has been built The King in a much more convenient site immediately behind the Civil Edward Memorial Division.

The Lahore Electric Supply Company, who were granted a Electrical license to supply the electric energy to the public and Govern-supply. ment within the municipal area of Lahore, having commenced their supply in November 1912, the appointment of a Government Electrical Inspector, with head-quarters at Lahore, to control the Company under the Indian Electricity Act of 1910, was created with effect from the 2nd December 1912. Later on, besides his duties as Electrical Inspector for the whole Province the execution and maintenance of all the electrical works at head-quarters was given to this officer. Almost all the Government buildings in Lahore have been provided with electric fans. Electric pumps for irrigation purposes have been provided in certain buildings and at Queen Mary's College, where a sewage pump has also been lately installed in connection with their septic tank. Large installations are being carried out at the King Edward Memorial Hospitals, consisting of lights, fans, lifts, and pumps, and various other kinds of medical apparatus worked by electricity. The new Government Press will be driven entirely by electric motors, and is further provided with electric lights and fans.

The Lahore District falls within three circles of the Irrigation Irrigation. Branch of the Public Works Department, viz., the Upper Bári Doáb (which includes not only the Upper Bári Doáb Canal but the Upper Sutlej Inundation Canals), the Lower Bári Doáb and the Upper Chenab. Each main canal is classed as a major irrigation work.

This circle, with head-quarters at Amritsar, is represented in The Upper the district by four Divisions, viz. the 2nd, 3rd and 4th of the Upper Bari Doah Bari Doah Canal, each with its head-quarters at Amritsar and by the Upper Sutlej Division, with head-quarters at Montgomery. Of the two sub-divisions of the 2nd Division only one, viz., Lahore 2nd Division with head-quarters at Lahore Cantonments, is included in the district. The main works carried out in the last 20 years are the construction of a new distributary, viz., the Kaura, the remodelling of four distributaries and the extension of two, including the important Niázbeg Extension. Five new minors also have been added Two of the 3 sub-divisions of the 3rd division, viz., Bedián and Bhamba, have their head-quarters in the district. Great

OHAPTER activity has been shown in this Division in the last 20 years, as will appear from the following table:—

K WID	HC	**	ULI	73
	٠.	_		
2nd	рi	vis	ior	١.

	Branches.	Distribu- taries.	Minors.
Constructed Remodelled Extended	 1	2 2 3	34 1 6

4th Division.

Upper Sutlej

Division.

The 4th Division supplies a considerable area in the Kasúr tahsil. There are two sub-divisions—the head-quarters of both of which are outside the district—one at Raya and the other at Jandiála. There has been no fresh construction on a large scale, but the number of new minors added is no less than 16. The Upper Sutlej Inundation Canals form a separate sub-division of the Upper Bári Doáb Canal Circle. Only one of the 3 sub-divisions, viz., Mamoke, has its head-quarters in the district. The more important works executed since settlement have been the construction of the Pakhoke Distributary and the Nainwal Branch of the Katora; five minors have been added.

The Lower Bári Doáb Circle i2nd Dylsion.

This circle has its head-quarters at Lahore. Of the two Divisions, viz., the 1st and 2nd, part of whose area falls within the District, only one, viz the 2nd, supplies any irrigation. of the two sub-divisions has its head-quarters in the district. The small area irrigated by the Gugera Distributary and its dependent Alpa Minor and by the Main Canal direct is included in the Satghara Sub-division with head-quarters at Satghara in the Montgomery District. The entire Lower Bári Doáb Canal is new, the original project and estimates having been sanctioned in 1905. The work has commenced in 1906 and finished in 1913. The chief works carried out, besides the excavation and construction of the Main Canal, with connected road and foot bridges, syphons, &c., and its Branches, were the training works erected upstream of the weir to keep the river under control, and last, but not least, the level crossing consisting of an inlet fall, which admits the water brought down by the Upper Chenab Canal to the river, a low weir surmounted by steel gates across its entire length for the regulation of the river supplies and a canal regulator to admit supplies into the the canal.

The Upper Chenab Circle,

The circle has its head-quarters at Lahore. The narrow belt of country following the right bank of the Rávi in the Chúnián tahsil which is irrigated falls within two Divisions, viz., the 4th, with head-quarters at Lahore, and the 5th, with head-quarters at

The irrigated area of the 4th Division lies in two CHAPTER sub-divisions Marh and Mangtanwála and that of the 5th III. - G. Division in one sub-division only, Muridke, but none of these Army. three have their head-quarters in this district. The canal was the Upper very lately constructed. About a mile and a half of the main Chenab Circle channel is in the Lahore district, which also comprises the following Distributaries, viz. No. 7 L (Sikhanwála), the Direct Minor, No. I. L-11-R (Mangtánwála) and No. 11 R. (Sayadwála).

Section G.—Army.

The only military stations in the Lahore District are Lahore Regular Army. Cantonment (known as Mián Mír till 1906) and Fort Lahore. The cantonment lies about 4 miles to the east of the Civil Station and the fort is just outside the city of Lahore to the north and 7 miles distant from the cantonment.

Lahore Cantonment is the head-quarters of the 3rd (Lahore) Division, and before the outbreak of the European war the garrison consisted of the following troops:

1 Royal Horse Artillery Ammunition 1 Battalion, British Infan-

Column.

Head-quarters, Royal Field Artillery 1 Indian Cavalry Regiment. Brigade.

2 Batteries, Royal Field Artillery.

1 Indian Infantry Battalion.

There are also stationed at the cantonment 4 Mule Cadres, 1 Camel Corps, 2 Half Troops Army Transport Bullocks, 1 Company Army Hospital Corps, and 1 Company Army Bearer Corps.

The garrison of Fort Lahore consists of a detachment of Gunners and of British Infantry from the Battalion in the cantonment. The Supply Reserve Depôt of the 3rd Division is also located in the Fort.

There are also the following Volunteer Corps in Lahore:

Volunteer Corps.

Punjab Light Horse, Head-quarters, and one squadron. Punjab Volunteer Rifles, Head-quarters and 31 companies. North-Western Railway Volunteer Rifles, one Battalion.

The following is a brief description of each Corps: —

The Punjab Light Horse was raised at Lahore in 1893 by Mr. Arthur Punjab Light Grey who was the first Commandant. At first the Corps, which is recruited Horse, entirely from Europeans, consisted of about 50 members. The number of members now amounts to 423 efficients. As the Corps increased, additional troops were formed at Pesháwar, Ráwalpindi and Ambála. The present organisation is a Northern Squadron, comprising the Peshawar, Rawalpindi, Khewra, Lyallpur, &..., troops with its head-quarters at Riwalpindi, and a Southern Squadron comprising the Lahore, Ambala, Montgomery, &c., troops with its head-quarters at Delhi, Lahore being retained as the Corps head quarters.

CHAPTER III.-H.

Police and Jails.

Punjab Volunteer Rifles.

The Battalion was formed at Lahore in 1860, the first Commandant being Colonel A. A. Roberts, C. B. Out of 134 Companies, 34 (A., B., C. and and St. Anthony's 1 Company) are at Lahore which also contains the headquarters, and a portion of reserve Company. The strength of these companies is respectively 118, 110, 61 and 44, which is a great increase compared with the last few years. The Lahore reserve is 59 strong, and there are 19 officers at head-quarters. The Corps also possess a machine-gun section, a cyclist section and a small fleet of armoured motors. Connected with it is the Roberts Volunteer Club, a fine building flanked by good parade and playing grounds. close to which are the Headquarters Office and the Armoury.

North-Western Railway Volunteers.

The members of the Corps, which has a 2nd Battalion at Karáchi, are all Railway employés. The 1st Battalion, with an enrolled strength on 31st March 1914 of 1,058, has its head-quarters at Lahore. The Agent of the North-Western Railway is the Commandant of the Corps and the Traffic Manager commands the 1st Lahore Battalion.

Section H.—Police and Jails.

District Police-Superior Offi-

The Lahore District forms part of the Central Range, which is in charge of the Deputy Inspector-General of Police, with head-quarters at Lahore. The Police force of the district is controlled by a Superintendent of Police with one or more Assistants or Deputy Superintendents, one of whom is always in charge of the Kasúr Sub-Division with head-quarters at Kasúr.

Recruitment.

The force is recruited mainly from the agricultural population of this and the surrounding districts.

Number of Police Stations.

There are 25 Police Stations, 6 of which are in Lahore and the suburbs and 19 in rural localities. Police Stations according to their size and criminality are in charge of one or two Sub-Inspectors, who, under the supervision of the Inspector and superior officers, are chiefly responsible for the prevention and detection of crime. They are aided by Zaildars, Sufaidposhes and village watchmen.

Inspector. Constables and Rural Police.

The strength and distribution of the force are given in Table There are 5 Inspectors at head-quarters who are in charge respectively of the Reserve (see below), city (intra-mural), Anarkali and Mozang, Naulakha and Mughalpura, and Canton-Owing to the extension of the Railway Colony a new Police Station was opened in Mughalpura in 1914. The district is divided into three Police Circles, the jurisdictions of which are conterminous with the tahsils. Each is in charge of an Inspector with his head-quarters at Lahore, Patti and Chúnián respectively. In addition to the Police Stations there are outposts at Nankána, Devipura, Chánga Mánga and Rávi Bridge and a road post at Wágha.

Railway

The Superintendent, Railway Police, Southern Superior off- whose head-quarters are at Lahore, is in executive charge of the Railway Police of the district, and the Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Criminal Investigation Department and Railways, exercises administrative control.

The Railway Police at Lahore are located in their own Police PoliceSta-Lines situated on MacLeod Road, where recruits are trained and tions all miscellaneous work in connection with the interior economy of quarters. the force is carried out. The lines include a large parade-ground. quarter guard, magazine, armoury and clothing store, ten sets of quarters for European and Indian Upper Subordinates, separate married quarters and six barracks for head constables and constables; these buildings belong to, and are maintained in proper repair by, the North-Western Railway. At the Lahore Railway Station there is a Police Station built on the side of one of the platforms; the sanctioned strength of the staff consists of one Inspector, three European Sergeants, 3 Sub-Inspectors, 8 Head Constables and 36 Constables.

Outposts subordinate to the Lahore Railway Police Station (ii) Outposts, exist at Lahore Cantonment East and West, Raewind, Changa Mánga, Badámibágh and Sháhdara. A second Railway Police Station in the Lahore District is established at Kasúr, which has a strength of one Sub-Inspector, 3 Head Constables and 10 Constables, with subordinate outposts at Kanganpur, Khem Karn. Waltoha and Patti.

There is an armed reserve of one Sub-Inspector. 2 Head Con-Reserve Police Force stables and 25 Constables, and a mounted force of one Sub-Inspec- and Punitive tor, 4 Head Constables and 32 Mounted Constables. Punitive Posts. posts are established in criminal villages as the necessity arises. There are at present 3 in the district.

Statistics of cognizable crime are given in Table 48. The Detection of finger print system is largely used for the purpose of establishing crimes. the identity of criminals and in rare cases has been found useful as a means of detection.

(b) The criminal tribes of the district with the number, in Criminal each, registered under the Criminal Tribes Act, are given below: Tribes.

				Number exempted.	Number not exampted.	Total.
1. 2. 3 4. 5.	Baurias Gutkas Pakhiwáras Sánsis Dhillons	 	> 0 0 > 1 1 > 2 2 > 2 2 2 2 2	220 9 13 91 5	28 20 4 7 40	248 29 17 98 45

The Gutkas reside in Hudiára and the Dhillons in Dhilwán: the other tribes are more or less scattered.

CHAPIER III.—H. Police and Jails Jails

(c) There are three jails at Lahore, viz., the District, the Borstal Central and the Female Jail. Formerly all three institutions were under the management of the same Superintendent, but in 1909 a separate Indian Medical Service Officer was appointed to look after the first two. Each jail has its own separate subordinate establishment.

The District Jail-Location and accommoda-

The District Jail was converted on the 1st April 1915 from the Central Jail to the District Jail for the Lahore District. It receives all the male prisoners of the Lahore District and longterm male prisoners transferred from almost all parts of the It has accommodation for 1,428 prisoners; the average Punjab. daily population in 1914 was, however, actually 1,769. It covers 33 acres of ground and is built on the radiating principle. are two octagons each in effect a separate prison with its own workshop, each of eight compartments, radiating from a Central Watch Tower; two separate enclosures contain respectively 100 solitary cells and a Juvenile Ward with separate cubicles; there is also a small prison for Europeans.

Health.

The health of the jail population has been satisfactory since 1891 when a tank supply was substituted for numerous shallow wells distributed over the jail enclosure which were a source of contamination.

Industries.

Prison industries consist of the weaving of blankets and cloths of various kinds, pottery, paper-making, the making of mats and floor cloths (daris), both of cotton and grass, weaving carnets of the Persian type and lithographic printing. There is a large lithographic press fitted with express machines of best type: the work in this department is done entirely by prisoners, who print forms, circulars and registers for the Judicial Courts, dispensaries and gaols of the Province. The average net profit of the whole manufactory for the year 1914 was Rs. 95,173. cost of maintaining the Central Gaol in 1914 was Rs. 1,43,858 or Rs. 81.5 per prisoner.

The Borstal Central Jail-

The Borstal Central Jail is the old District Jail converted Accommoda- into a Central Jail on the Borstal system for convicts from all over the Province between the ages of 18 to 22, i.e., of the "juvenile-adult" class, with sentences exceeding four months. There is accommodation for 1,800 prisoners in 7 enclosures, one of which contains the old District Jail; three more contain doublestoried cellular sleeping barracks, each with accommodation for 50 convicts, and the remaining three are devoted to workshops and play-grounds. Arrangements for the mental, physical and moral development of the prisoners, which is the special feature of the

Borstal system, include (i) instruction in "the R's", (ii) drill, CHAPTER gymnastics and games, and (ii) addresses from teachers and preachers of every creed represented among the convicts on reli- Education gion, temperance, &c., &c.

The jail has a good bill of health; in 1914 the mortality Health, Industries. rate was 19.68 per mille.

The industries taught are those which are likely to be of use to the prisoners after release and include tailoring, carpentry, gardening, tent-making, mason's work, and cloth, daris, newar, carpet and chick weaving. The total expenditure on maintenance during the year 1914 was Rs. 1,49, 85, giving a cost per head for maintenance of prisoners of Rs. 81-9-6.

The Lahore Female Jail has accommodation for 313 prisoners, The Female It receives female long-term and life prisoners transferred from all parts of the Punjab, and all the female prisoners from the Lahore District. In 1914 it had an average daily population The industries carried on -knitting, sewing, carding, &c. of 260. are very insignificant. The cost of its maintenance is Rs. 16,318 or Rs. 62-12-3 per prisoner per annum.

Section I. -Education and Literacy.

(a) In Table 50 are given the main statistics relating to Literacy of literacy, the standard of which in the Lahore District is naturally the people. above the average of the Province both for men and women, this being particularly the case in those parts which are nearest to Lahore. The other two tahsils are not on the same plane as Lahore, which both includes the head-quarters of Government having a large number of offices, and is the focus of the main educational institutions and of a large number of trading firms. Literacy is somewhat higher in Chúnián than in Kasúr tahsúl, a fact which is explained by the larger proportion of non-agriculturists among the land-owning tribes, the labours of Christian Missionary Societies and the development of two new mandis with a preponderatingly Hindu population. In the matter of female education Lahore leads the Province. Advanced education flourishes among the City population of every sect. Among the more important religions of the district, Hindus are well ahead, the percentages of persons literate to total population being Hindus 14, Sikhs 5 and Muhammadans 3.

Lahore is the head-quarters of the Director of Public Instruction, Punjab; for inspection purposes the district lies within the Lahore Division and is controlled by the Divisional Inspector of Schools. The Inspectors of European Schools and the Chief Inspectress of Schools are also stationed at Lahore.

CHAPTER III.---I.

Education and Literacy.

University and Educational system and number of schools and scholars,

Schools.

(b) For the general outlines of present educational policy, for a sketch of its development since 1893-94, and for any information of a character which is not special to Lahore and the district, reference should be made to the Imperial Gazetteer of India, Punjab, Volume I, pages 133 to 143.

Detailed statistical information is given in Table 51 in regard to all the educational institutions of the district, which are open to inspection by the Education Department, their standard (whether Schools or Colleges, public or private, for either sex), and their management (whether Government, District or Municipal Board, aided or unaided). The following statement, which further summarises these returns, shows that there are 422 Schools and Colleges of every kind, with a total number of 30,774 scholars:—

Deta	il.	Standard.	Schools.		Scholars.	
C		Arts Colleges		7	3,028	
1	Collegiate Educa- {	Professional Colleges		4	752	
1	P		Boys	9	6,036	
		High }	Girls	2	625	
1	2000		Total	11	6,661	
		Anglo-Vernacular	Boys	3	979	
	<u>[</u> 2	Middle. Vornacular Middle	Girls	1	80	
Public Institutions			Total	4	1,059	
1	School Education, { General, Boys		Boys	6	1,446	
1	and Girls.		Girls	4	1,158	
	ļ		Total	10	2,604	
}			Boys	159	9,715	
		Primary }	Girls	48	2,283	
<u> </u>			Total	207	12,003	
•	<i>i</i>	For Special Instruc-		5	807	
Private Institutions		Advanced		3	56	
		Elementary		171	3,809	
GRAN	D TOTAL	,		422	30,774	

⁽i) Indigenous Schools.—Indigenous methods of education, as developed by Government, are satisfactory. Indigenous aided

schools are both for boys and girls, and the total number is 26 with an attendance of 1,032; in all these reading, writing and arithmetic are taught; the newly revised grant-in-aid rules, with and Literacy. their substantial improvement in the scale of rates, have given a fresh impetus to the starting of elementary schools by private Schools. agency. There is one Pithshala Sanskrit School: the Padha schools, ten in number with an attendance of 602, found in towns and large villages with a preponderating Hindu element, impart instruction in Lande Mahájani writing and native accounts. There are also 63 schools (total attendance 1.146). mostly held in mosques, where the Qurán is taught by rote.

CHAPTER

- (ii) Primary Schools.—On the 31st March 1914 there were 134 Primary Schools for boys with 8,551 pupils. Of these 88 schools, with an aggregate roll of 5,344, are managed by local bodies and the rest by private agency. The schools which have not as yet come under the influence Ethe Education Departmenl number 91 with 2,367 pupils.
- (iii) Secondary Schools.—The only directly State-managed institution is the Lahore Central Model High School (q. v.) and the reasons for this are historical; most of the other institutions described in the detailed list below have been established on the grant-in-aid system. In Lahore, as in the rest of the Province, secondary education is an extension of the primary stage and the pupils proceed to the secondary course after going through the primary, and often without change of school. Secondary education is either Anglo-vernacular or vernacular, the latter, as a rule, not going beyond the middle stage, the studies being entirely conducted through the medium of Urdu. These vernacular secondary schools are a sort of advanced primary schools, maintained by the District Board to act as feeders to the schools for the training of village school teachers. They have no attraction for the comparatively well-to-do, and the new schools started by private enterprise are those which provide an English education. But it cannot be denied that these vernacular schools are a boon to the poorer classes by placing higher elementary education within their reach at a nominal cost. Anglo-vernacular school may stop at the middle stage, as the Mozang or Chúnián Schools, or go right up to the high—the stage lying between the middle and collegiate stages—as in the case with almost all the important institutions in the city of Lahore.

Special emphasis is given to the study of English from the start in the 4th class of the primary stage, and in the high classes English becomes the sole medium of instruction.

CHAPTER III4-I.

Education and Literacy.

Schools for

(c) The Railway Technical School and Victoria Diamond Jubilee Hindu Technical Institutes, both situated at Lahore (see below under Main Educational Institutions), provide facilities and supply a growing demand for study in industrial subjects. schools for special classes. The District Board revived at Kasúr in 1914, in the form of a primary school with technical instruction in carpentry and drawing, an old school of industry which had long ceased to exist; fresh technical subjects are to be added to the course and it is hoped to raise the school to the middle standard. A revised curriculum of elementary agricultural education is now a feature of the Primary Schools. The Elementary School for the Blind at Lahore (see below) is making satisfactory progress. bodies maintain a fairly large number of schools for the benefit of their Christian converts, mostly taken from low castes; but there is no purely low caste school in the district, since not only do other castes study in these schools, but children of these humbler classes usually find admission to ordinary schools. There is, however, some prejudice against these boys sharing the same farsh or bench with Hindu boys and consequently they are often seated separately.

Female education.

The Lahore District heads the province in the number of girls' schools and in the standard of education. The principal obstacle is the want of qualified teachers. The high schools are nearly all well staffed, but this cannot be said of middle girls' schools. The growing popularity of the Normal School for Women should help in time to remove this great defect. The curriculum includes good needle-work and cooking. In the interior of the district the rate of advance is as yet slow.

Educational institutions -The Punish Affiliated Colleges.

(d) The University of the Punjab and nine of its affiliated Colleges are in Lahore. The other twelve Colleges are scattered University and over the territories assigned to this University, in the quadrilateral, Pesháwar, Srínagar, Delhi, Baháwalpur. There were in 1915 about 3,560 College students and 150 College teachers in Lahore.

> The University is a Corporate Body established at Lahore in the year 1882 by Act XIX of the Governor-General of India in Council. This Act was amended in 1904 by the Indian Universities Act (Act No. VIII of 1904). The functions of the University include: (a) the holding of examinations and the conferring of degrees, (b) the general control of affiliated Colleges, (c) the provision of instruction and facilities for study. During the first twenty years of its existence the University was little more than an examining body. Instruction was provided by the University itself in Law, Oriental Languages, Oriental Medicine

and Elementary Engineering; but with the exception of Sanskrit all these subjects were starved for lack of funds. Colleges were "recognized," that is their students were admitted to examina- and Literacy. tions, but no enquiries were made into the conditions under which the Colleges were working. Since 1904 the system of affiliation The Punjah University and and inspection of Colleges has been introduced. The Syndicate Affiliated Colleges is now in touch with the work of all the Colleges; information Colleges, is supplied as regards accommodation, equipment, residence, staff, time-table, finance and other matters; and a general control is exercised by regulations, advice, and the determination of the conditions of affiliation. At the same time, especially since 1912, steps have been taken to develop the teaching side of the Uni-These include the institution of Professorships in Arabic and Classical Sanskrit and of Special Lectureships, the extension of the University Library, and the building of the University Observatory.

The Body Corporate or Senate of the University consists of (a) the Chancellor (the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab ex officio), (b) the Vice-Chancellor (appointed by the Chancellor from among the Fellows), (c) ex-officio Fellows including the Chief Judge of the Chief Court of the Punjab, the Bishop of Lahore, the Director of Public Instruction in the Punjab, the six representatives of Ruling Chiefs, (d) 75 ordinary Fellows each holding office for five years, of whom ten are elected by registered graduates, 5 are elected by the Faculties, and the remainder nominated by the Chancellor.

The Executive Government of the University is vested in the Syndicate which consists of the Vice-Chancellor, the Director of Public Instruction, and fifteen members elected by the Fellows of the five Faculties (Oriental Learning, Arts, Law, Medicine, Science and Engineering). The chief executive officer is the Registrar. Each Faculty consists of the Fellows assigned thereto by the Senate, and not more than half that number of added members. The Faculties elect eighteen Boards of Studies. the powers and procedure of these bodies, and the regulations relating to the various degree courses and examinations and the like, references should be made to the Punjab University Calendar published annually.

History.—The history of the movement which led first (in 1869) to the establishment of the Punjab University College and subsequently to the raising of this institution to the status of a University has been fully set forth at pages 135 and 136 of the Imperial Gazetteer of India, Punjab, Volume I. There also is given an account of the original organisation of the University.

CHAPTER III.-I. Education

Affiliated Colleges.

and Literacy.

The Lahore Gazetteer of 1893-94 (Chapter V, Section B) gives an account of the development of the University during the first decade of its existence. This was the period of the Chancellorships of Sir Charles Aitchison and Sir James Lyall. The Punjab University and The inception of the University had been marked by a conflict between the western or modern ideals represented by the University of Calcutta, whose sphere extended to the Punjab, and the conception of an Oriental University formulated by Dr. Leitner which had appealed to many of the original donors. The modernists won the day and the Oriental scheme survived only in the Oriental Faculty and the Oriental College. This conflict of ideals however continued to influence the discussions on the application of endowed funds and the framing of regulations for examinations. Oriental Law and Oriental Medicine were unable to hold their own; and the University soon ceased to hold examinations in these. By the end of this period modern ideals had definitely triumphed, and under the guidance of Sir William Rattigan, one of the most distinguished Vice-Chancellors, the lines of development for the next ten years were firmly fixed. The second decade (1892 - 1902) coincides with the Chancellorships of Sir Dennis Fitzpatrick and Sir William Mackworth Young. 'This was a period of steady growth not marked by any striking change. The examination machinery was elaborated; and efforts were made to encourage the teaching of Science and the practice of athletics. The third decade (1902-1912) was marked by very important changes. Under the provisions of the Indian Universities Act of 1904 the constitution of the Senate was reformed, and the whole of the regulations revised. The outstanding features of these changes were the strengthening of the personnel of the Senate and Faculties by the inclusion of a larger proportion of teachers and of educated men, the affiliation and inspection of Colleges, the development of Colleges under this stimulus supplemented by grants-in-aid, and the discouragement of private candidates. The work of the Faculties was supplemented by that of newly-created Boards of Studies. The increased interest in University affairs is shown by the much larger numbers attending all meetings. Previously combined meetings of the Oriental and Arts Faculties had been known to attract only five Fellows: by the end of this period any such meeting was attended by at least fifty members. The great change involved in the affiliation of Colleges has been indicated above. The University soon found its work and responsibilities greatly increased by the general control of Colleges. Middle School although the Anglo-Vernacular examination had been abolished, the complexities of the exami-

nations increased owing to the introduction of new subjects, and of Honours Papers, and owing to the increasing numbers of candidates for a Master's Degree. This period saw also the first and Literacy. materialisation of the University Buildings scheme, that had been the Punjab discussed for some years previously. In 1906 was completed the University and University Hall containing a hall (150 × 60 feet) for Convoca-Affiliated tion and examination purposes. Several Colleges erected new buildings, new hostels and new laboratories with up-to-date equipment. The University Library after 20 years of neglect was practically refounded. Thanks to the liberality of the Government of India, half a lakh of rupees was spent on new books. Temporary accommodation was provided in the University Hall pending the erection of the University Library Building. A gift by Mr. Hugh Melville Percival, Presidency College, Calcutta, of his private collection of over 5,000 volumes formed a valuable accession. There were several changes in the Chancellorship during this period, Sir Charles Rivaz being most closely associated with the changes immediately arising out of the Indian Universities Act, and Sir Louis Dane with the developments at the end of the period. The Vice-Chancellors associated with this work were Sir Lewis Tupper, Sir P. C. Chatterji, and Sir Thomas Gordon Walker. Since 1912 progress has been made in connection with University Buildings. The first block of the University Library is already found inadequate for a collection of over 30,000 volumes, and an extension is in progress of construction. The site and building of the Convent Girls' High School has been acquired for the Law and Oriental Colleges. The institution of special lectureships marks the beginning of what may prove an important development in the direction of evolving or teaching University in Lahore.

Tables showing numbers of candidates appearing at each examination for each year since the foundation of the University are available elsewhere. Here it may suffice to note that the numbers of candidates have risen from 1,883 to 1,915 as follows:

Matriculation (formerly "Entrance") examination, Arts and Science Faculties form just over 300 to over 5,000.

Intermediate from 42 to 1,400.

B.A. and B. Sc. from 17 to 950.

M.A. and M. Sc. from 5 to over 50.

This rise in numbers has been particularly rapid during the last few years.

CHAPTER III.—I. The following are the main schools and other such institutions:

Education and Literacy.

A-Schools.

1.- European Schools

Main educational institutions.

1. The Cathedral Boys' High School—Was established in 1872. There are 61 pupils on the rolls, 21 of whom are boarders and the remaining 40 day scholars. Of these ten are non-Europeans.

The buildings are fairly well furnished with the necessary equipment and are provided with electric fans and lights. The staff consists of three masters and three mistresses. Since 1913 the boys (51 in number) of the Cathedral Orphanage have been taught in the classes of this school, but the two schools are kept quite distinct in every other way. Elementary Science, practical and theoretical, has recently been added to the curriculum, and the school, which has a small endowment, has grown in popularity in the last two years. There are six free pupils.

The average total cost per boy for last year was about Rs. 300, of which the average fee paid was Rs. 120.

- 2. Cathedral Girls High School Was opened in 1888. The number of scholars is 79, of whom 53 are girls and 26 boys; of these 20 are Railway children. Only 9 girls and 3 boys live in the boarding house; the rest of the pupils are day scholars. The girls of the Cathedral Orphanage, except those under training on the domestic and technical side, are now (since 1913) taught in the classes of this school, but otherwise the two schools are kept quite distinct. This measure has led to economy and increased efficiency. The staff is very efficient and ample for the work, the accommodation sufficient and the equipment quite satisfactory.
- 3. St. Anthony's High School—Was established in 1892. There are on the rolls the names of 121 pupils. Railway children number 61: the number of boarders is 63, of whom 4 are non-Europeans. The boarders pay the full fee, 32 pay at reduced rates, and the remaining 21 are free boarders. The school is managed and staffed by Brothers of the Order of Saint Patrick. The building is fairly commodious, the appliances very fairly satisfactory and the staff quite sufficient.
- 4. Convent Middle School.—This school, which was started in a small private house in 1877, was formerly opened in the Convent at Anarkali in 1880. It is attended by 102 pupils, 92 of whom are girls and 10 boys. Fifteen pupils are Railway children. The school is taught and managed by Nuns of the Order of Jesus and Mary. The number of boarders is 41, several of whom, being poor, pay no fees. The Old Convent buildings in Anarkali were sold in 1912 for a large sum of money. An excellent new building is under construction, and will be completed in October 1915. Furniture and appliances are generally satisfactory. The staff comprises 5 Nuns.
- 5. The Cathedral Boys' Orphanage Middle School—Was established in 1872. This is a boarding school, supported by subscriptions from the Diocese of Lahore and controlled by an influential managing committee. There are 51 names on the rolls, and all the pupils are Europeans or Anglo-Indians, belonging to the Church of England. Only 2 boys pay the fu []

fees of Rs. 15 per mensem, some payat reduced rates, and the rest of the CHAPTER pupils are free, having been certified by Magistrates as indigent. The new bulidings on the Multan Road are excellent and well furnished. The staff is Education adequate; a mistri is employed for instruction in carpentry. and Literacy.

- 6. The Cathedral Orphanage Girls' Middle School .- The Cathedral Main Educa. Orphanages were established in 1872. In 1912, however, the schools were tional instituremoved from the vicinity of Kila Gujar Singh on Nicholson Road, Lahore, tions. to the present site on Hall Road. The rolls contain the names of 41 girls, all of whom are boarders. Of these 19 are Railway children. Nine girls are undergoing special training in Industrial subjects. The buildings are excellent. They have been carefully designed and well built. There is also a separate house for domestic training. The furniture and apparatus are generally satisfactory and the staff is very efficient.
- The North-Western Railway Primary School-Is attended by 90 pupils, 52 of whom are boys and 38 girls. All the scholars are Railway children and all pay full fees. The building is excellent and well equipped and the staff is a good one.
- The North-Western Railway Apprentices' Technical School-Was opened in 1898. There are 52 apprentices on the rolls, divided into two classes,—senior and junior. The former class meets on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday and the latter on the other three days of the week. The classes are held in the mornings after which the boys go for actual workshop practice in the large Locomotive Shops of the Railway. The staff comprises 5 masters. Most of the teachers are qualified for the work entrusted to them, and two of them hold certificates of institutions in Great Britain and Ireland.

II .- Schools for Indians.

- The Central Model School, Lahore-Has developed rapidly from the old Zila school, the latest important additions to the accommodation being made by Government in 1913 at a cost of Rs. 60,000. When the scheme for a training College for secondary schools was matured this school was selected to serve the purposes of a practising school. The teaching comprises all stages from the Infant to the Matriculation (Arts and Science faculties) and the Clerical and Commercial standard. The management of the school is vested in a Headmaster under the direct control of the Principal of the Central Training College. The fees charged are somewhat higher than in other Government and Board Schools. There is a small hostel, with accommodation for 45 hoys, attached to the school. The attendance is 917.
- The Rang Mahal Mission High School, Lahore. Founded in 1849. attendance 873. Named after a large house in the centre of the city, in which it is now situated. Was the first English School to start in the district, founded by the Rev C. W. Forman with a missionary colleague. The school once had as many as 20 branches and an adult night school; its present constitution is a main school and 3 branches. The present extended accommodation and up-to-date equipment date from 1912.
- 11. The Daya Nand Anglo-Vedic High School, Lahore-Founded in memory of Swami Daya Nand, the founder of the Arya Samaj, with the object of encouraging the study of Hindi and Sanskrit and of combining secular with moral and religious education, is now numerically the largest

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III.—I.

Education
and Literacy

in the province. The school building was erected on its present site near the District Courts in 1891, and important additions have recently been made, especially in 1911. No fees are levied at all in the lower primary department, nor in the upper department in cases where the parents' income is less than Rs. 50 per mensem.

Main educational institutions.

In the middle and high departments fees are generally lower than in the other high schools. Hindi forms the medium of instruction in the primary and middle departments. The Headmaster is provided with residential quarters, and the number of resident students was 300 on March 31st, 1915. The total attendance is 1,545.

- 12. The Dayal Singh High School, Lahore.—Situated at the Hira Mandi. Attendance 788. Owes its existence to the philanthropy of the late Sardar Dayal Singh of Majitha. Before 1904 it had no primary classes, nor had it any boarding house to accommodate outsiders. It was brought on the aided list in 1907 Since then the institution has been developing steadily. Regular provision for moral teaching is a special feature. The school has no building of its own.
- 13. The Islamia High School.—Is now the premier Muhammadan educational institution in the Punjab. The germ from which it developed was a primary school started in 1886 by the Anjuman-i-Himayat-i-Islam for the special benefit of Muhammadan boys. Free studentships are granted in deserving cases and certain orphans are educated free of charge. Attention is devoted to moral and religious instruction and every student is required to take part in physical instruction. In 1911 the school, owing to a very rapid growth in numbers, was split into two schools, Nos. 1 and 2. No. 1 School is held in a fairly capacious rented house, but the situation is cramped and the surroundings not altogether healthy. No. 2 School has made a fair start; it was held in an unsuitable rented house until 1915 when it was shifted to its new building, the site of which was largely provided by private munificence. The school house has been erected by handsome donations from the promoters of the institution supplemented by a liberal grant from provincial revenues. The total attendance of both schools is 1,030.
- 14. The Municipal Board High School, Kasur—Has developed from a vernacular l'rimary School, through the Anglo-vernacular middle grade, attaining the status of a high school in 1891. In 1886 the municipality erected a large building outside the town for it at a cost of Rs. 10,000, and additions were made in 1891. Attendance 577.
- 15. The Victoria Girls' High School, Lahore.—Situated in Nao Nihal Singh's haveli. The present name of the institution, formerly known as the Central Female Normal School, dates from the Jubilee of Her late Imperial Majesty Queen Victoria. It was the first school to send up girls for the Middle Standard examination and was for many years the leading vernacular school in the province. Since the arrival in 1887 of the present Lady Superintendent the school has been growing steadily. To keep the classes within reasonable limits a system of fees was introduced. The school would have been raised to the high

grade some time ago but the Punjab Association, who now manage it, had CHAPTER not the funds to spend on it. Government has however taken over charge of the school and has added high school classes. The staff has recently Education been further strengthened, and other improvements are under contempla-and Literacy. tion. Normal classes for the training of teachers opened in connection with the school have been discontinued since the establishment of the cational Government Normal School for Women. The first woman students to institutions. appear for the Senior Vernacular Teachers' Certificate Examination came from this school. The attendance is 403.

- The Queen Mary College, Lahore.—Opened in Attendance 48. The College is the result of representations on behalf of a High School for girls of good family, made by certain Indian ladies on the occasion of the visit to Lahore of Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales in 1905. Daughters of Chiefs and Rajas are primd facie eligible for admission; daughters of other persons are not eligible unless there are reasons for admitting them. The aims of the school are to give the girls an education which, while befitting their position, and assisting them in social intercourse with English ladies, shall be essentially womanly, the Indian ideals of self-sacrificing motherhood and simplicity of life being held sacred. The curriculum is specially devised to give effect to their principles; no distinct sectarian teaching is given, but the virtues of modesty, gentleness, obedience, etc., are inculcated. There is also a preparatory school for boys aged 4-11, who live in a separate house under an English lady.
- The Minnaird High School for Girls, Lahore.—Situated Empress Road. Founded 1879. This school, which has on the existed for a number of years before and was managed by the American Preshyterian Board of Foreign Missions, was revived in 1879 under the name of the Christian Girls' School. In 1886 it was raised to the High Standard. Junior Anglo-Vernacular classes to train young women for higher teaching work in schools were opened in 1901, and since then this branch has become an important feature of the work of the school. In 1913 a College Department was affiliated to the Punjab University. Though primarily intended for the education of Christian children the school admits a number of Hindu, Muhammadan and Parsi children as day scholars and boarders. Attendance 195.
- 18. The Railway Technical School, Lahore. Founded in 1889. Attendance 556. This school, which is entirely supported by Government, was founded in connection with the Railway workshops for the purpose of giving a technical and industrial education to the sons of artisans employed therein. It continues to be the leading institution of the kind in the province. Its alumni experience little or no difficulty in securing remunerative employment on leaving school.
- Diamond Jubilee Hindu Technical Institute, 19. The Victoria Lahore. - The object of this institution is to attract Hindu lads to industrial training. The recent addition of classes in elementary electrical engineering and for fitters and drivers has increased its popularity.
- 20. Elementary School for the Blind, Lahore.—This school, founded in 1915 and housed at the Railway Technical School, teaches reading

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and arithmetic on the Braille method together with industrial work. It is making satisfactory progress. There are fourteen pupils.

Education and Literacy.

B .- TRAINING INSTITUTIONS.

Main educational institutions.

(1) The Central Training College, Lahore.

(See under Affiliated Colleges of the Punjab University.)

(2) Lahore Normal School.

Attendance 104. The school was established in 1856 with the object of improving the old methods of teaching by training teachers for employment in the purely vernacular institutions of those times, vis., Rote Schools, Maktabs, Padha Schools and Patshalas. The school developed with the times, until in October 1904 a separate fine building, with spacious rooms and a well-ventilated and adequately-furnished boarding house, for about 120 men, at a cost of about one lakh of rupees were provided for it The staff of the school consisted at first of only a few Urdu-knowing teachers, but from 1872 onwards it has been under a competent Indian graduate as Headmaster with an adequate staff. In 1909 the scheme of studies was revised and brought into conformity with the altered curriculum of the Primary Schools of the Province. The course of study extends over one year and is in conformity with the standard examination for Junior Vernacular Certificate. On passing the Junior Vernacular Certificate Examination the men are appointed as Head or Assistant Teachers in Primary Schools. To qualify for admission to a Normal School, a candidate must have passed the Middle School examination (Vernacular or Anglo-Vernacular) or an equivalent class examination in an Anglo-Vernacular School and must be selected by the Deputy Commissioner of the district. Candidates are generally Government stipendiaries, each receiving a stipend of Rs. 8 per mensem. The school, which is the largest normal school in the Province, is under the direct control of the Education Department and is under supervision of the Principal of the Lahore Training College. It is maintained from Provincial revenues, the amount expended in 1913-14 being Rs. 16,000.

3.—The Normal School for Women, Lahore.

Established 1905. Attendance 107. Has as its object the provision of training for those girls and women who intend to take up training as a profession. A boarding house is attached. The course of study followed is that prescribed by the Punjab Education Department for the Junior and Senior Vernacular examinations for women teachers, the period of training for both examinations being two years. Students who are working for the Junior Vernacular Examination are often encouraged to appear privately for the Middle School Examination.

C .- AFFILIATED COLLEGES OF THE PUNIAB UNIVERSITY.

1.-Oriental College, Lahore.*

The Oriental College was established in 1870 by the Senate of the Punjab University College, and was taken over in 1882 by the Punjab University, which has since maintained it in accordance with the provisions of its Statutes.

The object of the Oriental College, as reorganized in 1888, is-

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(a) to impart a knowledge of the Sanskrit, Arabic and Persian Langnages and Literatures on a sound basis and in accordance with Education and Literacy. historical methods, to students who wish to prepare themselves for the High Proficiency and Honours Examinations of the Main educa-Punjab University for these Languages;

tional institu.

(b) to prepare students for the High Proficiency in Punjabi Examina. tion of the Punjab University by imparting to them a scholarly knowledge of the history of the Punjabi Languages and its Literature.

The College is managed by the Syndicate under the control of the The Oriental College has been entrusted since 1884 with the tuition of the Government College students in Oriental Languages, a special grant being contributed by Government to meet the cost connected with this arrangement. The expenses for the maintenance of the College are met partly by the annual allotment made in the Budget of the Punjab University, and partly from the income of certain endowments of the University. Translators are employed along with the permanent teaching staff in the tuition of College classes. There is a boarding house attached to the Oriental College in the Hazúri Bagh quadrangle, where 51 students are in residence.

11. Law College, Lahore.

The Law College was founded in the year 1870 under the name of the Law School with the object of imparting legal knowledge to candidates pre-The School has paring for the Mukhtarship and Pleadership examinations. since the last few years been converted into a College with a whole-time Principal and Staff, and prepares students for the degree of Bachelor of Laws, and First Examination in Law of the Punjab University. The management of, and supervision over the College is, subject to the control of the Syndicate and Senate, vested in the Law Faculty. The Law College and Hostel are located in a portion of the handsome building formerly occupied by the Convent Girls' School just opposite the Senate Hall. The Hostel is on the first floor and accommodates about 40 resident students—the accommodation being hardly sufficient. The building of a separate College and Hostel is in contemplation. To the College is attached a valuable Library.

This College was opened in 1864 and was affiliated to the University of Calcutta in that year. It is under the control of the Director of Public Instruction, Punjab, and is the only Arts College maintained by the Punjab Government. The Delhi Government College was incorporated with it in 1877. It prepares students for the examinations of the Punjab University.

III .- Government College, Lahore.*

Intermediate (Arts and Science Faculties), B.A., B.So., M.A., and M.Sc. Since the incorporation of the Punjab University in 1882, 228 students have obtained the M.A. and M.Sc. degrees, and 750 the B.A. and B.Sc. degrees from this College The College is located in a handsome gothic building, with a large clock-tower, situated on an eminence near the city of Lahore.

Recognized by the Syndicate for the award of Arts and Oriental Scholarships, 31st October 1888.

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comprises, besides class-rooms, a large Examination Hall, a Library, and extensive laboratories, physical, chemical and biological. There is also a well-stocked museum of minerals, rocks and fossils, presented by the Geological Department; and a large Biological Museum. The building was begun in 1872 and completed in five years, the cost being $3\frac{1}{2}$ lacs. Since tional instituthen the grounds of the College have been extended, and now comprise tions. fields for cricket, football, hockey, and tennis; and the old Presbyterian Church near the College has been acquired and converted into a gymnasium at a cost of Rs. 15,000. A new hostel or boarding house for Hindus and Muhammadans, built at a cost of Rs. 70,000 and situated in the grounds, was opened in 1891, and is always fully occupied. No student is allowed out after look-up. Near it is a residence provided by the Government for the Principal, who has the immediate supervision of the boarders and is assisted by a resident Superintendent. Five English Professors also live in the College permises. The number of students on the rolls is at present 551. The College is maintained by the Provincial Government at a cost of about Rs. 1,88,317 per annum. The income from fees during the year 1914-15 was Rs. 59,797. A number of the students are holders of Government, University Scholarships, the total expenditure on scholarships for 1914-15 being Rs. 18,031. The Principal is empowered to admit poor students on half fees up to a limit of ten per cent. of the number on the rolls. Prizes are awarded to distinguished students in all subjects. By an arrangement made in 1884, the tuition of the students in Oriental Languages was entrusted to the Oriental College, but recently Professors of Arabic, Sanskrit and Persian have been added to the Government College Staff. The other subjects included in the University Courses up to the M.A. Standard are provided for in the College, viz, Intermediate-English, Physics and Chemistry, Philosophy, Mathematics, History and Biology; B. A.— English, Pure and Applied Mathematics, History, Economics, Physics and Chemistry; B.Sc. Botany, Zoology, Physics and Chemistry; M.A. -English, Mathematics, History and Economics; and M. Sc.—Botany, Zoology, Physics and Chemistry.

IV .- Forman Christian College, Lahore.*

This institution was established in the year 1866, and during that and the three following years furnished instruction for students preparing for the F.A. and B.A. Examinations of the Calcutta University. At the close of this period, owing chiefly to the death of Rev. Mr. Henry, the Principal, the work of the College was suspended. In 1886, the classes were again reopened and in 1888, the first candidates from the institution appeared in the Intermediate, and in 1890, the first in the B.A. Examination of the Punjab University. The College buildings, situated on Roberts' Road, near the Bengal Bank, were opened in the year 1889 by His Excellency the Marquess of Lansdowne, Viceroy and Governor-General of India. The site on which they stand is a gift of the Punjab Government, who also gave a building grant of Rs. 20,000. This building consists of:—(1) A main building, with Hall, Library, and Lecture-rooms, capable of accommodating 500 students; (2) College Hostel; (3) Kennedy Hall for Christian students; (4) Newton Hall on Napier Road; (5) the Principal's House; (6, the Chatterjee Science Building; and (7) "The Abbey." The cost of these buildings was approxi-

^{*}Recognized by the Syndicate for the award of Arts Scholarships, 1st May 1889.

mately Rs. 2,55,000. The College is an aided institution, and conforms to the Government regulations as to attendance and fees. It is under the care of, and supported by, the Punjab Mission of the American Presbyterian Church, United States of America; and is controlled by a Board of Trustees appointed and Literacy. by that Mission. The institution has no endowment, either for its mainten- Main educaance or for scholarships and prizes, but large number of its students are the tional institurecipients of Government, University or Municipal Scholarships. Boarding tions. house accommodation is provided for 300 students. Students are prepared for the Intermediate, B.A., B.So. and M.A. Examinations of the Punjab University. The number of students enrolled in five classes is (31st March 1914) 600, of whom 329 are Hindus, 154 Mubammadans, 79 Sikhs, 34 Christians, and 4 others.

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V .- Dayanand Anglo-Vedic College, Lahore.*

The Dayanand Anglo-Vedic College (School Department) was opened on 1st June 1886. The 1st and 2nd year classes were opened in May 1888 and 1889, the 3rd and 4th year classes in the beginning of 1893 and 1894 and the M.A. class in Sanskrit in 1895. The College was established in honour of Shri Swami Dayanand Saraswati, the founder of the Arya Samaj, with the following objects: ---

- (a) to encourage, improve, and enforce the study of Hindi Literature;
- (b) to encourage and enforce the study of Classical Sanskrit and of the Vedas;
- (c) to encourage and enforce the study of English Literature and Sciences, both theoretical and applied;
- (d) to provide for technical education in the country.

The Dayanand Inglo-Vedic School is situated on Lower Mall adjacent to the Lahore Government College, but the College Department is accommodated in the College premises, Court Street

The amount of endowment for the maintenance of the Institution, at present in the hands of the Managing Committee, is Rs. 11,56,768-1-8. The Dayanand Anglo-Vedic College prepares boys for the Matriculation, Intermediate, B.A., F.Sc., and M.A. Examinations. It teaches English, Sanskrit, Persian, History, Mathematics, Philosophy and Physical Sciences (Physics and Chemistry). Scholarships and stipends are provided for students of the College. There are two Boarding Houses in connection with the College,

FI .- The Islamia College, Lahore. +

This College, the only Muslim National College in the Province, was established by the Anjuman-i-Himayat-i Islam, Lahore, with the object of providing young Muhammadans with higher Western education accompanied by moral and religious instruction. As it is specially intended for the sons of poor parents, the fees charged are low. The College was founded in 1892, and was confined to Intermediate Classes up to 1900, when BA. Classes were In 1905 arrangements were made for teaching Arabic up to the M.A. standard. The subjects now taught in the F. A. Classes are: - English, Mathematics, Philosophy, History, Physics and Chemistry, Arabic and Persian.

^{*}Recognized by the Syndicate for the award of Arts Scholarships, 1st May 1889. †Recognized by the Syndicate for the award of Arts Scholarships, 10th May 1895.

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tions.

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The subjects taught in the B. A. Classes are: - English, History, Economics, Philosophy, Applied Mathematics, Pure Mathematics, Arabic and Persian. For the M. A. only Arabic is taught. Biology classes were started in September 1914, in preparation for the F. Sc. Examination. Besides these University subjects, Islamic Theology is taught every day to all classes. tional-institu. The College has no large permanent endowments, but is maintained by the voluntary subscriptions of the Muslim public. It is under the general management of a Committee (of which the Principal is an ex-officio member), which is a Sub-Committee of the General Council of the Anjuman i-Himayat i-Islam.

> The College is now housed in a handsome block of buildings, occupying a site of over. eight acres between Brandreth and Railway Roads. The main College building, built in the Moghal style, consists of the fine Habibia Hall flanked by two large wings, containing the class rooms and science laborato-The science laboratories are provided with gas and water laid on, and additional apparatus. The Library and Reading Room form a separate block, one room of which is furnished as a temporay gymnasium. The Boarding House, called the Rivaz Hostel, consists of 36 cubicles and 21 dormitories, capable of accommodating 150 boarders, built round an open quadrangle, with kitchens, dining hall, bath-rooms, etc., attached. The completed buildings have cost nearly three lakhs of rapees to erect. A full-time perintendent resides in the Rivaz Hostel and acts under the direction of a Hostel Board. He is assisted by monitors, appointed by the Principal from among the senior students. The hostel is inspected once a week by the Principal, or a member of the staff, and order and cleanliness in the rooms encouraged. The College has a good Library and a wellfurnished Reading Room; and it issues a monthly magazine called "The Islamia College Magazine." The Tutorial System is in force. For the development of the debating and public speaking powers of the students, there are Literary Societies which meet every week, and a Debating Union. which is held once a month. Though the smallness of the site is a handicap in the way of the development of College athletics, provision is made for the usual games; and the College Football, Cricket, Gymnastic and Swimming Teams have given a good account of themselves in the University Sports Tournaments. All students who do not regularly play some game, exercise in the gymnasium daily. The number of students on the rolls in Septmber 1914 was 335.

VII.—Dyal Singh College, Lahore.

The institution owes its origin to the noble generosity of the late Sardar Dyal Singh, Majithia, who left a large landed property to create for the city a College that should be worthly of its greatness. The foundation stone was laid by His Honour Sir Louis Dane on 3rd May 1910. The scope and character of the College cannot be better defined than in the comprehensive terms of the will and testament of Sardar Dyal Singh, Majithia :--

"It shall be the duty of the said Committee of Trustees to establish and maintain, out of the funds and income of the property mentioned in paragraph VIII hereof, a First Class Arts College, with or without any School Classes as to the said Committee may appear desirable, to be called by such name as the said Committee may decide, for the spread and dissemination of a sound liberal education in this Province, in which College every attempt shall be made to inculcate pure morality and the principles of Theism

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consistent with the tenets of the Brahmo religion by the personal example of the teaching staff as far as possible and by instituting a course of lectures and by such other similar means as may to the said Committee appear Education Save as above provided, the said College shall in and Literacy. proper and feasible. other respects be a thoroughly efficient non-denominational College affiliated Main Educato the Universities of Calcutta and Punjab, teaching up to the highest tional institustandards and imparting instruction on the same lines generally as the tions. Government Colleges in this country, and looking after and promoting the physical, mental and moral well-being of the pupils on its rolls."

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The College is affiliated to the Punjab University in the following subjects:-

> Arts Faculty—English, Mathematics (A and B Courses), History, Philosophy, Economics, Sanskrit and Persian to the B. A. Standard, Physics and Chemistry to the Intermediate Standard.

> Science Faculty-Biology and Physical Science to the Intermediate Standard

'Honours' Courses for B. A. Classes are also taught.

The government of the College is vested in the Board of Trustees. There is a College Sub-Committee appointed by the Board of Trustees.

The College is an avowedly Theistic Institution. Its fundamental convictions are that Truth knows no limit-lines of creed and clime, and that education must be transfused with the ethical and spiritual Ideal. Special lectures on non-sectarian topics are delivered, the object being to inspire the students with the spirit of enquiry and bring them in contact with the diverse types of spiritual culture and sympathy as reflected in Scriptures and the lives of the Religious Leaders of the world. Religious instruction is imparted once a week to every class and the Principal gives a lecture, once a week, to the general body of the students assembled together in the College Hall. The institution has no endowment for scholarships and prizes; but the Governing Body set apart every year a definite amount for the award of the scholarships and stipends. The College provides scholarships and stipends to the value of about Rs. 150 a month. In the boarding houses attached to the College, there is accommodation for 300 students. The College has a Library, a Gymnasium, a Literary and Debating Society, a Dramatic Society, an Flocution Class, the Freshmen's College Club, the Guru Nanak Club, the Poet's Circle, the Biological Society, a Sanctuary and a Monthly Magazine.

VIII .- Kinnaird College for Women, Lahore.

The Kinnaird High School under its present auspices was established towards the end of the year 1879. In 1886 the first girl from the school and the first in the Punjal passed the Matriculation Examination. In 1901 the Junior Anglo Vernacular training class was formed. The Intermediate College classes were opened in October 1913. At present the students of this class are resident in the school boarding house, and their lecture room is also one of the school class rooms. It is hoped, however, that in the near future a separate building for the College Department will be secured. The object of the institution is to impart to the pupils of the school and especially to the girls of the Christian community of the Punjab a sound

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CHAPTER healthy education based on the Christian religion and to send out women of true and sterling character, who will prove efficient workers among their own people. The institution is primarily intended for the benefit of the Christian community, but a number of non-Christians are also admitted.

IX.—Contral Training College, Lahore.

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and Literacy.

The Central Training College was established in 1881, and was for some months accommodated in a building in the Hazúri Bágh. It was then located for a time in the Government College, an old building near the Senate Hall being utilized as a Practising School. It was removed to its present site in 1887. The College buildings have been considerably enlarged and extended, to meet the growing demand for trained teachers in the Province, and to accommodate the double classes consequent upon the introduction of the two years' course for Junior Anglo-Vernacular Teachers. The accommodation is now ample for the requirements of the College,—the class rooms are spacious, and arrangements for the teaching of all the subjects in the curriculum are as complete as possible. The College is equipped with exceedingly well-appointed Physical and Chemical Laboratories (in each of which 40 students can be accommodated at a time) with gas and water laid on. The Science Lecture Theatre accommodates 120 students. There is also a properly fitted Dark Room. A Manual Training Room has been erected at a cost of about Rs 6,000 in which students are taught the principles of woodwork, and simple metal-work, and how to construct simple pieces of apparatus. The College also possesses a fine large room, properly situated and completely equipped, for the teaching of Drawing. There is a lawn adjacent to the College for the students' games. The boarding house attached to the College has accommodation for 200 students, and all are expected to reside therein. A spacious gymnasium 80 ft. by 40 ft., with an abundance of light and ventilation, has been built and equipped in a manner which makes it the best in the Province. A fine covered Swimming Bath, 60 ft. by 30 ft., with a ten-foot verandah all round, has also been constructed for the use of the students.

The Central Training College is under the control of the Director of Public Instruction, Punjab, and is the only Institution in the Province which prepares students (who are nearly all stipendiaries) for all the certificates for Secondary Teachers issued by the Education Department. The classes comprise those preparing for the Senior and Junior Anglo-Vernacular and the Senior Vernacular Certificate Examinations. Drawing and Manual Training are compulsory subjects of instruction. The College takes part in the University Sports' Tournament. Great importance is attached to physical training, games and drill receiving every attention. There is a College Debating Society and an Old Students' Club; the latter has its own Magazine. In April 1903, the College was affiliated to the Punjab University and is the only Institution, at present, which prepares candidates for the Degree of Bachelor of Teaching. Candidates for admission to the B.T. Degree Class are required to have passed the Examination for an Arts or a Science Degree before beginning the course of training. The First Examination for the B. T. Degree was held in April 1905, when all the thirteen candidates sent up from this College passed.

The Central Model School, the Practising School of the College, is provided with handsome buildings, and has a very large Examination Hall, 35 feet by 45 feet. The School teaches up to the Entrance Standard of the

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University, in both the Science and Arts Faculties, and also prepares students for the Clerical and Commercial Certificate of the University. There are over 900 boys on the rolls. The Headmaster is a European and is assisted by a staff of 42 assistants. Under the control of the Principal, and attached and Literacy. to the Central Training College, is the Lahore Normal School with about Main educa-104 students, which prepares candidates for teacherships in Primary Schools tional instituand for the Junior Vernacular Certificate Examination.

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The College is maintained entirely by Government at an annual cost of about Rs 1,00,000, including stipends paid to students. The total number on the rolls is 274.

X .- Medical College, Lahore.

Established 1860, with the obect of providing education in Western Medicine for the people of the Punjab, the College is situated in Anarkali and consists of a main building containing a spacious Library with Lecture Rooms and Museums, a large and handsome Anatomical School capable of accommodating 400 students, with a Lecture Theatre and Museum attached, Physiological and Pathological Laboratories, etc. The Mayo Hospital with its Albert Victor Wing, a detached Ophthalmic Hospital, and a separate block for out-patients is attached to the College for clinical instruction. The Lady Aitchison Hospital for Women, which is in the proximity of the College, is also available for clinical instruction for female students. The cost of erecting these buildings was as follows:

Medical College main building the hill	1,68,182
Anatomical Rooms	41,000
Pathological Laboratory	1,300
Mayo Hospital	1,82,876
Albert Victor Hospital	1,08,000
Onbthalmic Ward	94 961

Ophthalmic Ward Physiological Laboratory 59,599

The College is supported by Government. The cost for 1913-14 was Rs. 1,51,774. It educates students for the Degrees of M. D., M.S., and M.B.B.S., providing a full medical curriculum as required by the General Medical Council of Great Britain. It is under the immediate control of the Punjab Government. Endowed scholarships and prizes are connected with the College The number of students at present on the rolls of the College is 172.

D.-THE AITCHISON COLLEGE.

The Aitchison College, a development of the Wards' School, Ambala, was founded in 1886 Its foundation was due to the efforts of Sir Charles Aitchison, the then Lieutenant-Governor. The general object of the College is to provide an education and training for the Ruling Chiefs and the nobility of the Punjab, on lines similar to those of an English Public School. The Lieutenant-Governor is Patron of the College and President of the Council, which is composed partly of ex-officio members, partly of nominated members, including many of the Ruling Chiefs of the Punjab The Council also includes the members of the Committee of Management which is

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tions.

presided over by the Financial Commissioner and is composed again partly of ex-officio members and partly of non-official members nominated by the council. Subject to the control of the Council, the superintendence of the affairs of the College is vested in the Committee of Management, to which the Principal is directly responsible. The original buildings comtional institu- prised the main building of the College, three boarding houses capable of containing about 100 boys, and houses for the Governor and the Principal. Many buildings have since been added, the cost being met either from College funds, by subscription or by a gift from a Chief or some member of the nobility interested in the welfare of the College. All these buildings, with the exception of the hospital which hardly fulfils modern requirements, are excellent of their kind. In addition the improvement of the Indian Masters (1912-15) and the installation of the college with electricity (1913) have also been effected at a cost of about Rs. 20,000 paid out of College With the contemplated improvement of the hospital and the erection of a third Assistant Principal's house the College will be provided with all that is necessary so far as buildings are concerned, unless some further expansion in the number of the boys should take place. As a result of the interest which Lord Curzon took in the Chiefs' Colleges of India, the staff of the Aitchison College was re-organised in 1904-05. The office of Governor was abolished and a Principal, combining the offices of the old Governor and Principal, was appointed, with two European Assistants. More recently (1915) a third Assistant Principal has been appointed in view of the increased number of boys at the College, a result of the re-organisation. At the same time (1904-05) the Indian staff was considerably strengthened and the superior Indian posts were, like the European appointments, brought into Government service and made pensionable The system of the control of the boarding houses was at the same time made more efficient, and a more recent change (1915) has put the charge of the boys completely in the hands of educated men. At the same time as the re-organisation of the staff a change was made in the curriculum of the College. A diploma for all Chiefs' Colleges was instituted which is regarded by Government as the equivalent of the entrance examination for the purpose of making appointments and is also accepted by the Punjab University as admitting to the Intermediate examination. The standard however attained by successful candidates is, especially in English and more especially in colloquial English; probably considerably higher than that guaranteed by the Matriculation examination. The other subjects in which a candidate has to pass are (a) English, History, Indian History and Geography, (b) a vernacular language, (c) Persian or Sankrit or science, d Law, Political Economy, Revenue and Surveying or Advanced Mathematics, (e) Arithmetic. Failure in any one subject disqualifies, even though the candidate has gained the necessary aggregate of marks. The College is yearly inspected by Inspectors, appointed by the Government of India, who also conduct the diploma examination.

A notable feature of the Aitchison College curriculum is that since 1905 religious instruction under competent teachers is given in school hours and regular yearly examinations, conducted by examiners, appointed by the committee, are held. Out-door games are compulsory: they comprise cricket. football, hockey, tennis, riding and tent-pegging and athletic sports. An annual competition is held with the Mayo College, Ajmere, a sister institution, Since the re-organisation of the College the number of boys has gradually

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increased. The average number between the years 1910-15 was 109, including a limited number of day boys, whereas in 1904 there were only 69 boys in the College.

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(e) Expenditure from every source on public instruction is shown in Table 52. It amounted in 1914-15 to over five and a half lakhs of rupees, distributed as follows, viz., from—

		,		Rs.	
(1)	Provincial revenues	***	•••	1,45,820	
(ii)	District funds		•••	73,240	
(iii)	Municipal funds	•••	•••		
(iv)	Fees	***	***	1,40,032	
(v)	Subscriptions	***	***	42,323	
(vi)	Endowments and oth	ner sources	•••	1,04,718	

(f) There were 75 printing presses at work in the District Printing in 1915:—

Serial No.	Name of Press,	Serial No.	Name of Press.	Seriel No.	Name of Press.
1	Addison Press.	16	Commercial Printing	31	Jauhri Press.
•2	Albert Press.	17	Dipak Rajput Print- ing Works.	32	Jijuyasu Press.
8	Ahmadia Steam Press.	18	Doaba Educational Press.	33	Jiwan Press.
4	Ahmadia Printing	19	Empire Press.	34	Kashmiri Press.
5	Amrit Press	*20	Empress Press.	*85	Khadim-ul-Talim, Pun-
8	Artistic Printing Press.	21	Faiz-i-Am Press.	*36	Khatri Samachar Press.
•7	Arorbans Press.	22	George Mission Print- ing Press.	37	Khosla Brothers Press,
8	Arya Steam Press.	23	George Steam Press.	38	Kita-at Press.
9	Akal Press.	*24	Gulzar-i-Muhammadi Press	89	Label Printing Press.
10	Balmokand Press.	25	Hamidia Press.	40	Lahore Machine Press,
11	Bombay Machine	26	Hikmat Press.	41	Law Publishing Press.
12	Brahman Steam Press.	27	Hindustan Steam Press.	42	Light Press.
•18	Caxton Printing Works.	28	Hardinge Printing Press.	48	Mahesh Yantralaya Press.
14	Central Printing Works.	*29	Islamia Steam Press.	•44	Mercantile Press.
*15	"Civil & Military Gazette" Press.	30	Indian Art Printing Works.	*45	Mitra Vilasa Press.

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Serial No.	Name of Press	Serial No.	Name of Press.	Serial No.	Name of Press.
46	Mohyal Mitter Press.	*56	Punjab Economical Press.	66	Rifah-i-Am Press.
47	Model Press.	57	Punjab Educational Press.	67	Ripon Press,
*48	Mufid-i-Am Press,	58	Punjab National Steam	68	Sada-i-Hind Press.
49	Muslim Printing Press.	59	Press. Punjah Electric Press.	69	Sewak Steam Press.
50	Mahbub Printing	60	Punjab Printing Works.	70	Star Printing Press.
*51	Works. Newal Kishor Press.	61	Punjab Steam Press.	*71	"Tribune" Press.
52	Observer Press.	62	Popular Printing Press.	72	Union Steam Press.
53	Photo, Litho. Works.	68	Rafiq-ul-Itibba Press.	*73	Victoria Press.
*54	Public Advocate Press.	64	Rahnama-i-Talim Press.	*74	Virjanand Press.
55	Punjab Christian Press.		Rajput Printing Works,	75	Washington Press.

The presses marked with an asterisk have been working for 20 years or more.

Out of the total number a little less than two-thirds publish newspapers and advertising sheets; the remaining third or more publish books to some extent, but do mostly miscellaneous and job work.

Newspapers.

The return of newspapers published at the various presses in 1914 shows a total of 166, 43 of which began and 35 ceased issue during the year. The sub-joined tables show (a) the languages in which the various papers are written, and (b) the intervals of time at which they are published. Many of the important Indian newspapers have both daily and weekly editions:—

		121			
English.	Urdu.	Urda- Hindi.	Hindi.	Gurmukhi (Panjabi).	Total.
32	108	1	10	15	1,66
Yearly Half-ye Quarter Monthly Fortnig Tri-mor Weekly Twice a	htly htly week	(B) 1 2 4 77 8 1 51 1 2	Ceased t year Number	Total during the yes o exist during of newspaper d of 1914	the 35

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W	TH CIRCULATION	Edu and L
		News
Over 3,000.	Over 1,500	

Zamindar. Paisa Akhbar. Fauji Akhbar. Himala. Desh. Loyal Gazette. Parkash. Bulletin.

Tribune Bir Arya Gazette. Sher-i-Punjab. Phul. Akhbar-i-'Am. tivil and Military Gazette. Punjabi. Kashmiri Magazine. Rajput Gazette. Martand Fasana. Chakarvarti.

Of the above the Civil and Military Gazette is the only paper published by Europeans. The Bulletin publishes chiefly War news. The Fanji Akhtar is for the consumption of Indian soldiers, and contains besides general news and notes, topics of military interest. The Phul is designed for juvenile readers. The Martand, Chakarvarti and Fasana are social and moral in tendency, the last, as its name (the Novel) implies, containing translations of novels in other languages and other stories of general public interest. All the remaining papers are more or less actively political, their columns being devoted mainly to the criticism of Government measures and policy; generally speaking, they are either sectarian or the mouth-pieces of various classes or cliques of the educated community...

During the year 1914, 721 books and 71 periodicals were Books and issued. Of the periodicals 24 were published in English, 34 in registered Urdu and 13 in Hindi-Sanskrit or Hindi-Urdu bilingual; 33 publications. treated of Law, 15 of Religion and 23 were of a miscellaneous nature. In the table below the books published are classified according to the language in which they appeared and their

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Medical.

Books and registered publications.

Language i	n which r	ublished.	For Pu	Total.	
Tungango -	- W		Educational.	Other	
Arabic	***		7	2	9
English	•••	**	33	43	76
Hindi	***		6	21	27
Kashmiri	***	***	•••	8	8
Persian	•••		3	4	7
Punjabi	***		2	180	182
Sanskrit	100	YERESE.	77473 8	1	4
Urdu	***	15/3	3 3 67	284	341
Bilingual	107		10	51	61
Trilingual		All the same	1	9	10
Polyglot	•••	P # P	***	1	1
	Total		122	599	721

Nearly one-sixth of the output of books was for educational purposes. The main subjects of this literature taken as a whole were languages, Science, History, Religion, Philosophy, Poetry, Fiction, Art, Biography, the Drama, Law, Medicine, and others which do not lend themselves to classification, the educational books naturally falling mainly under the first five heads. Poetry, Religious treatises and Fiction, in the order named, are easily the most popular among the books issued for the consumption of the general public.

Section J.-Medical.

Staff and organisation.

The medical staff at head-quarters consists of the Civil Surgeon with two sub-assistants, one of the Assistant Surgeon and the other of the Sub-Assistant Surgeon class. There is also a Sub-Assistant Surgeon attached to the Police Hospital. The Railway staff at head-quarters consists of the Civil Surgeon, who is Medical

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Officer of the Railway, two Military Assistant Surgeons and two Sub-Assistant Surgeons, one of whom is temporary.

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Medical

In the district each dispensary has a Sub-Assistant Surgeon staff and in charge with the exception of Kasúr, where an Assistant organization. Surgeon is posted.

The medical institutions in the charge of the Civil Surgeon Medical institutions (which do not include the Mayo Hospital) are:—

- (a) at Head-quarters: -
 - (1) The Civil Dispensary.
 - (2) Municipal Dispensaries as follows, viz.,-
 - (a) Mozang, which has separate arrangements for treating females and has a female Sub-Assistant Surgeon attached in addition to the Sub-Assistant Surgeon.
 - (b) Hira Mandi (Lahore City Branch).
 - (c) Kashmiri Bázár Dispensary opened in 1913, which is for females only and has a female Sub-Assistant Surgeon in charge.
 - (3) The Police Hospital, with 44 beds.
 - (4) Three Railway Dispensaries, all out-door.
- (b) Rural Dispensaries, situated at various places in the district as follows, vis.

**************************************	Dispensary. In-door or Out-door.	Beds.
District and		36
Municipal.	2. Chúnián Do.	10
•	3. Khudián Do.	8
	4. Patti Do.	6
	5. Khalra Do.	3
	6. Pattoki Do.	1
	7. Sháhdara Out-door	Nil.
	8. Ali Raza Abad Do.	Nil.
Canal	1. Bedián Outdoor	Nil.
	2. Najábat Do.	Nil.
	9 'Dalialai Dath	. 8

Three Mission Dispensaries are aided, vis., one in the City (in the Lande Bazar), one at the Clarkabad and one at Wagah.

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The total number of patients treated in 1913 at these institutions were:

In and outpatients treated and operations,

•				Number.	Daily average.
Out-door	9.0.9		#1	172,415	472.35
In-door		•••		2,109	5.78

Detailed statistics are given in Table 53 of B Volume. The total number of operations for the same year was 12,259, of which 401 were classed as "selected."

Income and expenditure.

The total income and expenditure for the dispensaries in charge of the Civil Surgeon as well as for the Mayo Hospital amounted respectively to Rs. 1,44,863 and Rs. 1,39,827. The main sources of income were Government contributions Rs. 88,611, Local Fund contributions Rs. 12,336, Municipal Fund contributions Rs. 21,454, subscriptions Rs. 2,786 and Miscellaneous Rs. 10,630.

The Mayo and Albert Victor Hospitals,

With the exception of the private and female wards of the Albert Victor Hospital, both the Mayo and Albert Victor Hospitals are associated with the Lahore Medical College for clinical instruction. The Mayo and Albert Victor Hospitals, as extended under the King Edward Memorial Scheme, accommodate 410 patients, the beds being made up as follows:—

	Mayo Hospital, Albert Victor Hospital						1							
Main	Block.	Ma Ga Was	pal	Optha	lmic	Tul culo Way	a i g	50	Wards,	Wards,		RQ.		GBAND TOTAL.
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female,	Male.	Female,	Isolation Wards	Indian Family	Indian Private	General Wards.	Isolation Wards.	Private Wards.	
164	43	28	12	48	24	12	8	4	13	12	36	4	4	410

The Visiting staff consists of a First and Second Physician, a First and Second Surgeon, a Gynæcological Surgeon, and an Opthalmic Surgeon, all of whom are Professors of the Lahore Medical College. The Resident staff includes five House

Surgeons (three of whom are Civil, and two Military, Assistant Surgeons), two House Physicians, both of whom are Civil Assistant Surgeons, and a Nursing Superintendent of the Nursing staff. During the year 1914, 4.944 in, and 30,752 out, patients The Mayo and were treated, and 826 major and 3,667 minor operations per-Albert Victor Hospitals. formed.

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The hospitals are mainly supported by Government; the income from all other sources including donations from local bodies, and the North-Western Railway, interest on investments, students' fees and private subscriptions, amounted in 1914 to Rs. 15,800 round. The total expenditure for the same year was over Rs. 1,02,000.

The Hospital (founded in 1885 and opened in 1888 by Lady The Lady Dufferin) combined up to 1910 the functions both of a Hospital Hospital Hospital and of a School in connection with the Medical College, Lahore, where women should receive a thorough medical training. Since 1910 the classes for Clinical Lectures and Demonstrations have been transferred to the Medical School for Women at Ludhiana, though European, Eurasian and Indian Women are trained in Nursing and as Midwives. The management of the Hospital is in the hands of Executive Committee of the Lady Aitchison Hospital Association, Lahore, consisting of 4 ex-officio, 5 nominated and 5 elected members. The dispensary buildings consist of two common wards, one for Hindus and one for Muhammadans, and 4 private family wards with a total accommodation of 40 The staff consists entirely of ladies, and includes a Physician-in-charge, House Surgeon, Matron and House-keeper. The patients treated in 1914 amounted to 5.536 out-door, with a daily average of 49.98; and 800 in-door with a daily average of 32.50. The total operations for the year numbered 431 and selected operations 126. The total income for the year 1914 was Rs. 37,478, of which Rs. 16,249 was derived from grants-in-aid, and the total expenditure was Rs. 33,818.

The present Lunatic Asylum, situated on the Jail Road, The Lahore between the Lahore District and Female Jails, is the premier Lunatic of the class of new Central Asylums established in India in the Asylum last 15 years. On its completion in 1900 the inmates of the old institution at Naulakha and of the Delhi Asylum were removed to it and patients now come from all parts of the Province.

The Asylum buildings proper are in two distinct parts, one for females and one for males. The maximum accommodation is 832 (males 666 and females 166), but the largest number so far Both housed was 758, so there is still ample room available.

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The Lahore Lunatic Asylum --Accommoda-

Health.

parts of the Asylum afford separate accommodation for European and Indian paying patients, and each has its own hospital, dispensary and quarantine buildings. Ordinary patients are boused in either the sleeping barrack or cubicular system in both parts of the Asylum. Male patients are divided into seven sections:— (i) criminals; (ii) "miscellaneous" in which are kept dangerous non-criminals and those dangerous and boisterous inmates who have recovered or are in the stage of recovery; (iii) the old hospital section, which is reserved for quiet and well-behaved patients; (iv) the "tractable" for dements and barmless units; (v) the tubercle; (vi) the Hospital; and (vii) the quarantine. The institution, which was inaugurated under the direction of an alienist of rare experience, the late Lieutenant-Colonel Evens, I M.S., has more than realised the expectations of Government. Its popularity is shown by the ever-increasing number of its inmates and the fact that patients from distant quarters of Northern India are brought here for treatment. The rooms and barracks are of an excellent hygienic standard and are comfortable and cool, and the gain from the transfer from the overcrowded and unhealthy site at Naulakha to the present fine open one with drainage into the Southern Branch of the Lahore Cantonment Storm Water Channel has been immense. The largest percentage of the cases treated belong to some division of maniacal excitement and form nearly one-third of the total number. Next in frequency come cases of Melancholia. Various forms of Dementia, such as Katatonia and Precocious Dementia, account for 14 per cent. of the admissions. Hempdrug cases on the other hand provide for only 12 per cent. of the total number under treatment; in the light of further experience ganja, bh ng and charas have not been found to be such a fruitful source of causation of insanity as was formerly supposed to be the case. The staff of the asylum consists of a Superintendent, who is a specially selected member of the Indian Medical Services, with a Deputy Superintendent and Assistant Deputy Superintendent, both of the Military Assistant Surgeon class, the former responsible under the Superintendent for discipline and general management, and the latter aided by a Sub-Assistant Surgeon for the Hospital. For the female part of the Asylum there is a Matron with a staff of four Nurses: the nurses are all Nuns of the Franciscan Order, and their devotion and self-sacrifice has done a great deal to ameliorate the condition of the inmates and has given a vastly improved tone to the character and working of the Indian staff. The Asylum has a large farm on which are employed from 80 to 100 inmates daily. This farm avocation appeals to many and is indeed the

most healthy and profitable that can be provided. All the CHAPTER. vegetables required are provided from this farm and all fodder for the asylum cattle in like manner. In addition a large number are engaged in weaving the entire asylum clothing (being Health. manufactured from raw material purchased in the market), and mat-making; cooking and the general sanitary arrangements of the institution are almost entirely in the hands of the inmates. The general attendant staff numbers 111 (95 males and 16 females), with one European and two superior Indian warders. The average expenditure on the entire asylum, including Expenditure numerous new works executed in the past five years, is and cost of maintenance, Rs. 1,16,500, giving a cost of maintenance of Rs. 144 per head.

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- (c) Vaccination is compulsory in Lahore City and Canton vaccination. ments only. Statistics will be found in Table 54 of the B Volume. The establishment in the City under the Health Officer consists of a Superintendent of Vaccination and four Vaccinators, and in the District under the Civil Surgeon, of a Superintendent and seven Vaccinators. The total expenditure on vaccination in 1913 was Rs. 4,123-9-8. The average cost for each successful vaccination was Re. 0-1-11. The percentage of population In 1913, 38,005 vaccinations were done, protected is 34.97. of which 36,073 were primary. There has been a considerable decrease in the number vaccinated, chiefly under re-vaccination.
- (d) Little has been done in the direction of Village Sani-Village sanitation owing to the apathy of the people and this condition tation. will remain till the people realize the value of sanitation and co-operate with Government. Quinine is sold by Post Masters and is distributed by Zaildars, etc., but the demand is small.

CHAPTER IV.—PLACES OF INTEREST.

The archeology of Lahore has been dealt with in Chapter I-B. In this chapter will be given an account of the places of general interest, and a more detailed description of the antiquarian monuments of the district.

Lahore.

(a) For European and Native alike Lahore itself is the place of most interest in the district. The present city of Lahore, with the cantonment, embraces portions of no less than 12 revenue estates, and has an area of 29 square miles, the largest for any city in the province, with a population of 228,687.

The native city covers an area of about one square mile. It was formerly surrounded by a brick wall, rising to a height of 30 feet and strengthened by a moat and other defences. But the moat has been filled in and the wall razed, and a garden now occupies the site of the trench and wall, encircling the city on every side except the north. Though situated in an alluvial plain, the present town stands high on the debris of ages. metalled road runs round the outer side of the rampart, and gives access to the city by thirteen* gates. The citadel or fort rises upon a slight but commanding eminence at the northeastern angle, and abuts northward on the old river bed. the city, narrow and tortuous streets and lanes, some of them ending in culs de sac and lined by tall houses, give Lahore a mean and gloomy appearance; but the magnificent buildings of the Mughal period serve to relieve the dullness of its domestic architecture, and many of the houses are adorned with beantiful wood-On the north eastern side especially, the mosque of Aucarving. rangzeb, with its plain white marble domes and simple minarets, the mausoleum of Ranjít Singh, with its rounded roof and projecting balconies, and the decorated facade of the Mughal palace, stand side by side in front of an open grassy plain, now the Minto Park, exhibiting a grand coup d' oeil. The European residential portion of Lahore lies to the east and south of the City; it includes not only the old revenue estate of Lahore, of which Anárkali is part, but portions of Mozang, Kila Gujar Singh, Naulakha, Garhi Shahu and Achint Garh. The old village sites of Mozang and Kila Gujar Singh interpose solid wedges between the more open spaces which have since been adapted to building and residential purposes. Anárkali lies immediately to the south of the

^{*}Note.—The gates, starting from the east of the Fort and working round by the south-west and north are named as follows, vis., Roushni, Musli, Kashmiri, hhizri, Yakki, Delhi, tkbari, Mochi, Shahdimi, Lohári, wori, Bháti, and Taksuli.

city and originally contained a cantonment, abandoned in 1851-52 CHAPTER In 1849 the environs of on account of its unhealthiness. Lahore still were a mere expanse of crumbling ruins and the houses of the first European residents clustered around the old cantonment on a strip of alluvial lowland, south of the town running parallel to a former bed of the Rávi. Gradually, however, the station spread eastward and a new town covered a larger part of the area once given over to ruins and jungle, while every year sees fresh additions. Anarkali is connected with the city by the Old Mall and contains the Secretariat buildings, the Gol Bágh a public garden owned by Government and managed by the Municipality, District Court-house, the new Veterinary College, the new Accountant-General's office and the new Public Works Department Secretariat, Government College, Punjab University, Senate Hall, the new University Hall, Town Hall, Museum, Mavo School of Art, the Punjab Public Library converted from an old Mughal pavilion, the Mayo and Lady Aitchison Hospitals and King Edward Memorial Buildings, the Volunteer Club and many other public buildings. At the south of the Old Mall stands the Chauburji, which formed the gateway of the garden of Zeb-unnissa, the accomplished daughter of Aurangzeb. To the east is the railway colony, grouped about the station in the quarter known as the Naulakha and Mughalpur (Achintgarh). tains the railway offices, the carriage shops and engine yard, a theatre, and well-laid out grounds. On the Durand Road, in the suburb of Killa Gujar Singh, are the new Queen Mary's College and Convent buildings. In the extreme south-east the Upper Mall stretches out for a distance of 3 miles to Government House (once the tomb of Muhammad Kasim Khan, a cousin on the mother's side of the Emperor Akhar, and afterwards the residence of Khushal Singh, uncle of Tej Singh, the Sikh General), the Lawrence and Montgomery Halls and the new Punjab Club. This road is the main thoroughfare of the newer residential quarter; and on or near it are situated the Cathedrals and Orphanages and the Chief Court, besides sundry Government Offices, most of the European shops and the Victoria Memorial and John Lawrence statue. In the large public garden, surrounding the Lawrence and Montgomery Halls, is the "Zoo." started in 1883 to which, with the help of a handsome grant from Government and of increased contributions from the various local bodies of the Lahore Division, important alterations and improvements undertaken at the suggestion of an expert are now in pro-The Lawrence Hall was built as a memorial of Sir John Lawrence, chiefly by the contributions of the European community in 1861-62, and the Montgomery Hall in honour of Sir

Places of Interest. Lahore.

CHAPTER
IV.

Places of interest.
Labore.

Robert Montgomery in 1866 by contributions from Native Chiefs; the two buildings, which form a connected whole, have been recently enlarged and improved. Beyond the Punjab Club on the way to Lahore Cantonment is the Aitchison Chiefs College. At the boundary between the estates of Mozang and Ichbra, near the point where the Jail Road crosses the canal, are the Observatory, the Borstal and District Jails, the Race Course and the Lunatic Asylum.

Some of the old buildings in Anarkali have played many parts. The Civil Secretariat proper, erected in 1845, to which the other buildings adjoining it, including those that once housed the Chief Court, are later additions, was first the Residency. Anarkali's tomb, which is now a record room, was once the Station Church. The old Public Works Department Secretariat, near the Senate Hall, erected in 1854, was formerly a barrack. What is now the Legal Remembrancer's office was the tomb of Shah Chirágh and once served as the Accountant-General's office.

The improvements wrought within recent years in the appearance of the Civil Station are very striking and comprise the lighting by electricity of the main roads, their provision with pavements, and grass margins and the construction of a tan ride from the Post Office to the Canal Bridge. With the completion of the schemes of the King Edward Memorial in Anárkali and of the new Secretariat Buildings and Masonic Hall at Charing Cross, a very notable addition will be made to the commanding public buildings of the station. The King Edward Memorial scheme, opened by His Excellency Lord Hardinge on the 10th December 1915, has been referred to elsewhere. Here it will suffice to say that twelve imposing buildings are involved and that the roads abutting on the side have been revised and laid out in such a way as to bear a coherent relation to the new road alignments, to the neighbouring buildings and to each other. The important new scheme for the Civil Sceretariat, estimated to cost Rs. 11 lakhs. aims at collecting in one place the various public offices now scattered about Lahore and providing a dignified setting for the Victoria Memorial with the main roads focussed more directly Preliminary work estimated to cost Rs. 25,000, comprising the making of roads and water-courses and the planting of trees, has been begun on the site selected by Government at the corner between the Mall Road to Lahore Cantonments and the Lahore branch of the Upper Bari Doab Canal (north of the canal), for the construction of residences for officers of Government; some 55 compounds and dwellings are to be provided at varying rentals. The old parade ground between the Fort and the Cheta Rávi, which is most conveniently situated for the City and all its Schools, has since 1914 been devoted, in commemoration of the visit of Lord Minto to Lahore during the period of his Vicerovalty, to the purposes of a peoples' park: the five giant masts of the wireless electrical installation in the Fort zone within the same area are now a prominent feature of the landscape.

CHAPTER Places of interest.

Lahore,

(b) The institute was built from a fund raised throughout The Labore the province as a permanent memorial of the Jubilee of Her Museum (Vic-Majesty the Queen Empress celebrated in February 1887. object was to provide a Provincial Institution containing a mu-Punjah. seum, library and lecture rooms with a sufficient instructional staff and capable in connection with the School of Art of gradual expansion into a Technical College. The foundation stone was laid by the late Prince Albert Victor, Duke of Clarence and Avondale, on February 3rd, 1890, and the building was completed in 1893. At the end of that year the institute was utilised for the Punjab Exhibition opened in December 1893.

The Institute,

The building together with the Lecture Hall, which is used for educational lectures and exhibitions, and the Mayo School of Art forms a handsome block in late Mughal style situated next to the market and opposite the University Senate Hall. The general plan of the building resembles a letter E with the entrance porch in the centre of the back face. The centre gallery is devoted first to a few fine specimens of carved Mughal doorways and woodwork and secondly to a fairly representative collection of Indian paintings dating from the Indo-Persian, Mughal, Sikh and Kángra schools up to a few examples of Modern Indian paintings of the new Calcutta School; the cataloguing and arranging of this collection is now complete. The south wall of the gallery has been decorated in Persian, style by the students and teachers of the Mayo School of Art from designs by the present Vice-Principal, M. Sher Muhammad, who also designed the whole of the wood and plaster work seen in the building. Two galleries run east and west of the centre gallery, that on the west being devoted to models, raw products, etc., and that on the east to Art Industries of all kinds amongst which may be noted fine collections of musical instruments, hugas, jewellery, textiles, pottery, and a small collection of armour. At the end of the east gallery is the gallery running parallel to the centre containing the famous collection of Græco-Bactrian Gandhara Sculptures; this collection is now being catalogued by the Superintendent of Hindu and Buddhist Monuments, Northern

PART A.

CHAPTER IV. Places of

interest.

The Labore toria Juhilee Institute, Punjab).

Circle, who has already written a handbook entitled the "Buddha Story in stone," which is issued by the Museum. Parallel to the sculpture gallery is a smaller gallery in which are shown some interesting small collections of Tibetan painted banners, statuettes, carved curios, Nepalese brass work, and a case of Museum (Vic-manuscripts. In this room too is a case containing the recent finds of gold and silver oranments and objets d'art from Taxila and loaned to the Museum by the Director-General of Archæology in India. The Museum has been extended this year by the addition of one large gallery, a library, office and record room, opening out of the centre gallery at the back. This gallery will be shortly filled by Sir Aurel Stein's latest finds from Central Asia. The entire building is lighted from the north and is of lofty dimensions which assures a pleasant temperature and restfulness to the The main collections, which make the Museum one of the most representative and interesting of Provincial Museums, are Archæology, Art, Industries, and Coins. The Museum is most popular; the average yearly visitors number 400,000, one day a week, Wednesday, being reserved for students and others wishing to study the collections in peace and quietness. The entire area now measures about 35,582 square feet. The old Central Museum, which this building was designed to replace, was erected in 1864 for the temporary purposes of a provincial exhibition, and was altogether unsuited for the use it was for so long put to. It has been purchased by the Lahore Municipality and turned into a market and the contents transferred to the new building. These contents may be briefly described as Greek, Bactrian, Buddhist, Jain, Brahminical, Sikh and Muhammadan remains and monuments, the modern artistic and manufacturing industries, the agricultural, mineral, and forest products, the natural history and ethnology of the Punjab and its borders. At present in front of the entrance to this building there stand on raised platforms two old sikh canons while the famous gun Zamzumah, known by the Sikhs as the Bhangián-wáli Top, is placed in front of the Senate Hall on the opposite side of the road. This gun is one of the largest specimens of native casting in India, and was made in A. D. 1761 by Shah Wali Khán, Wazír of Ahmad Shah Duráni, by whom it was used at the battle of Pánípat. the departure of Ahmad Shah the gun was left in the possession of the Sikh Sardárs of the Bhangi Misl whence its name, Bhangián wáli Top and came to be regarded by them as a talisman of supremacy. Ranjít Singh eventually possessed himself of it and it was employed by him at the siege of Multán in A. D. 1818. From that date until removed in 1860 it was placed at the Delhi Gate of the city of Lahore: it is still regarded by

many as an incarnation of Mahádeo. The inscription on the gun CHAPTER opens as follows:—

Places of interest.

By order of the Emperor (Ahmad Shah) Dur-i-Duran Shah Wali Khan the Wazir made this gun named Zamsamah, The Lahore the taker of strongholds.

Museum (Victoria Jubilee Institute, Punjab).

The work of Shah Nazar.

Then follow a number of verses, the translation of which will be found at pages 60-61 of Dr. Thornton's Guide Book. The last lines give the date of the gun as 1174 A. H. or 1761 A. D.

(c) Lahore being the head-quarters of the North-Western Railway Settlement. Railway Administration, which system now comprises nearly 5,500 miles of lines, exclusive of sidings, there is a very large Railway staff at Lahore, which forms a very important part of the population of the town. The Railway Colony was until recent years entirely grouped round the Railway Station where a considerable area, sometimes known as the Naulakha settlement, is occupied by Railway quarters; in consequence, however, of the large development of the North-Western Railway system, it was found some years ago that the settlement was insufficient, and a very large area, about a thousand acres in extent, was acquired in 1916 to the east between the Shalamar Road and the main railway line through Amritsar to Delhi. On this area entirely new Loco. Shops and Carriage and Wagon Shops have already been built, the Railway having outgrown the old shops at the station; the Carriage and Wagon Shops were built first and opened in 1910, and the new Loco. Shops were started in 1910 and are now practically completed, the Locomotive Department having moved into them in 1914. Very large numbers of employés work in these shops roughly speaking 5,000 in the Loco. Shops and 5,000 in the Carriage and Wagon Shops, while the new Printing Press, which has also been built at Moghalpura, employs about a thousand more. For such a large Railway system it will easily be understood that very large quantities of stores of all kinds have to be kept in stock, and the old stores buildings close to the Lahore Station have for many years proved quite inade-A new general stores yard is, therefore, now being constructed near the new Loco. Shops and will probably be brought into use within a few months. Lahore station, being an important junction for Amritsar and Ambala to the east, for Bhatinda and Delhi also to the east, for Multán and

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Places of interest.
Railway
Settlement,

Karáchi to the south, for Lyallpur through Sángla Hill to the west, and for Ráwalpindi and Pesháwar in the north-west, deals with an immense traffic and a large scheme of alterations, both to the station building and the yard itself, is now being proceeded with as fast as funds will permit.

The European population of the Railway Colony consists of 11 or 12 hundred people, of whom about 900 are housed in the old Naulakha settlement and the remainder in the new colony at Moghalpura which may be expected to increase considerably in the future. A new feature in the Naulakha settlement is a large Institute for entertainments and recreation, constructed and opened early in 1913, not far from the Railway station, consisting of a large theatre with reading rooms, billiard room, etc., and a fine field for games for the use of the resident European staff; another commodious Institute of less imposing design has been provided on the bank of the Bári Doáb Canal at Moghalpura for the staff there.

The Indian population of the Railway Colony is naturally very large also, though a large majority of the workmen in the shops live in the city and come to their work daily. There is also a pavilion and large field for games provided at Naulakha for the Indian employees and a scheme is under contemplation for adding a theatre and billiard room to the pavilion.

Lahore Cantonment.

The Cantonments are situated 3 miles east of the Civil Station of Lahore and are the head-quarters of the third Lahore Division of the Northern Command. There are two Railway Stations: Lahore Cantonments East on the branch of the North-Western Railway to Delhi, and Lahore Cantonment West on the branch to Multán. Till 1906 the cantonment was called Mían Mír. The troops were moved here from the Anárkali quarter of Lahore in 1851-52 on account of the unhealthiness of the latter. The Cantonment stands on an open and arid plain, originally bare of trees; canal irrigation was cut off in the residential area during 1905-06 in an attempt to improve the health of the station, but as the water-supply has been found to be defective it is now being reintroduced. The site is said to have been at one time named Haslimpur. Prince Dára Shikoh, brother of Aurangzeb, who was put to death by that emperor on his ascending the throne, was a disciple of a famous Muhammadan saint or pír, Mullan Sháh, known as Mián Mír. He purchased the village of Haslimpur, and bestowed it on his religious preceptor, after whom it was renamed. mausoleum of the holy man is a handsome domed building of white marble and red Agra sandstone, with a mosque in the

courtyard. The income and the expenditure from cantonment funds during the ten years ending 1914-15 averaged Rs. 70,653 and Rs. 71,651, respectively. The Punjab Banking Company has a branch here.

CHAPTER Places of interest.

The town of Shahdara (population 5,426) is situated tonment. on the right bank of the Rávi, 4 miles from Lahore. Now Sháhdara. that the town is connected with Lahore by a road bridge, its commercial development should be rapid. There are at present 2 registered factories, including the Lahore Spinning and Weaving Mills, which is the largest private factory in the district. The place is famous for the tomb of Jahángír, built by his widow Núr Jahán, and for the gardens surrounding it.

- (f) Kasúr is the most important town in the district Kasúr. after Lahore. It is built upon the high bank, which marks the termination of the Manjha and looks down upon the lowlands of the Sutlej Hithar. It stands just to the side of the Grand Trunk Road to Ferozepore, 34 miles south of Lahore, and 16 north of Ferozepore. The town is an aggregation of fortifield hamlets called kots, small in themselves but together forming a considerable run. Their names are: Kot Khwaja Hussain; Kila Pukhta; Kot Ghulam Muhi-ud-Din; Kot Murád Khán; Kot Usmán Khán; Kot Badar-ud-Dín Khán; Kot Bákar-ud-Dín Khán; Kot Azam Khán; Kot Hákim Khán; Kot Fateh Dín Khán; Pírán ká Kot; and Kot Abdul Ghani Khán. About a mile to the east of the town, situated on the other side of the Trunk Road and quite close to it, are the tahsil and Police Station buildings. Here also is the Court-house of the Assistant Commissioner in charge of the sub-division. The history of Kasúr is given in Chapter I.-B. Since 1807 the town has declined in importance, but the extension of the railway to Ferozepore, Amritsar and Lodhrán has made it the centre of a very brisk trade in grain and cotton. There are several cotton gins working in the town. The only considerable manufacture is of country harness, shoes and other leather goods for which Kasúr has a considerable reputation. There is also a school of industrial art.
- g) Chúnián is a small town with a population of 7,151 inhabitants, situated like Kasúr upon the high bank of the old bed of the Beas, on the road from Ferozepore to Multan, distant 38 miles from Lahore and 10 miles from the Chhánga Mángá Railway Station on the Lahore and Multán Railway. The town was formerly divided into three separate fortified hamlets, one of which is now entirely in ruins while the other

Chúnián.

Places of interest.
Chúnián.

two have completely coalesced. It suffers from its position off the Railway, all exports being now despatched from the stations of Kot Rádha Kishan and Pattoke. There are four registered factories, all of which gin or bale cotton either singly or in combination with some other industry. At present its only importance is derived from its being the head-quarters of the tahsil and a point through which traffic passes on its way to the Railway. There is a rest-house, the property of the District Board.

Khudián.

(h) The town of Khudián (population 2,992), is situated about 16 miles east of Chúnián, close to the border of the Kasúr and Chúnián tahsits, just to one side of the Multán and Ferozepore road, and is a station on the Amritsar-Patti-Lodhrán Line. It is an old town surrounded by a brick wall; many of the houses are large and well built. In the neighbourhood is the remnant of an old mud fort now in ruins. There is a mandi, but it deals with very little trade, much of the produce of the Hithár still going by road to Kasur. Most of the inhabitants are agricultural, cultivating the lands attached to the estate; there are however a fair number of money-lenders and petty shop-keepers in the bazar. There is a Police Station, and there are two rest-houses, one belonging to the Police and the other to the Irrigation Department.

Patti.

(i) Patti (population 7,987.) is a very old town situate 38 miles south-east of Lahore and 28 miles east of Kasúr. It stands on the road to Harike Ferry, which used to be an important line of communication between the Lahore and Ferozepore Districts and has a station on the new line from Amritsar to Lodhrán. The town is walled and the houses are built to a large extent with brick masonry. It has a good bazar with a paved street and private mandi which has been built by a leading Moghal family resident there and not only draws local produce but also takes the bulk of the export trade of the rich adjoining tracts in the Amritsar District. About 200 yards from the town on the north-east is an old masonry built fort, which under the Sikh rule was used by Mahárája Ranjít Singh as a horse-breeding establishment, and now contains the Police station. There is a rest-house, the property of the Irrigation Department.

Khem Karn.

(j) Khem Karan (population 5,732) is a small walled town in the Mánjha tract of Kasúr tahsíl, distant 7 miles from Kasúr with which it is connected by a metalled road. Being the Railway Station next to Kasúr, the place has declined somewhat from its old position as a half-way house for road trade.

(k) In the following paragraphs is given a more detailed description of some of the chief buildings of antiquarian interest in or near Lahore:—

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Antiquarian monuments

I .- The Fort and Palace.

The frontage of the fort and palace extends on the north side of the city of Lahore and overlooking the Ravi towards Shahdara from east to west for about 500 feet, neighbour-It was the work of four Emperors. To the extreme east are the foundations hood, of the Akbari Mahal, or palace of Akbar; next comes a portion ascribed to Jahangir, flanked by two towers like abutments; and, lastly, a curtain wall between two hexagonal towers of unequal size is said to have been built by Shahjahan, with additions by Aurangzeb and the Sikhs. The greater part of the frontage is covered with designs in inlaid enamelled tiles, including, in defiance of Muhammadan orthodoxy, the figures of men, horses, and elephants engaged chiefly in sporting, and symbolical representations of zodiacal signs and of the angels who, according to old Persian mythology, preside over each day and each month of the year. In the spandrels over the arcaded compartments in front of Jahangir's Palace are four representations of the rising sun. Other spandrels show winged cherubs, resembling those of Christian art. The general scheme of the wall decoration is simple, and resembles that of many Italian fronts, consisting of a series of arcaded panelling of flat projection, broken by horizontal bands of mixed enamelled and carved fretwork of geometrical design, the spandrels and some of the panels filled in with porcelain work, but most of the latter left in bare plaster, while some have been painted with fruits, flowers, &c., in fresco. Besides the symbols noticed, which may be faint echo of the ancient mithraic worship of the East, there is great variety of subjects comprising birds, processions of loaded camels, demons with duly cloven hoofs, conjurors, dancing girls, dragons, horsemen, and some beautiful pieces of geometrical ornament.

Rising about half way up the palace front there is in this enclosure a 4rz Begi ruined building on arches immediately beneath a marble pavilion with perforated lattice work. This was the Arz Begi, where the Omra or nobles of the court assembled in the morning to receive the emperor's commands.

Returning to the Fort entrance and then to the left the visitor passes Hathi Pol under a second gateway of marble, called the Hathi Pol: the approach to the Gateway. harem formerly lay to the left, up a staircase of broad steps, now destroyed. Over the gateway is a Persian inscription dated 1041 Hij, of which the following is a translated extract: - "The King (Sháhjahán) ordered a tower to be erected which in height should be beyond measurement and conception, like unto the highest Heaven. In beauty, loftiness, and excellence such a tower never has been and never will be seen under the sky." The road to the right by which the Fort is now reached is English work.

In the centre is the Takht, or Throne-room of Shahjahan, the red sand-Diwan-i-Am. stone railing surrounding which is the only existing example of its kind. In this Diwan-i-Am, or Hall of Audience, the Emperor daily sat in State; and as he took his seat the musicians stationed in the nagár khána opposite struck up a martial strain, while a glittering pageant of men, horses and elephants, graphically described by Bernier, passed in review before him; but meanwhile there issued from an empty tomb immediately in front, which has now disappeared, the voice of a mulla reminding the Shah-an-Shah from time to time

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Diwan-i-Am

that he too must die like other men. The daily procession, according to Bernier, lasted from upwards of an hour, but, notwithstanding the time wasted on these displays, a large amount of business was got through, and the Emperor, with all his love of show and splendour, never remitted his vigilance over the internal Government. Of Aurangzeb, indeed, it is said that "the appointment of the lowest revenue officer of a district or the selection of a clerk in an office was not beneath his attention, while he planned each campaign, issued instructions during its progress, fixed on points of attack, and regulated the movements of very detachment or convoy." The work of Akbar, at the extreme east of the Fort, has disappeared; the quadrangle of Jahangír however can be traced. It is remarkable for the Hindu character of the details especially of the red stone consoles supporting the eaves which are in the form of clephants and other conventional animals, precisely similar to those to be found in Hindu temples.

The Khwábgáh.

The Khawábgáh of Sháhjahán is an elegant little pavilion of marble arches and open lattice work immediately over the Arz Begi already noticed. In this pavilion, protected by curtains hanging from rings in the walls, the Emperor slept, and on rising showed himself at the marble windows to the nobles gathered below. Like the rest of the buildings in the Fort this has been made to serve a British purpose, and at one time did duty as a garrison church, but all vestiges of the church have been removed and the building restored to its original form. The upper frieze is an inlay of cornelian, &c., and gracefully designed.

The Moti Masjid. Returning westward through the barracks, and passing the Takht the visitor sees an archway which is the entrance to the Moti Masjid, a small mosque with marble domes, half hidden by surrounding walls which was formerly the private chapel of the ladies of the imperial harem. Between this and the Takht is a building, now transformed into a hospital or sleeping quarters, without any distinctively oriental character. This was a hammam or suite of bathing-rooms, and it was also used as a cabinet council chamber.

The Samman Burj.

The stern necessities of English military life had no reverence for the relics of departed greatness, and there is only one part of the Fort and Palace which has not been put to some practical modern use. This is the Samman Burj. Saman is an abbreviation of the Arabic word musamman, octagonal. It is by no means certain that the building which, turning to the left, after passing the Moti Masjid, the visitor has now entered is that to which the name was originally applied. Report says that there was another lofty tower, detached from the main building which was so called; and unless the language of the inscription on the Hathi-pol gateway is ordinately hyperbolical, it seems to point to some such conclusion. But although the Samman Burj does not merit the extravagant eulogy of the inscription, an examination of its parts will be found interesting. There is a small, though costly, marble pavilion, inlaid with flowers, wrought in precious stones, and known by the significant name of Naulakha, or the building which cost nine lakhs. This delicate and beautiful work belongs to the time of Aurangzeb, and it is distinguished from other architectural forms near it by the curvilinear roof. The inlay, much of which has unfortunately been destroyed, is remarkable for excessive minuteness and finish of execution. In this, as in the later work of most styles of art, conventionality was beginning to usurp the place of originality and purity of design. Still as a specimen of later Mughal work, this little pavilion is full of interest.

The Shish Mahal, or Palace of Mirrors, is a much more striking object and the iridescent sheen of its myriad fragments of looking-glass of different colours set in arabesque patterns of white cement, at once attracts the visitor's attention. This is the work of both Shahjahan and Aurangzeb, and the more gaudy and vulgar portions are due to the Sikhs. It is historically The Shick interesting as the scene of the formal transfer of the sovereignty of the Punjab Mahal. to the British Government. There too Ranjit Singh held receptions, and from the lofty vantage point of the upper tower could survey at ease the movements of his troops on the plain below, the stores in his arsenal in the court of the Jama Masjid, and the varied bustle and life of the Fort and city. effect of the shish or mirror work, though brilliant, narrowly escapes the charge of vulgarity, especially when contrasted with the marble inlay of the Naulakha and of the spandrels of the marble arches on the inner side of the Shish Mahal itself. In the small rooms leading to the upper tower are fair specimens of the wooden ceilings made in geometrical patterns, gaily painted and guilt, which produce a remarkable effect of intricacy and richness. The principle on which these elaborately panelled ceilings are constructed is identical with that adopted in similar work at Cairo and elsewhere. From these chambers the visitor should proceed to the roof of the building and ascend to the summit of the small chamber erected thereon, as from this point the finest view of Lahore and the surrounding country is obtained, including the minarcts of Shahdara, the river Ravi, the broad plain in front of the citadel, the mausoleum of Ranjit Singh, the Jama Masjid, the city, and, in clear weather, a distant glimpse of the Himalayas. Up to quite recently, some relics of Muhammad, which are said to have been brought into India by Tamerlane, were kept in the Fort. They have now been made over to the Anjuman-i-Islamia at Lahore for custody on behalf of the Muhammadan community and deposited in the Badshahi Masjid or Imperial mosque.

In the Bari Khwábgáh of Shahjahán is the armoury, which contains The Armoury. a heterogeneous assortment of the weapons and uniforms worn by the Sikh army. Mediæval and modern times are here curiously blended; the round brass bassinet with neck-guard of chain mail, the mace and battle-axe similar to those depicted in the Bayeux tapestry being side by side with modern muskets and rifles and the cuirasses emblazoned with the Gallic cock which the "French guard" of Ranjit Singh wore in emulation of the French cuirassiers. The milver-plated helmets and breast-plates of the Italian and French officers employed by the Sikh ruler are here shown. Here are also specimens of revolving rifles made many years before the perfection of the principle in Europe. Here too is the battle-axe of Guru Gobind Singh, the first warrior Guru. Besides these, there is a number of matchlocks, the barrels of some of which are fine examples of intricate and ornamental twisting, and many varieties of sword and dagger. The most important of these are the talwar, the ordinary curved sword of the East; and the kirch, a long straight sword. Many of those exhibited here with iron and brass hilts were worn by the Sikh artillerymen. A curious weapon is also displayed, consisting of a huge blade with a basket hilt of steel and a steel arm-guard, which could only have been used for thrusting. Accurate models of this mediaval implement are still made in tin with blades of lath, and are used in the mummeries of the Muharram and other Muhammadan festivals. The long and deadly Afghan knife is here; the smaller pesh-kabs,

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a straight dagger, sharp on one side, similar to a hunting-knife, and of Persian origin; the bicchuá, a venomous looking two-edged and serpentine curved blade, which in some varieties is forked like a flame; and the Hindu katár a straight triangular and heavy-bladed langue de bæuf dagger, which branches at the hilt into a fork, in which is set a cross-bar at right angles The Armoury. with the blade, by which it is wielded. The bows are nearly all made in three pieces, like the classic bow of antique sculptures. The chakra, or war quoit, has not been used in recent times, but the Akalis or Nihangs still wear these weapons on their fantastic headdresses. There is a great variety of carbines and bell-mouthed weapons, between a pistol and a blunderbus, known by the expressive name of sher-bacha. Among the guns are examples of the zamburahs, small bore iron cannons mounted on the wooden saddles of camels, and heavy matchlocks, supported on two legs in front like the arquebus of mediæval Europe. Larger than these are the jazail—huge musket barrels, roughly mounted, and used like the Chinese jingal, which they much resemble, in protecting forts. The curious light guns mounted on apparently inefficient wheels or castors were invented by Guláb Singh for hill warfare, and were drawn by a man or a goat.

II .- The Jama Massid.

The Jama Masjid.

The Jama Masjid is the most striking building in Lahore, and its white domes and lofty minars may be seen for miles round. The inscription in front of the gateway shows that it was built in the year 1084 of the Hijri. or A.D. 1674, for the Emperor Aurangzeb, by Fidae Khan Khokah, whom Bernier mentions as the Great Moghal's master of ordnance. The gateway opens on a large quadrangle paved with brick and overshadowed by two rows of pipal trees, a feature of very rare occurrence in this position, the quadrangle of a mosque being usually without vegetation of any kind. As a work of art, it is not to be compared with the Imperial mosque at Dehli, though at first sight it has some resemblance to it. The absence of side entrances and the position of the minarets at the four corners of the quadrangle give the building a very stiff appearance, and we miss the graceful subordination of part to part, which is so pleasing in the Delhi mosque. There is, moreover, a poverty of detail; the rawng, or colonnades at the side, are plain in the extreme, and mindrs, divested of their cupolas, which were so shattered in the earthquake of A.D. 1840 that they had to be removed, are reminiscent of factory chimneys. At the same time the effect of the arcade of red sandstone adorned with marble tracing, with the tall semi-domed arch in the centre, seen through the imposing gateway, is very fine; and in defence of the architect it may be remarked that many of the defects may be ascribed rather to his orthodoxy than to his bad taste. The arrangement of the mosque is in fact a recurrence to that of the exemplar mosque of Al Walid at Mecca, from which that of the Delhi mosque is a tasteful departure. It has already been mentioned that the building was turned into a magazine by the Sikhs, and only restored to the Muhammadans, who, however, to a certain extent, shun it as an Akeldama. An archway known as the Roshnái Gateway leads from the north side of the garden, and it was near here that Nau Nihal Singh, the grandson of Ranjít Singh, and son of the imbecile Kharak Singh, met his death by the fall of a portion of an archway (since destroyed) while on his way from his father's funeral pyre to the Samman Bury, where he was to be invested with the dignity of Mahárája.

III .- Ranjit Singh's mausoleum.

Ranjít Singth's mausoleum, adjacent to the Hazuri Bagh, is a curious mixture of Hindu and Muhammadan ideas, being a compromise between a Hindu samailh and a Muhammadan tomb, but there is none of the dignity of the latter style in its comparatively petty details. The door jambs of the Ranift shrine itself were originally a very finished example of inlaid work of the same delicate character as that in the paleon share. The collision are alchaetel. Mansoleum, delicate character as that in the palace above. The ceilings are elaborately decorated with tracery in stucco inlaid with small convex mirrors. The marble arches of the interior were in a dangerous state, when Sir Donald McLeod, then Lieutenaut-Governor of the Punjab, had them strengthened with brick and chunam and clamped with iron. The visitor will generally find priests reading the Granth, or Sikh scriptures, a huge volume over which a chauri is reverentially waved; or chanting to the accompaniment of the sitar. In the centre is a raised stone platform on which is a marble lotus flower, surrounded by eleven smaller ones. The central flower covers the ashes of the Mahárája, the other those of four wives and seven slave girls who perished on his funeral pyre. In small niches in the side walls are to be seen images of the ordinary Hindu gods, to abolish which was one of the original objects of the Sikh faith. On the further side of the Mausoleum are two other domed buildings containing similar but less costly memorials of Kharak Singh and of Nau Nihal Singh. Below the mausoleum of Ranjit Singh by the side of the road leading from the Roshnai Gate to the external plain, is the Shrine of Arjun Dass, the fifth Sikh Guru, and compiler of the Adi Granth which now forms the principal portion of the Sikh scriptures. Here, according to Sikh tradition, the sage miraculously disappeared beneath the waters of the Ravi, which in the time of Jahangir flowed under the fort walls. A more prosaic legend says that the holy man committed suicide to escape the enmity of Chandu Shah, the Prime Minister of the Emperor. There is nothing architecturally interesting in the building itself. Close by Arjan's shrine is the fort entrance. To the right on entering lies a temple to Sita, now in ruins, which is said to have stood on the edge of the Ravi before the fort was built, marking the spot where Sita, wife of Rama, while in exile, brought forth Láhu and Kusu in the house of Válmík, the author of the Rámáyána. Passing through the outer gate, guarded by sentries of an English regiment, there is, turning to the left, a space of about 50 yards between the outer walls and the Palace front, where can be examined the striking decorations which adorn the facade.

IV.—Wazir Khán's mosque and neighbouring buildings.

The mosque of Wazir Khan was built on the site of the tomb of an old wasir Khan. Ghaznivide saint in A.D. 1634 by Hakim Ali-ud-din, a Pathan of Chiniot, Mosque. who rose to the position of Wazir in the reign of Shahjahan. It is remarkable for the profusion and excellence of the inlaid pottery decorations in the panelling of the walls. Local legend says that artists were sent for expressly from China to execute the work; but there is no historical authority for this, nor is there any trace of Chinese style in either the design or the execution. Its origin is manifestry Persian, and the descendants of the draftsmen employed to this day pride themselves on their Persian origin. It will be observed that in these arabesques each leaf and each detached portion of the white ground is a separate piece of pot or tile, and that the work is strictly inlay and not painted decoration. The panels of pottery are set in hard

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wasir Khan's Mosque.

mortar. In the mosque itself are some very good specimens of Perso-Indian arabesque painting on the smooth chunam walls. This work, which is very freely painted and good in style, is true fresco painting, the huono fresco of the Italians, and, like the inlaid ceramic work, is now no longer practised, modern native decoration being usually fresco secco or mere distemper painting. The reason of this is that there has been no demand for this kind of work for many years. Though the builder was a native of the Punjab, the style is more Perso-Moghal and less Indian than that of any other building in the city. Two chronograms inscribed on the walls give the date of the foundation of the mosque. One—Sijda-gáh-i-Ahl-Fazl—"The Worshipping Place of the Sons of Grace." Another—Búni Masjid Wazír Khán—"The founder of the mosque is Wazír Khán." From the minárs of this mosque the best view of the city proper is obtained.

The Golden Mosque. Proceeding to the left of the building along a street which is remarkable for the overhanging balconies carved with a profusion of geometrical tracery and ornament, the visitor will observe the gilt melon like domes of the Sunahri Masjid or Golden Mosque, which was built in A.D. 1753 by Bikhari Khan, a favourite in the court of the widow of Mir Mannu, a lady who governed Lahore for some time after the death of her husband, the gallant opponent of Ahmad Shah. It is said that having incurred the displeasure of his mistress, he was beaten to death with shees by her women. The domes are pretty, and the situation at the junction of two roads, is picturesque; but there is nothing of architectural interest in the mosque itself.

The Hazuri Bágh, Behind the mosque is a báoli or large well, with steps descending to the water's edge. The well is said to have been dug by Arjan, the fifth Sikh Gurú; the superstructure was built by Ranjít Singh. Passing along the narrow winding street the open space known as Híra Mandi is reached. Here, the ground being cleared for a space round the massive walls of the fort, is a fine view of the fortress and Jama Masjid. Turning to the right the visitor passes under a gateway between the two, and finds himself in a pleasant garden, the Hazúri Bágh. On the right is a high crenellated wall, and in the céntre a massive gateway of somewhat ruinous appearance, the Akbari Darwáza, which was made by Akbar, and was the ancient entrance to the citadel. The visitor cannot fail to note the elegant design of the towers of this building.

To the left is the quadrangle of the Jama Masjid, raised on a lofty platform set on arches with an imposing archway of red sandstone and marble. The flight of steps is paved with a beautifully variegated stone from Kábul, known as abri. This stone is also found in the Kowagár hills in the Ráwalpindi District, and was a favourite material with Muhammadan builders for inlaid floors. In the centre of the garden is an elegant marble pavilion of two stories, and, looking further on, the hybrid ornamentation of the mausoleum of Ranjít Singh is visible. The place is fraught with historical associations. In the days when the Jama Masjid was daily resorted to by crowds of worshippers, and the power of the Mughal Emperors was in its prime, this garden was a sarái thronged with vast retinues of armed men exhibiting all the noisy pomp and glitter of Eastern sovereignty.

Ranjít Singh, who was not generally moved by aesthetic considerations, for once in his life showed some taste in converting it into an ornamental pleasure-ground; and, although it is hard to forgive the ruthless van lalism

he displayed in tearing away the material for the marble edifice in the centre CHAPTER from the tombs of Asaf Khan and the Emperor Jahangir at Shahdara, it must be confessed that the pavilion is architecturally a success. Here the Sikh ruler used to sit and transact business of State, or, in official parlance, held kutoheri. The Jama Masjid was then a magazine, and the place of prayer of The Hassiri Here, too, a few Bagh. the faithful was covered with his munitions of a war. years later, stood Sher Singh, watching the effect of the cannonade of the fort gateway during the four days' siege that ended in his accession to the throne. The marks of the shot fired on this occasion are still visible on the east walls of the pavilion.

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V.-Sháhdura Gardens.

The Shahdara gardens owe their existence to the tomb of Jahangir Shahdara raised by the devoted widow Núr Jahán in memory of her husband. The Gardena gardens probably grew up gradually around the tomb. The tomb itself is still a very striking building and its four high minarets with their graceful cupolas of white marble are visible for miles round: from all accounts however it was a very much grander edifice as originally constructed, having since then received very rough treatment both from Muhammadans and Sikhs. The tomb is approached by four corridors leading from the garden, three of which are closed by perforated marble screens. The sarcophagus is of marble decorated with coloured inlay. On two sides are inscribed the 99 attributes of God, and on the top is an extract from the Kerán. At the head is a Persian inscription, of which the following is a translation:-"The illumined resting-place of His Majesty, the asylum of pardon, Núr-uddin Jahangir Badshah, A. H. 1037" (A. D. 1628), giving the date of the erection of the sarcophagus, and-" Reason said Jahangir hath departed from the world, A. H. 1036" (A. D. 1627), giving the date of the emperor's death.

VI.—Shálámár Gardens.

The Shálámár gardens were laid out in A. D. 1667, by order of the Shálámár Emperor Shahjahan. Local legend says that the Emperor once spending a Gardens. night at Shahdara, then just completed by the widowed Empress Núrjahan, had a wondrous dream of a garden like that of Paradise, bright with fruits of gold, marble fountains, cool pavilions, and every variety of foliage. Awaking he sent for Ali Mardán Khán and for Nawab Fazal Khán, and commanded them to reproduce for him his fleeting vision. They accordingly laid out the garden in seven divisions, representing the seven degrees of the Paradise of Islam. Of these four have been destroyed, and three only are included in the present area, which covers 39 acres, more or less. The actual meaning of the word Shalan.ar is doubtful. "Hall of desire" (Shal-i mar) and "Royal Edifice" (bháhi-márat) are conjectural derivations, but neither is satisfactory. Sho'lah náh, Persian for "light of the moon," is another, and has this in its favour, that in Kashmir the name of the garden is spelt without a final "r." The garden itself has the stately formality and symmetry usual in the cast. The parallelogram bounding all is subdivided into squares and in the centre is a reservoir bordered by an elaborately indented coping and studded with pipes for jets d'eau. A cascade falls into it over a slope of marble corrugated in an ornamental carved diaper. During the troublous times of Ahmad Shah the gardens were neglected, and some of the decorative works were defaced and removed. Ranjit Singh restored them,

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but at the same time he laid ruthless hands upon the marble pavilions by the central reservoir, using them to adorn the Rambagh at Amritsar, and substituting structures of brick and whitewash in their stead.

VIII - Anárkali's Tomb.

Anárkali's Tomb, Anárkali's tomb, once used as the station church and Pro-Cathedral, and now the store house for Secretariat records, derives its name from Anárkali, the title given to Nádira Begam or Sharíf-ul-Nissa, a favourite slave girl of the Emperor Akbar, who, being suspected of the offence of returning a smile from Jahángír his son, was buried alive. The edifice was exected by Jahángír in A. D. 1600, and the marble tomb which once stood beneath the central dome, but is now in a side chamber, bears the following Persian inscription:—

Ah gar man báz bínam rúe yár-i-Khesh rá. Tá qayámat shukr goyam Kirdigár-i-khesh rá.

Ah! could I behold the face of my beloved once more
I would give thanks unto my God unto the day of resurrection.

VIII .- The Baradari of Wasir Khan.

W**egi**r Khan's *Báradari.*

This picturesque building, the four cupolas of which are prominent objects in Anarkali, near the Museum and Post Office, is a good example of the favourite Muhammadan form of *Járddari* or garden-house, in which, as the name imports, there are twelve arches—three on each side of the square plan. It has served several purposes in its time, and was once the home of the Museum, and after that of the Library and Reading Room of the Book Club till the later was removed to the Montgomery Hall. It is now utilised as the Punjab Public Library.

IX .- The Chauburji.

The Chau-

At the end of the Old Mall on the right hand side of the Multan Road is a fine gateway, commonly called the *Chauburji*, once the entrance into the garden of Zabinda Begam, a learned daughter of Shahjahan, who in her shady retreat on the banks of the *Ravi* composed a volume of mystical poems which are still read and admired under the title of *Diwan-i-Makhti*. Urgent repairs have recently been made to its broken masonry, and it has been walled in.

Appendix A.

List of trees, shrubs and woody climbers indigenous or naturalized in the Lahore District with some of the commonly cultivated plants.

T = tree; S, T. - small tree; S, - shrub, U, S. - under shrub; and C. - climber.

		1	1	1	1
Family,		Name,	Vernacular and English names, if any.	Habit,	Remarks.
				-	
Menispermace	DC:	Cocculus Lemba, Do	**1	C.	Common.
Capparidacem	,	Cadaba indica, Lamk	***	C.	Rare.
Ditto	***	Capparis aphylla, Roth	Karil, Karir	S.T.	Common.
Ditto	***	Mævua arenaria, Hook. f. and Th.		C.	Ditto.
Ditto	•••	Cratæva religiosa, Forst	Barna	T.	Occasionally planted, .
Tamaricacem		Tamarix articulata, Valil.	Farásh, jarwán. Tamarisk.	Т.	Wild and cultivated.
Ditto		Tamarix dioica, Roxb. 🖔 .	Pilchi. Tamarisk	S.	Along rivers,
Malvacess		Sida spinosa, Linn. 👢		U. S.	Chiefly in shady, places,
Ditto		Urena lobata, Linn.	The second second	U. S.	Ditto.
Ditto		Abutilon indicum, Sweet	• • •	U. S.	Ditto,
Ditto		Abutilon bidentatum, Reich	Patáka	U. S.	Ditto.
Ditto		Malvestrum tricuspidatum, A. Gray.	•••	v. s.	Quite naturalized and common in moist and shady places,
Tiliaceæ		Grewia populifolia, Vahl	Gangér	s.	Not common.
Ditto		Corchorus Antichorus, Rœusch.	Bépha'i	U. S.	Ditto.
Meliaceæ		Cedrela Toona, Roxb	Tun. Toon	T.	Occasionally planted.
Ditto		Azadirachta indıca, Juss.	Nim	Т.	Ditto.
Ditto	•••	Melia Azedarach, Linn	Dharók, bakain. Persian lilac.	T.	Cultivated and some- times self sown.
Rhamnaceæ	. !	Zizyphus Jujuba, Lamk	Bér, Jujube	т.	Commonly cultivated.
Ditto		Zizyphus nummularia, Do.	Malla	S.	Very common.

APPENDICES.

List of trees, shrubs and woody climbers, &c., &c.—continued.

				1	
vamily.		Name.	Vernacular and English names, if any.	Habit.	Remarks,
Vitacem		Vitis trifolis, Linn	•••	c.	Fairly common.
Leguminosæ	***	Crotalaria Burhia, Ham		U, S,	Often common on sandy soils.
Ditto	•••	Psorales plicats, Del	***	U. S.	
Ditto	***	Alhagi camelorum, Fisch	Jawán, Jows:	U. S.	Locally abundant, especially in sandy place.
Ditto	***	Desmodium gangeticum, Do.	***	U.S.	In moist shady places.
Ditto	,	Dalbergia Sissoo, Roxb	Shisham, Cali.	T.	Commonly cultivated.
Ditto	***	Cassia occidentalis, Linn.	***	U.S.	Common, in moist place,
Ditto	***	Cassia Fistula, Linn	Amallás	T,	Occasionally planted.
Ditto	•••	Prosopis spicigers, Linn.	Jand	S. T.	Common,
Ditto	•••	Acacia Farnesiana, Willd.	Vilayati Kikar	s.	Completely naturalized in sandy soils along rivers.
Ditto	***	Acacia arabica, Willd	Kikar	. T.	Naturalized and com- mon.
Ditto		Acacia leucophlæa, Willd.	Reru	T.	
Ditto	•••	Acacia modesta, Wall	Phulái	T.	Cultivated and self- sown.
Ditto	***	Albizzia Lebbek, Benth	Siris, Sirín	T.	Ditto.
Combretaceæ	B***	Terminalia Arjuna Wight and Arn.	Arjan	T.	Occasionally planted.
Myrtaces	•••	Eugenia Jambolana, Lamk	Jaman	Т.	Planted for its fruit and for shade.
actaces	***	Opuntia monacantha, Haw.	Chhithar or. Prickly pear.	s.	Sometimes grown in hedges and
Ditto		Opuntis stricta, Haw	Ditto	s.	occasionally spread over pieces of waste
Ditto	•••	Opuntia Dillenii, Haw	Ditto	S.	ground.
Composite	•••	Pluchea lauceolata, Oliv.	Résha	S.	Common,
Salvadoracere		Salvadora oleoides, Done.	Wán	T.	Ditto.
Asclepiadaceæ	•••	Calotropis procera, R. Br.	Ak	s.	Ditto.
Ditto		Pentatropis spiralis, Dene.		c.	Ditto,

APPENDICES.

List of trees, shrubs and woody climbers, &c., &c.—concluded.

Family.		Name.	Vernacular and English names, if any.	Habit.	REMARKS.	
Asclepiadaceæ	•••	Dæmia extensa, R. Br	•••	 C.	Common,	
Roraginaceœ		Cordia Myxa, Linn,	Lasúra	T.	Planted for its fruit.	
Ditto		Ehretia aspera, Roxb	***	8,	Not common.	
Convolvulaceæ	***	Rivea hypocrateriformis, Chois.		C.	Common,	
Solanacess		Withania somnifera, Dunal.	Ratkán, Sín	s.	Usually in shady places.	
Pitto		Lycium europsoum, Linn.	Kanger, Kango	S.	Fairly common.	
Verbenaceie		Clerodendron . phlomidis, Linn,		S.	Not common.	
Amarantaceæ		Acrus javanics, Juss	0	U, 8,	Common.	
Chonopodiaces	•••	Salsola foetida, Del	Láni	S.	Common on saline soils.	
Ditto	***	Squada fruticosa, Forsk,	Lána	S.	Ditto,	
Ditto	,	Haloxylon recurvum, Bunge,	Kha	s.	Found near Chung; not common,	
Ditto	1	Haloxylon salicorn i c'u m, Bunge.	Shorang	S.	Found near Chúnián,	
Urticaceæ		Morus alba, Linn	Tút: Mulherry	T.	Cultivated and self- sown,	
Ditto	***	Ficus bengalensis, Linn,	Ber. Banyan	T,	Planted for shade.	
Ditto	•••	Ficu- religiosa, Linn	Pipal	T.	Ditto.	
Ditto	• • •	Ficus palmata, Forsk.	Phagwára	S, T.	Found only in moist places.	
Ditto	••	Ficus glomerata, Roxb	Gular	T.	Found only in moist places; introduced,	
Salicaceæ		Populus cuphratica, Oliver.	Bhán. Poplar	T.	Found along the Ravi, but not common.	
Gnetacese	••	Ephedra foliata, Boiss,		C.	Common.	
Liliaceæ		Asparagus gracilis, Royle.		s.	Fairly common.	
Palmæ		Phoeuix dactylifera, Linn.	Kajúr. Date Palm	T.	Cultivated and some- times self sown.	
Ditto	• • • •	Phoenix sylvestris, Roxb.	Ka-úr, Wild date	T.	Ditto.	

Appendix B.

*List of birds, including the Game Birds, which occur, or are likely to occur, in the Lahore District.

		recognision compared to the second state of the second second second second second second second second second	gwill and a support the contract of the contra
1	The Raven	Corvus corax (D.)	A common resident.
5	The Rook	Corvus frugilegus (L.)	Winter visitor: numerous where occurring.
8	The Indian House Crow	Corvus splendens (Vieill.)	Resident and most abundant.
9	The Jackdaw	Corvus monedula (L.)	Winter visitor in small num bers,
16	The Indian Tree Pic	Dendrocitta rufa (Scop.)	A common resident,
31	The Indian Grey tit	Parus atriceps (Horsf.)	Winter visitor.
104	The Striated Babbler	Argya earlii (Blyth)	Resident in the Sutlej river rain area.
105	The Common Babbler	Δrgys caudata (Dum.)	Resident and most adundant.
107	The Large Grey Babbler	Argya malcolmi (Sykes)	Resident.
140	The Jungle Babbler	Crateropus canorus (L.)	Resident and common.
189	The Yellow-eyed Babbler	Pyctorhis smensis (Gm.)	Resident; most abundant in various area.
22 6	The Indian White-eye	Zosterops palpebrosa (Temm.)	Resident; increased by immigration in winter.
278	The Madras Red-vented Bul- bul.	Molpastes hæmorrhous (Gm.)	Abundant and resident.
288	The l'unjab Red-vented Bulbul.	Molpastes intermedius (Hoy)	Resident and common.
285	The White-cared Bulbul	Molpastes leucotis (Gould)	Resident and common.
327	The Black Drongo or King Crow.	Dicrurus ater (Herm.)	Resident ; also a migrant.
241	The Himalayan Tree Creeper.	Certhia Himalayana (Vig.)	A winter visitor.
868	The Indian Great Reed Warblor.	Acrocephalus stentoreus (H. E.)	Spring and autumn passage migrant.
8 66	Blythis Reed Warbler	Acrocephalus dumetorum (Bhytu.).	A spring and autumn pas- sage migrant.
374	The Indian Tailor-bird	Orthotomus sutorius (Forst)	A common resident.
381	The Rufous Fantail-Warbler	Cisticola cursitans (Franki)	Resident and perhaps also summer visitor.

^{*}Note.—This list has been compiled to indicate to any naturalist or sportsman what bird he may expect to meet in the Lahore District, with some rough hints as to their status and time of appearance. The list in no way pretends to be correct and there may be a few errors; any additions or corrections to it should be communicated to the Honorary Secretary, Bombay Natural History Society, Apollo Street, Bombay.

List of birds, including the Game Birds, which occur, or are likely to occur, in the Lahore District—continued.

381	The Rufous-Fronted Wren- Warbler.	Franklinia buchansni (Blyth)	A common resident.
386	The Longtailed Grass-Warbler	Laticilla burnesi (Blyth)	Resident in the Sutlej grass jungles.
394	Sykes Tree-Warbler	Hypolais rama (Sykes)	Migratory, but possibly breeds in the riversin jungles.
396	The Booted Tree-Warbler	Hypolais caligata (Licht)	A scarce migrant.
398	The Whitethroat	Sylvia cinorea (Bechst)	An autumn migrant,
399	The Eastern Orphean War- bler.	Sylvia jerdoni (Blyth)	Scarce, migrant.
401	Humes Lesser Whitethroat	Sylvia althma (Hume)	Scarce, migrant.
402	The Indian Lesser White- throat.	Sylvia affinis (Blyth)	Abundant winter visitor and passage migrant.
407	The Brown Willow-Warbler	Phyllosophus fristis (Blyth)	Common winter visitor.
408	The Olivaceus Willow-War- bler,	Phythocopus indicus (Jurd.)	Scarce, migrant.
416	The Brook's Willow-War- bler,	Phylloscopus sub-viridis (Brooks),	Common migrant.
418	Humes Willow Warbler	Phylloscopus numii (Brooks)	Ditto.
42 1	The Green Willow-Warbler	Acanthopnensta nitidus (Blyth).	Ditto.
42 2	The Greenish Willow-Warbler	Acanthopnessia viridanus (Blyth).	Ditto.
428	The Large Crowned Willow Warbler.	Acanthopneusta occipitalis (Jerd.),	Ditto.
462	The Streaked Wren-Warbler	Prinis lepids (Blyth)	Common and resident.
464	The Ashy Wren-Warbler	Prinia socialis (Sykes)	Ditto.
66	The Indian Wren-Warbler	Prinia inornata (Sykes)	Ditto.
469	The Indian Grey Shrike .	Lanius lahtora (Sykes)	Ditto.
473	The Baybacked shrike	Lanius vitratus (Val.)	Common resident; also sum- mer visitor.
4 76	The Rufous backed shrike	Lanius crythronotus (Vig.)	Common and migratory perhaps also resident.
499	The Pale Brown Shrike	Lanius isabellinius (Ehv.)	Winter visitor in small num- bers.
495	The Short-billed Minivet	Periemocotus brevirostris (Vis).	Common winter visitor.
200	The Small Minivet	Porietocotus peri grin us (L.)	Resident in small numbers.

List of birds, including the Game Birds, which occur, or are likely to occur, in the Lahore District-continued.

518	The Indian Oriole	Oriolus Kundoo (Sykes)	Abundant summer visitor,
528	The Rose-coloured Starling	Pastor roseus (L.)	Abundant, but numbers vary in different years. Winter visitor and passage migrant, Never breeds.
532	The Common Indian Starling	Sturnus meuzbieri (Sharp)	Winter visitor and passage migrant.
549	The Common Mynsh	Acridotheres tristis (L.) .	Abundant and resident.
5 51	The Bank Mynah	Acridotheres ginginianus (Lath.).	Common but exact status uncertain.
561	The European Redbreasted Flycatcher.	Syphia parva (Beehst)	Common spring and autumn passage migrant; also winter visitor in small numbers.
594	The Grey-headed Flycatcher	Culicicapa zeylonensis	Occasional straggler.
598	The Paradise Flycatcher	Terpsiphono paradisi (1)	Passage migrant; possibly also in small numbers.
t,Ü4	The White-browed Fautail Plycatcher.	Rhipidura al b i f r y n ta ta (Frankl.)	Common and resident.
608	The Common Pied Bush Chat	Pratincola caprata (L.)	Common summer visitor.
610	The Indian Bush Chat .	Pratincola maura (Fall) .	Common winter visitor.
611	The White-tailed Bush-Chat	Pratincola lencura (Blyth)	Straggler to the Sutlej
618	The Pied Chat	Saxicola picata (Blyth)	Winter visitor,
619	The White-headed Chat	Saxiebla capistrata (Gould)	•I‡itto.
620	Strickland's Chat	Saxicola opistholeuca (Strickl.).	Ditto.
625	The Isabelline Chat	Saxicola isabellina (Cretz.)	Ditto.
626	The Desert Chat .	Saxicola deserti (Teumm.)	Ditto.
629	The Brown Rock Chat	Cercomela fusca (plyth)	Common resident.
644	The Indian Redstart	Ruticilla rutiventris (Vicell.)	Abundant winter visitor.
647	The Red-spotted Blue-threat	Cyanecula suecica (L.)	Common migrant and winter visitor.
641	The Brownbacked Indian Robin,	Thamnobia cambaiensis (· ath.).	Common and resident.
6 63	The Magpie-Robin	Copsychus saularis (L.)	Common resident.
677	The Black-Throated Thrush	Herula atrigularis (Temm.)	Winter visitor in small num- bers.
693	The Western Blue Rock-Thrush,	Petrophila cyanus (L.)	Passage migrant in small numbers.

List of birds, including the Game Birds, which occur, or are likely to occur, in the Lahore District—continued.

		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
694	The Rock Thrush	Monticola Saxatilis (L.)	One shot at Lahore on 18th September 1912.
695	The Missel Thrush	Turdus viscivorus (L.)	Shot at Gogera on Rávi, January 1918—Jour, B. N. H. S., xxii, 392.
720	Blyth's Baya	Ploceus bays (Blyth) .	Summer visitor.
784	The White-throated Munia	Uroloncha malabarica (L.)	Common resident.
738	The Indian Red Munia	Sporaginthus amandava (Pall.)	Common in the riverain grass jungles.
761	The Common Rose Finch	Carpodacus crythrinus (L.)	Spring passage migrant.
775	The Yellow-throated Sparrow	Gymnorhis flaricollis (From- til ,	Common summer visitor.
778	The House Sparrow .	Passer domestions (I.,)	Abundant resident.
777	The Rufus-backed Sparrow	Passer pyrrhonotus (Blyth)	Common but local.
798	The White-capped Funting	Emberiza stewarti (Blyth)	A winter visitor.
794	The Eastern Meadow Bunting	Emberiza stracheyi Moore)	Ditto.
799	The Black-headed Bunting	Emberiza melanocephala (Scop)	Passage migrant,
800	The Red-headed Bunting	Emberiza hitcola Sparrin)	Ditto,
802	The Striolated Bunting	Emberiza striolata (Lichta)	Possibly resident but scarce.
808 A	The Pale-Sand Martin	Cotila diluta (S. and W.)	Breeds, but probably migratory.
813	The Swallow	Hirundo rustica (L.)	Migratory : does not breed.
818	The Wire-tailed Swallow	Hirundo smitii (Lesch)	Common summer visitor.
823	Sykes' Striated Swallow	Hirundo erythropygia (Sykes)	Migratory : a few probably breed.
826	The White Wagtail	Motacilla alba (1.,)	Spring and autumn passage migrant; also winter visitor.
829	The Masked Wagtail	Motacilla personata (Cld.)	Ditto ditto.
831	The Large Pied Wagtail	Motacilla maderaspatensis (Gmn.).	Probably resident in small numbers.
832	The Grey Wagtail	Motacilla melanope (Pall)	Winter visitor or passage migrant; does not breed within the district.
88 3	The Grey-headed Wagtail,	Motacilla borealis (Sundev.)	
₹34	The Indian Blue-headed Wagtail.	Motacilla becma (Sykes)	All winter visitors or passage migrants; none breed
836	The Black-headed Wagtail	Motacilla feldeggi (Mich)	within the district.
837	The Yellow-headed Wagtail	Motacilla citreola (Pall,	1

List of birds including the Game Birds, which occur, or are likely to occur, in the Lahore District—continued.

	1		
83 8	Hodgson's Yellow-headed Wagtail,	Motacilla citreoloides (Hodgs.).	Remarks as for Nos. 833 to 837.
840	The Tree Pipit	Anthus trivialis (L.)	Spring and autumn passage migrant.
844	The Brown Rock Pipit	Anthus similis (Jerd.)	Status uncertain.
847	The Indian Pipit	Anthus rufulus (Vieill.)	Probably summer visitor only.
848	The Tawny Pipit	Anthus campestris (L	Common winter visitor,
859	The Eastern Calandra-lark	Melanocorypha fimaculata (Men.)	Winter visitor in flocks,
860	The Sky Lark	Alauda arvensis (L,)	Ditto
861	The Indian Sky Lark	Alauda galgula (Frankl.)	Resident.
862	The Short-toed Lark	Calandrella-re-brachydaetyla (Jerish),	All these three races of short-toed larks may be
864	Brooks' Short-toed Lark	Calandrella tibetana (Breoks.)	
865	Hume's Short-toed Lark	Calandrella Fig. acutirostris (Hume).	winter.
867	The Indus Sand Lark	Alandula adainsi (Hume)	Resident in the riverain area.
869	The Singing Bush Lark	Mirafra cantillaus (Jerd.)	Perhaps only a summer visitor.
874	The Crested Lark	Galerita eristata (L.)	Common and resident.
879	The Ashy Crowned Finch Lark.	Fyrrhulanda grisen (Scop.)	Status uncertain.
895	The Purple Sun Bird	Arachnethra asiatica (Lath.)	Abundant summer visitor.
972	The Yellow Fronted Pied Wood-picker	Liopicus mahrathensis (Lath.)	Common and resident
986	The Goldon backed Wood- pecker.	Brachypternus aurantuis /L.)	Abundant resident,
1003	The Common Wryneck	Iynx forquilla (Lim.)	Passage migrant; does not breed.
1019	The Crimson-breasted Barbet	Xantholæma læmatocephala (P.L.S. Müll).	Common resident,
1022	The Indian Roller	Coracias indica (L.)	Abundant resident.
1026	The Common Indian Bec cater	Mcrops viridis (Linn.)	Abundant summer visitor.
1027	The Blue tailed Bee-eater	Merops philippinus (L.)	Summer visitor,
1033	The Indian Pied Kingfisher	Ceryle varia (Strickl.)	Common and resident.
1035	The Common Kingfisher	Alcido ispida (L.)	Status uncertain.
1044	The White Breasted King-fisher.	Haleyon smyrnensis (L.)	Common resident.

List of birds including the Game Birds, which occur, or are likely to occur, in the Lahore District - continued.

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1062	The Common Grey Hornbill	Lophoceros birostris (Scop)	Status doubtful.
1066	The European Hoope	Upupa epops (L.)	Resident and mgirant.
1069	The European Swift	Cypselus apus (L.)	Passage migrant,
1073	The Common Indian Swift	Cypselus affinis (Gray and Hardw).	Resident, also migraut.
1090	Franklin's Nightjar	Caprimulgus monticola (Fr.)	A migrant,
1104	The Cuckoo	Cuculus canorus (L.)	A passage migrant,
1120	The Indian Koel	Eudynamis honorata (L.)	Abundant summer visitor.
1130	The Common Coucal	Centropus sinensis (Steph.)	Resident but local.
1135	The Large Indian Paroquet	Palwornis nepalensis (Hodgs.)	Common resident.
1138	The Rose-ringed Paroquet	i'almornis torquatus (Bodd.)	Resident and abundant.
1159	The Western Blossom-headed Paroquet,	Palwornis cyanocephalas (L.)	Status doubtful,
1152	The Barn Owl	Strix flammea (L.)	Resident.
1157	The Short-eared Owl	Asio accipitriuus (Pall)	A winter visitor.
1169	The Dusky Horned Owl	Bubo córomandus (Lath.)	A resident.
1180	The Spotted Owlet	Athene brama (Tenim.)	Resident and abundant.
1190	The Cinereous Vulture	Vultur monachus (L.)	Winter visitor.
1191	The Black or King Vulture	Otogyps calous (Scop.)	Resident and not uncommon.
1192	The Griffon Vulture	Gyps fulvus (Gm.)	A winter visitor.
1196	The Indian White-backed Vulture,	Pseudogyps bengalensis, (Gm.)	Abundaut resident.
1198	The Egyptian Vulture	Neophron perenopterus (L.)	Abundant resident.
1201	The Imperial Eagle	Aquila heliaca (Saw.)	Winter visitor.
1202	The Steppe Eagle	Aquila bifasciata (Gray)	Ditto
1203	The Indian Tauwy Eagle	Aquila vindhiana (Frankl)	Common and resident.
1207	Bonelli's Eagle	Aquila fasciatus (Vicil.)	Resident.
1208	The Booted Eagle	Aquila pennatus (Gml.)	ccasional visitor.
1220	The White-eyed Buzzard- Eagle.	Butastur teesa (Frankl.)	A summer visitor.
1223	Pallas' Fishing Eagle	Haliactus loucoryphus (Pall.)	Resident.
1228	The Brahminy Kite	Haliastur indus (Bodd.)	Status uncertain.
1229	The Common Parish Kite	Milvus govinda (Sykes)	Resident and most abundant.
1232	The Black-winged Kite	Elanus cæruleus (Desf.)	Status uncertain.
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List of birds, including the Game Birds, which occur, or are likely to occur, in the Lahore District—continued.

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1238	The Pale Harrier	Circus macrurus (S. G. Gmel.)	Passage migrant.
1237	The Marsh Harrier	Circus æruginosus (L.)	Winter visitor.
1239	The Long-legged Buzzard	Butes ferox (S. G. Gmel.)	Ditto.
1244	The Shikra	Astur badius (Gmel.)	Common resident.
1247	The Sparrow Hawk	Accipitur nisus (L.)	Migratory ; does not bre
1249	The Crested Honey Buzzard	Pernis cristatus (Cuo.)	Probably a summer visitor only.
1254	The Peregrine Falcon	Falco peregrinus (Tunst.)	A winter visitor.
1255	The Barbary Falcon	Falco barbarus (Lumu.)	Ditto.
1257	The Laggar Falcon	Falco jugger (Gray)	A common resident,
1258	The Saker Falcon	Falco cherrug (Gray)	A winter visitor,
1263	The Merlin	Assalon regulus (Pali)	Ditto.
1264	The Kestrel	Thunnculus alaudarius (Gmel).	Ditto.
1272	The Southern Green Pigeon	Crocopus chlorogaster (Blyth)	Status uncertain,
1292	The Indian Blue Rose- pigeon.	Columba intermedia (Stricki.)	Most abundant resident,
1295	The Eastern Stock Dove	Columba eversmanni (Bonap.)	A migrant.
1305	The Indian Turtle Dove	Turtur ferrago (Eversm.) .	Passago migrant.
1309	The Little Brown Dove	Turtur cambayensis (Om.)	Abundant and resident.
1310	The Indian Ring Dove	Turtur risorius (L.)	Ditto.
1311	The Red Trutle Dove	Œuopopelia tranquebarica (Herm).	Common summer visitor.
1316	The Imperial Sandgrouse	Pterocles arenarius (Pall)	Δ winter visitor.
1321	The Common Sandgrouse	Pteroclurus exustus (Temm.)	Resident; also migratory.
1324	The Common Peafowl	Pavo cristatus (L.)	A resident.
1855	The Grey Quail	Coturnix communis (Bonn.)	Spring and autumn passage migrant.
1358	The Rock Bush Quail	Perdicula argunda (Sykes)	Status uncertain.
1372	The Black Patridge	Francolinus vulgaris (Steph.)	A resident, but local.
1375	The Grey Partridge	Francolinus pondicerianus (Genl.)	A common resident,
1383	The Little Button Quail	Turnix dussumieri (Temm.)	Scarce,
1393	The Eastern Baillou's Crake	Porzana pusilla (Tall.)	Wrinter visitor,
1402	The Moorhen	Galliuula chloropus (L.)	Probably resident.
1405	The Coot	Fulica atra (Linn.)	Resident.
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List of birds, including the Game Birds, which cour, or are likely to occur, in the Lahore District—continued.

1407	The Common Crane	Grus communis (Bechrt.)	A winter visitor,
1411	The Demoiselle Crane	Anthropoides virgo (L.)	Ditto
1414	The Great Indian Bustard	Eupodotis edwardsi (Gray)	May be expected to occur
1415	The Houbara Bustard	Horbara macqueeni (Gray)	Winter visitor.
1418	The Stone Curlew	Œdicuemus scolopax (S, G. Gmel.)	Status uncertain,
1419	The Great Stone Plover	Esacus recurvirostris (Guv.)	Confined to the riversin,
1422	The Indian Courser	Cursorius Coromandelicus (Gm.)	Status uncertain.
1423	The Cream-color red Courser	Cursorius gallicus (Gm.)	itto.
1427	The Little Indian Pratincole	Glarcola lactea (Teum.)	Summer visitor, breeding in the river beds.
1429	The Pheasant-tailed Jacana	Hydrophasianus chitargus (Scop.).	Rains visitor.
1431	The Red-wattled Lapwing	Sarcogrammus in diens (Bodd).	Common resident.
1436	The Lapwing	Want Day don to a star (T) and add	Winter visitor.
1437	The Sociable Lapwing	Chettusia gregaria (Pall)	Ditto.
1438	The White-tailed Lapwing	Chettusia lencura (Licht.)	Ditto.
1439	The Eastern Golden Piover	Charadrius fulvus (Gm.)	Ditto.
1446	The Kentish Plover	Aegialițis alexandrina (L.)	Migrant.
1447	The Little Ringed Plover	Acgialitis dubia (Scop.)	A resident.
1451	The Blackwinged Stilt	Himantopus candidus (Boun)	Winter visitor and passage migrant.
1454	The Curlew	Humenius arquata (L.)	
1456	The Black-tailed God wit	Limesa belgica (Gm.)	
1460	The Common Sandpiper	Totanus hypoleucus (L.)	
1461	The Wood Sandpiper	Totanus glareola (Gm.)	
1462	The Green Sandpiper	Totanus ochropus (L.)	
1463	The Marsh Sandpiper	Totanus stagnatilis (Bechrt.)	
1464	The Redshank	Totanus calidris (L.)	
1405	The Spotted Redshank	Totanns fuscus (L.)	All the Waders Nos. 1454-87 are winter visi-
1466	The Green Shank	Totanus glottis (L.)	tors or passage migrants; none of them breed with-
1468	The Ruffe and Reeve	Pavoncella pugnax (L.)	in the district although individual stragglers of
1471	The Little Stint	Tringa minuta (Leisler)	certain kinds, notably Nos, 1460, 1462 and 1466,
1474	Temminek's Stint	Tringa temmincki Leisler	may be met with through- out the summer.
1478	The Dunlin	Tringa alpina (L.)	
1484	The Common Suipe	Gallinago cœlestis (Frenzl)	
1487	The Jack Snipe	Gallinago gallinula (L.)	J
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List of birds including the Came Birds, which occur, or are likely to occur, in the Lahore District—continued.

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1488	The Painted Snipe	.	Rostratula capensis (L.)	Scarce: possibly breeds.
1490	The Laughing Gull	\cdot	Larus ridthundus (L.)	Winter straggler,
1495	The Yellow-legged Herring	3	Larns cachinnans (Pall)	Ditto.
1496	Gull. The Whiskered Tern	.	Hydrochelidou hybrida (Pall)	Passage migraut.
1498	The Caspian Tern		Hydroprogne caspia (Pall)	Winter straggler.
1499	The Gull-billed Tern	. }	Sterna anglica (Mont.:	Breeds on the Chenan.
1503	The Indian River Tern		Sterna scena (Sykes,	Abundant resident.
1504	The Blackbellied Teru	. }	Sterna melanogaster (Temm.)	Ditto.
1510	The Little Tern	.	Sterna minuta (L)	Summer visitor.
1517	The Indian Skimmer		Rhynchops albicolis (Swain)	Ditto,
152	? Sp. Pelican		Pelicanus sp. ?	Occasionally to be secn.
1526	The Large Cormovant		Plalaérocorak carba (L.)	Status uncertain.
1528	The Little Cormorant		Piniacrocorax javanicus (Horsf.).	Difto,
1529	The Indian Darter .	{	Platus melanoguster (Penn.)	Ditto.
1541	The White Ibis		Ibis Melanocephala (Lath.)	Ditto.
1542	The Black Ibis .		Inécotis papillosus (Temm.)	Resident.
1545	The Spoonbill .		Platalea leucorodia (Lind.)	Status uncertain.
1546	The White Stork .		Ciconia alba (Bechst)	Winter visitor.
1548	The White-necked Stork .		Disaura episcopues (Bodd.)	Status uncertain.
1549	The Black-necked Stork .		Xenorhynchus asiaticus (L.)	Ditto.
1552	The Painted Stork .		Pseudotantalus leucocephalus (Peun.).	Summer visitor.
155 3	The Open-bill		Anastomus oscitans (Bodd.	A scarce straggler.
1554	The Eastern Purple Heron,	•••	Ardea manillensis (Sharp) .	Status uncertain.
1555	The Common Heron		Ardea cinerea (Linn.)	Probably resident.
1559	The Large Egret	+ 4 4	Herodius alba (L.)	Resident or winter visitor
1561	The Little Egret		Herodius garzetta (L.)	Summer visitor.
1562	The Cattle Egret	•••	Bubulcus coromandus (Bodd.)	Nitto.
1565	The Pond Heron or Paddyb	ird	Ardeola grayi (Sykes)	A common resident.
1567	The Little Green Heron		Butorides javanica (Horst.)	Status uncertain.
1568	The Night Heron	•••	Nycticorax griseus (L.)	Summer visitor.
1574	The Bittern .	***	Botaurus stellaris (L.)	Winter visitor,

APPENDICES.

List of birds, including the Game Birds, which occur, or are likely to occur, in the Lahore District - concluded.

1577	The Mute Swan		Cygnus Olor (Gin.)	One shot near Lahore, 6th February 1911.
1579	The Gray Lag Goose		Anser ferus (Schaeff.)	A winter visitor.
1583	The Bar-head Goose		Anser indicus (Lath.)	Common winter visitor,
1584	The Combduck or Nukta		Sarcidiornis · melanonotus (Peun.)	Scarce, but has bred in the district.
1588	The Ruddy Sheldrake Brahminy Duck,	Or	Casarca rutila (Pall)	Common winter visitor,
1592	The Mallard		Anas boscas (L.)	Ditto.
1593	The Spot-billed Duck	• • •	Anas paecilorhyncha (Forst.)	Winter visitor but a few pairs probably breed in the dis- trict.
1595	The Gadwall		Chandelasuna streperus (L.)	Common winter visitor.
1597	The Common Teal		Nettinin Crecen (LA	Abundant winter visitor,
1599	The Wigron		Marora penelope (L.)	Winter visitor,
1600	The Piutail		Dafila geuta (L.)	Ditto,
1601	The Garganey Teal		Querquedula circia (L)	Probably passage migrant.
1662	The Shoveller	.,	Spatula clypeata (L.)	Common winter visitor.
1604	The Red-crested Pochard	.11	Netta rufina (Pall)	Winter visitor,
1605	The Pochard		Nyroen ferina (L.)	Ditto.
1606	The White-eyed Pochard		Nyroca ferruginca (Am)	Ditto.
1609	The Tufted Duck		Nyroca fuligula (L.)	Ditto,
1612	The Smew		Mergus albellus (Linn.)	Probably occurs in winter,
1617	The Indian Little Grobe	***	Podicipes albipennis (Sharp)	Common resident.

'Appendix C.

Lahore Municipality.

Statement showing the octroi articles experted from Lahore during the undermentioned years.

		1910-11.		1911-12,		
Names of Articles.	Value.	Weight.	Number.	Value,	Weight.	Number.
CLASS I.	Rs.	Mds.		Rs.	Mds.	
Wheat and wheat-flour		125,712			125,610	***
Rice	***	27,169		***	22,118	***
Barley and gram		16,417		***	11,099	
Other food-grains	***	10,849			11.772	***
Refined sugar	141	17,402	*		22,033	***
Unrefined sugar	***	11,604	[***	23,909	111
Ohee	***	3,029		***	2,798	
Other articles used for food and drink for men and animals.	89,228	55,801	•	1,25,305	50,399	***
CLASS II.		1.00	0.0			
Animals	500 BA	S. Salari	49,930	. 1 .		50,806
CLASS III.						
oil	%	3,889		404	3,996	
Oilseeds	***	6,821	111		5,174	
Other articles of fuel, lighting and washing.	75,06%	27,610		10,879	22,398	,,,
CLASS IV.	- 70					
Articles for buildings	18,725	36,150	5,700,000	1,02,296	50,892	4,770,000
CLASS V.						
Chemicals, drugs and spices	57,818		***	48,398		
Gums			***	***		1
Other articles CLARS VI.	2,202	•••		15,255	•••	***
	24.010	10000		1		
Tobacco	84,610	13,370	***	83,505	7,738	.,.
CLASS VII.	}				Ì	
Native cloth and articles	2,86,323			8,05,827		
made of it. Other cloth and articles	1,41,965	***		3,17,817		
made of it. Leather and articles made from leather.	3,07,997	***		3,42,795		
Other articles	51,186			63,097		
CLASS VIII.						
Metals and articles made wholly or partly of metals.	6,12,398			5,40,036		
CLASS XI.				į		
Miscellaneous						

APPENDICES.

Statement showing the octroi articles exported from Lahore during the undermentioned years—continued.

		1912-13.			1913-14.	
Names of Articles.	Value.	Weight.	Number.	Value.	Weight,	Number.
Class I.	Rs,	Mds.		Rs.	Mds.	
Wheat and wheat-flour		185,736	***	***	205,271	*** .
Rice Barley and gram	* * *	21,390 13,442		***	4/0,600 1 3 ,779	***
Barley and gram Other food-grains	***	10,188	***	*** .	14,250	***
Refined sugar	***	20,494 25,788	***	***	23,614 20,654	***
Gheo		3,425	***	***	3 ,563	:::
Other articles used for food and drink for men and animals.	1.05,865	59,783	•••	1,13,152	26,133	***
CLASS 11.		THE S	h			
Animals	£	H. S.	44,463	***	***	89,184
CLASS III.						
Oil ,	,,,	3,192	375 JE.	***	***	***
Oilseeds Other articles of fuel, light-	6 0,800	2,904 42,647		10,202	78,628	110
ing and washing.	90,200	Mak	•••	10,20		
CLASS IV.						
Articles for buildings	84,792	_56,973	6,000,600	14,933	86,297	2.000,000
Class V.						
Chemicals, drugs and spices	46,209	***	***	42,602	***	***
Other articles	105 33,296	***	***	257 4,485	194	***
CLASS VI.	00,230			-,200		
Tobacco	1,21,012	3,113	***	1,29,777	2,532	-=:
CLASS VII.						
Native cloth and articles	1,96,000	***	***	1,87,735	***	***
made of it. Other cloth and articles	4,01,674		•••	4,36,150	***	
nude of it. Leather and articles made from leather.	2,63,244	400		•••	•••	
Other articles	1,98,855	•••		2,22,096	***	***
CLASS VIII.						
Motals and articles made wholly or partly of metals.	4,38,483	260	***	4,54,683	***	";
CLASS IX.						
Miscellaneous		***	. ***	6,63,924	538	

Statement showing the octroi articles exported from Lahore during the undermentioned years—concluded.

		1914-15.		
Names of Articles.	Value.	Weight,	Number,	Remarks,
CLASS 1.	Re.	Mds.		
Wheat and wheat-flour	504	175,048		
Rice	121	28,074		
Barley and gram	***	16,399	•••	
Other food-grains	***	16,564	***	
Refined sugar Unrefined sugar	***	30,625 13,669	***	
Chara	**!	3,898	***	
Other articles used for food and drink for men and animals.	99,206	45,237		
CLASS II.				
Animals	80%	MARCIN	\$0,807	3
CLASS 111.				
Oil	***	THE PARTY OF	: * *	In accordance with the new
Oilscods	11.000	KA 200	•••	schedule oil and oilseeds are included in Class JX from 1st
Other articles of fuel, light- ing and washing.	11,200	\$0,302		August 1913,
CLASS IV.	- 1			
Articles for buildings	1,49,233	41,629	2,266,000	
CLASS V.				1
Chemicals, drugs and spices	73,364	***	***	
Gunis	664		***	
Other articles	1,325	***		
CLASS VI.	ļ			
Tobacco	76,820	18,917	***	
CLASS VII.	•			
Native cloth and articles nade of it.	1,42,197	844	***	
()ther cloth and articles made of it.	3,50,016		966	
Leather and articles made from leather.	***	***	***	
Other articles	1,80,943	***	***	
CLASS VIII,				
Mctals and articles made wholly or partly of metal.	4,75,306	4 6 4	***	
CLASS IX. Miscellaneous	9,17,902	2,133	.,	New class added from 1st August 1913.

Appendix D.

Statement showing the octror articles imported into Lahore during the undermentioned years.

		1910-1911.		1911-1912.			
Names of Articles.	Value,	Weight,	Number.	Value,	Weight,	Number.	
CLASS I.	Rø.	Mds.		Rs.	Mds.		
Wheat and wheat-flour		1.074.040			000 550		
Rice		1,074,82 8 164,461	4 *	***	993,550 169,957	***	
Barley and gram		239,734			271,518		
Other food-grains	177	129,884		***	103,723	***	
Refined sugar	1	101,591			106,741	***	
Unrefined sugar Thee	1	40,367	***		73,843 45,481	-11	
Other articles used for		951,653		12,86,259	1,026,552	***	
food and drink for men and animals.		002,000			1,000,000		
CLASS II.			1				
Animals imported for slaughter.	r	ACE!	104,268		•••	104,627	
CLASS III.							
Oil .		21,444	***		24,020		
Oilseeds		26,250			45,707		
Other articles of fue lighting and washing	1,84,184	1,125,474	:	2,60,619	1,308,691	141	
CLASS IV.		- (0)					
Articles for buildings	6,92,987	941,548	58,884,130	7,53,595	1,075,362	57,409,945	
CLASS V.						1	
Chemicals, drugs an apices	d 2,84,609		•••	4,01,100	***	•••	
0.11	2,061 93,828	844	,	1,818 59,136	27,223		
CLASS VI.	j.						
	1,74,201	22,206	***	1,52,764	***		
CLASS VII. Native cloth and articles made of it.	10,48,492			6,76,479	***	***	
Other cloth and article made of it.	15,88,786	***		27,52,868		***	
Leather and article made of leather.	7,34,678			7,66,546	v		
Other articles .	6,85,559		•••	4,80,676	***	***	
CLASS VIII. Metals and articles u.ad wholly or partly of metal.		-**		16,89,978	•••		
Class IX. Miscellaneous	, ,		pga				

Statement showing the octroi articles imported into Lahore during the undermentioned years—continued.

	nnae me		ears—cont		1000		
Names of Articles.		1912-18.		1913-14,			
Names of Articles,	Value.	Weight,	Number,	Value,	Weight.	Number,	
	Rs.	Maunds.		Rs.	Maunds.		
CLASS I.	Í				,		
Wheat and wheat-flour Rice Barley and gram Other food-grains Refined sugar Unrefined sugar Ghee Other articles used for	 22,95,350	946,100 182,478 206,233 120,719 107,997 65,116 43,779		10,00,693	1,130,092 197,787 240,585 85,257 152,350 68,898 46,583 1,126,242		
food and drink for men and animals.		,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,			,		
CLASS 11. Animals imported for slaughter.	***		2,13,086			219,016	
CLASS 111.		0.00					
Oil Oilseeds Other articles of fuel, lighting and washing.	10,21,424	18,068 26,366 1,053.716 (tons 428)	•••	2,77,045	6,767 5,389 1,179,650 (tons 557)		
CLASS IV.		J.M.	1				
Articles for buildings	22,24,845	2,507,066	63,935,356	14,02,825	13,42,031	69,837,140	
CLASS V.		1		į			
Chemical, drugs and spices.		. + 4	***	4,49,058	4		
Other articles			***	2,748 1,02,112	4+1		
CLASS VI.		and the second					
Pobacco	1,83,401	16,315	,,,,	1,23,055	23,781		
CLASS VII.	¢.			i	i a		
Native cloth and articles made of it.	2,73,476	**		2,40,649			
Other cloth and articles made of it.	57,08,252			41,26,859	•••		
Leather and articles made of leather,	8,29,462			3,25,017	4+1		
Other articles.	4,18,735			1,00,053			
CLASS VIII.		!			1		
Metals and articles made wholly or partly of metal. CLASS IX.	17,42,874		: "	18,17,258			
Miscellaneous		:	***	22,82,240	2,125		

APPENDICES.

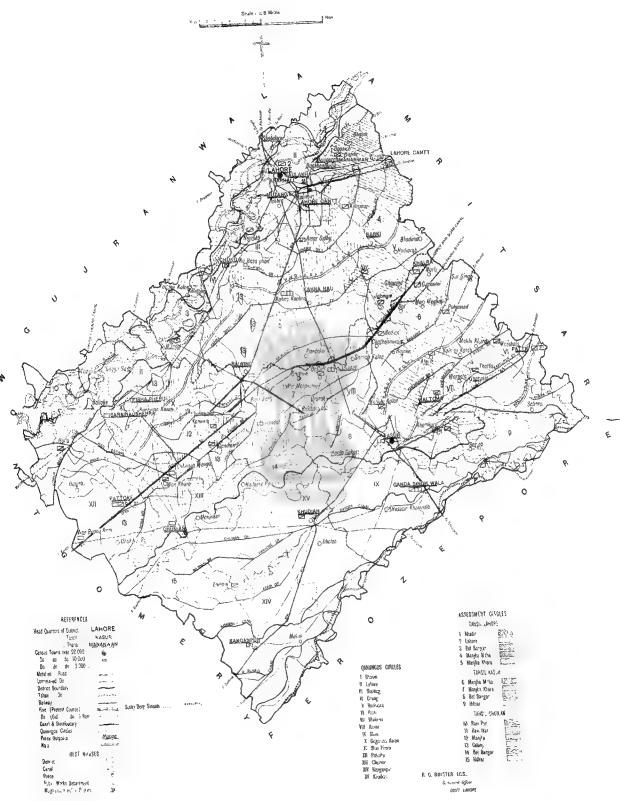
Statement showing the ortroi orticles imported into Labore during the undermentioned years—concluded.

Names of Articles.	Value,	Weight.	Number.	Remarks.		
CLASE I.	Ra.	Mds.				
	1	_	ļ			
Wheat and wheat-flour	121	936,313 210,581				
Barley and gram	* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *	194,467	•••			
ther food-grains		152,329				
lefined sugar		103,277	***			
Inrefined sugar		74,329 51,176	.,			
Other articles used for food and drink for men and animals.	13,22,752	1,175,862	***			
CLASS II.						
nimale imported for slaughter			907,961			
Chass III.	I	72.28 A				
011				According to the nev		
Dilseeds	White.	211.41.54kP	***	schedule oil and oil		
other articles of fuel, lighting and washing.	1,59,060	1,159,110 (tone 664)	***	seeds are include in Class IX from 1st August 1913.		
CLASS IV.				150 August 1910.		
Articles for buildings	11,46,652	4 1,035,934	68,843,215			
CLASS V.				İ		
Chemicals, drugs and spices	405311			}		
Jums	4,95,110 3,666	**	***	İ		
Other articles	4:,429		***	1		
CLABS VI.				To the state of th		
Tobacco	1,93,809	87,642	. 1	•		
CLASS VII.						
Native cloth and articles made of it.	2,88,545	•••				
Other cloth and articles made of it.	43,59, 654	,	144			
Leather and articles made of leather.	3,989	***	. •			
Other articles	76,618		New A			
Chass VIII.						
Metals and articles made wholly or partly of metal.	2 2,1 1,3 78		140			
CLASS IX.						
Miscellaneous	29,68,532	22.179	***	New class added from 1st Augu		

Pistrict

LAHORE

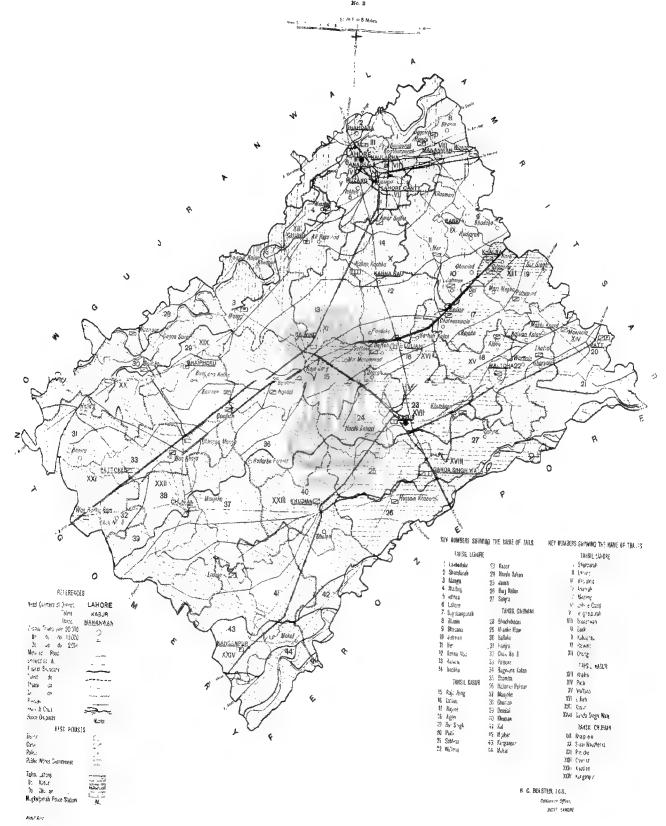




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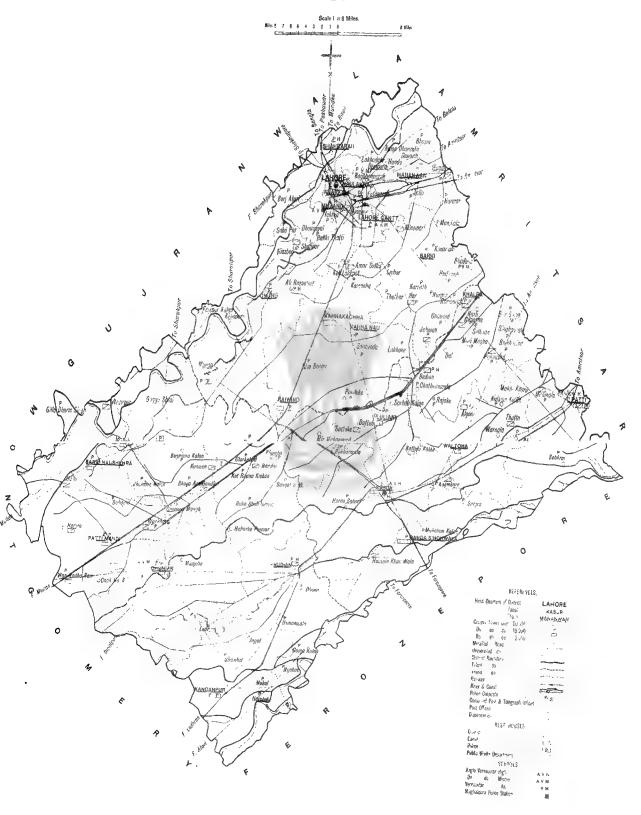
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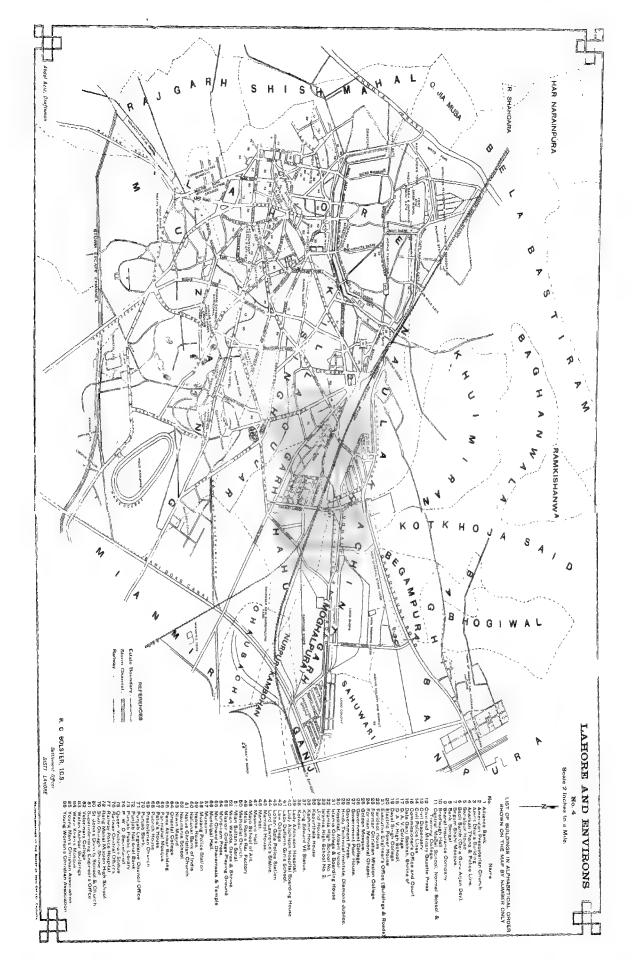
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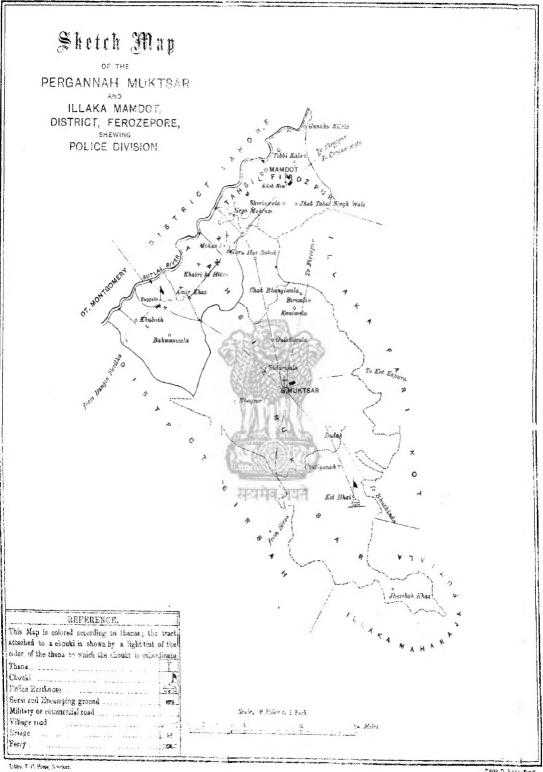
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